1800 1900

CELEBRATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM V. COX.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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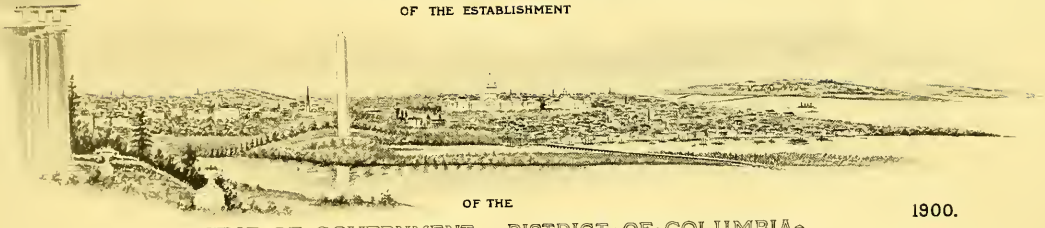
1800.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT



OF THE

1900.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the committee held on December 20, 1900, and on motion of Mr. Edson, the committee requested the secretary to undertake the preparation of a report on the Centennial Celebration.

AUTHORIZATION TO PRINT REPORT.[1]

"To print the report of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia, held in the city of Washington, December twelfth, nineteen hundred, together with the proceedings and public addresses on the commemoration of that event, in a memorial volume, with suitable illustrations as selected by the committee, one thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Senate, three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and two thousand five hundred copies for distribution by the citizens' committee on the celebration, five thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; of which amount the sum of five hundred dollars shall be available for the preparation of the report and for obtaining the necessary material for illustrating the same. That the work shall be done under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing."

[1] An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for prior years, and for other purposes. (Approved March 3, 1901. Public, 136.)

CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of illustrations	9
Introductory	13
Inception of plan and preliminary work of committees	17
Proceedings of the meeting of the joint committee, February 21, 1900	29
Completion of arrangements	41
Day of the Centennial celebration	55
Programme	57
Reception and exercises at the White House	59
Parade, and review by the President of the United States	79
Exercises at the Capitol	99
Reception at the Corcoran Gallery of Art	131
Personnel of committees	135
Powers and duties of committees	155
Committee meetings	163
Banquet by the Board of Trade	167
Decoration and illumination	176
Souvenir medal and badge	183
Congressional action	185
Finance	211
Appendix	219

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portraits of Presidents ADAMS and MCKINLEY (1800–1900) ..... Frontispiece

Page.

Plate 1. City of Washington, 1800 13
2. Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, 1834 17
3. An early view of the city of Washington 21
4. Washington and Georgetown in 1812 25
5. Washington about 1840 29
6. Washington City from the Monument, 1900 33
7. White House, Hoban's design, 1792 37
8. White House, 1799, after sketch by N. King 39
9. White House, south front, 1900 41
10. White House, east front, 1900 45
11. White House, north front, 1900 49
12. Official programme 58
13. Model of proposed enlargement of the White House, north front ... 62
14. Model of proposed enlargement of the White House, south front .. 64
15. President McKinley leaving the White House, December 12, 1900 .. 79
16. Centennial parade, December 12, 1900 81
17. Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, 1900 83
18. The Capitol, 1830–1850 85
19. The Capitol from Maryland avenue 87
20. The Capitol in 1900 93
21. President McKinley on the reviewing stand, December 12, 1900 96
22. East front of the Capitol, showing the President's reviewing stand, December 12, 1900 99
23. President McKinley, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Congress at the Capitol, December 12, 1900 108
24. Exercises in the House of Representatives, December 12, 1900 112
25–26. Buildings used for early Congresses 118, 126
1. Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. Congress House, Baltimore, Md.
4. Old Court-House, York, Pa.
5. Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J.
6. State House, Annapolis, Md.
7. Old Court-House, Trenton, N. J.
8. Federal Hall, New York, N. Y.

Page.

Plate 27. Invitation to reception at Corcoran Gallery of Art, December 12, 1900 133
28. Main stairway, Corcoran Gallery of Art, 1900 135
29. Medal of the National Capital Centennial 184
30. Plan for the treatment of that section of the city of Washington situated south of Pennsylvania avenue 328
31. Transverse road-crossing for the Mall 328
32. Perspective toward south, from corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street NW 328
33. Working plan showing approximate grades and drains for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW 328
34. Parkway between proposed Memorial Bridge and Rock Creek 328
35. Exhibit of early literature relating to the District of Columbia, Library of Congress, 1900 337

PLANS OF WASHINGTON AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

36. The "L'Enfant Map," 1790 ..... After 343
37. Engraved plan of Washington, 1800 ..... After 343
38. Defenses of Washington during the civil war, 1865 ..... After 343
39. Map of the District of Columbia, 1901 ..... After 343

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS, 1800.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY, 1900.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 1800.

Reproduced from an old engraving by courtesy of the Librarian of Congress.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the last month of the last year of the nineteenth century the centenary of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia was appropriately celebrated in the city of Washington by the representatives of the nation and of the District of Columbia. The 12th of December, 1900, was the day selected, at the instance of President McKinley, in order to have the celebration occur during the session of Congress. As the Federal Government began to move into the Federal district in May, 1800, and the executive and legislative branches were in full operation in Washington by November of that year, when Congress met in extraordinary session, although the Supreme Court of the United States did not meet in Washington until February, 1801, there was no one day which stood out in the record of 1800 so conspicuously as to demand special recognition in the celebration.

Everything, including the weather, conspired to make the celebration in every way successful. The President of the United States, the Congress, the Supreme Court, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign powers, Governors of States and Territories, by personal participation and in other ways, contributed cordially to produce this result. The national character of the event was emphasized by them, and they secured not only national but international attention for it. For that day the eyes of the world were fixed upon the District of Columbia distinctively as they never

were before. The citizens of the District of Columbia who proposed the celebration, and who did most of the work of planning and preparation, had a special and intimate pride in it which was highly gratified by its success. They rejoiced with civic patriotism to see their home, which is also the National Capital, honored by the National Government and by the representatives of all the Governments of the world. They realized that the District of Columbia had made the most of its first centennial birthday, and in so doing had acquired new dignity and importance, and had received a new recognition of its claims and needs, its beauties and its possibilities, which would prove invaluable to it in the future. They had tangible proof during the remainder of the session of Congress, in the enactment of important and much-needed legislation and the increase of appropriations for the future improvement of the District, of the practical value of this recognition.

The celebration was simple and dignified. There was nothing spectacular and nothing meretricious in the events of the day. It was not calculated to draw great quantities of visitors, but it did draw visitors of the highest quality. On no other occasion, for example, were so many governors of States and Territories ever gathered together, and the significance of their presence, as representatives of the States, was very evident in all the proceedings.

The general scheme of the celebration contemplated an exhibition of the development both of the nation and of the national capital during the century in addresses by eminent men representing both, who should also indicate the possibilities of development for the United States and the District of Columbia in the future. Certain social entertainments, an escort procession representing the Army, the Navy, the National Guard, and other uniformed organizations, military in character, together with suitable decoration of the city of Washington, especially with the national flag, which was used more extensively than ever before, naturally accompanied the more important features of the programme.

Three addresses were delivered in the morning at the Executive Mansion (the first formal addresses ever delivered in

that place), and five were delivered in the afternoon before the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Hall of the House of Representatives. On both occasions the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, governors of States and Territories, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and other distinguished men were present. The ambassadors and ministers of foreign Governments were present at the exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The arrangements for the celebration were made, by authority of an act of Congress, under the direction of a joint executive committee, made up of representatives of the two Houses of Congress, of the Governors of the States and Territories, and of citizens of the District of Columbia. The details of the preparations were confided by this committee to the National Capital Centennial Committee, composed of citizens of the District of Columbia. This committee organized suitable subcommittees. The very general desire of citizens to serve upon these committees made the membership large, and they included members of every important organization in the District of Columbia. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as its executive government, had a prominent part in the preparations and the proceedings, the District of Columbia, through these official representatives, being given its proper place among the States and Territories. The members of all the committees labored with indefatigable zeal.

In the early deliberations of the joint committee it was proposed that the celebration should be marked by the beginning of some great national improvement within the District of Columbia, and several such projects were suggested. Congress in its wisdom, however, did not see fit to provide for the beginning of any work of that character at that time. It authorized, however, the preparation of plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, which were exhibited on Centennial Day, and also the preparation of a project for the general improvement of the park system of the District of Columbia, upon which, under the direction of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, a commission of

experts is to report at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress.[1]

The expenses of the celebratiou proper were met by the contributions of the citizens of the District of Columbia. Congress appropriated money to meet the expenses of the Governors of States and Territories attending the meetings of the committee at large, and also for the preparatiou and publication of the report of the celebration, prepared under the authority of the joint committee.

The total amount expended from the Congressional appropriation in connection with the attendance of the Governors was $3,613, as shown in the report of Mr. George W. Evans, Disbursing Clerk of the Interior Department, who was charged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior with the disbursement of this appropriation.

[1] A special committee consisting of Senator McMillan of Michigan, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, and Senator Martin of Virginia, with Dr. Charles Moore as secretary, was appointed to report a plan for the improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. On March 19 this committee met Mr. Robert S. Peabody, president of the American Institute of Architects, and the legislative committee of that body. After a discussion of the problem Mr. Boring, for the Institute committee, recommended that Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, formerly director of the World's Fair, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., of Brookline, Mass., be requested to prepare the contemplated plan, with power to select a third member to act with them. These recommendations having been adopted by the committee, Mr. Charles F. McKim, of New York City, was selected to serve as the third member of the commission. Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens has also been added to the commission.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON. 1834.

INCEPTION OF PLAN AND PRELIMINARY WORK OF COMMITTEES.

INCEPTION OF PLAN AND PRELIMINARY WORK OF COMMITTEES.

In October, 1898, the attention of some of the prominent citizens of the District of Columbia was directed to the fact that the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District would occur in 1900, and the suggestion of celebrating this event met with so much favor that, upon informal invitations extended to representative citizens of the District and through published notices in the local papers by Mr. W. S. McKean, one of those who first proposed such a celebration, a meeting was held on the evening of October 24, 1898, at the Lenman Building in Washington City, for the purpose of organizing, with a view to preparing for appropriate ceremonies.

The president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, Hon. John B. Wight, was present and consented to act as chairman of the meeting, Mr. McKean being chosen secretary. On motion of Mr. Charles B. Bayly it was declared to be the unanimous sense of the meeting that the citizens of the District should celebrate in some appropriate manner the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital in the District of Columbia.

During the course of the meeting the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine citizens, with himself as chairman *ex officio*, to take the matter into consideration and to report to a second public meeting, which he should convene at the proper time.

The following named gentlemen were invited to form this committee, of whom the seven first mentioned had previously acted as chairmen of inaugural committees: Messrs. James G. Berret, Charles J. Bell, John Joy Edson, Myron M. Parker,

A. T. Britton, John W. Thompson, Lawrence Gardner, Theodore W. Noyes, and R. Ross Perry.

All of these gentlemen having accepted the appointment, the first meeting of the citizens' committee was held on Wednesday, November 1, 1898, when a majority of the members were present, and it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that, inasmuch as the celebration had as the object of commemoration the establishment of the capital of the nation in the District of Columbia, it should be national in character, and that before determining upon any plans, a conference should be had with the President of the United States, who later consented to receive the committee on November 14.

On the morning of that day the President met the committee, and he was handed by Commissioner Wight the following memorial, explanatory of the object sought by the committee on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia:

The citizens of the National Capital appreciate the fact that the year 1900 will be the centennial of events in the nation's history which, while they are general in character, are directly related to our city and the District of Columbia.

The one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol was properly commemorated by our citizens on September 18, 1893, but the approaching events to which we refer are of larger importance and demand more general notice.

In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time, and assumed executive control of the Federal district and city.

This may be said to have been the establishment of the city of Washington as the permanent capital of the United States, the legal requirements being fully complied with when Congress met in regular session on the first Monday in December, 1800, in accordance with the act of July 16, 1799, which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in December, in the year 1800, the seat of government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid."

At a meeting of citizens held on the 24th of October the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine citizens who should consider plans for the proper celebration of this centennial and report their recommendations at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

It is the opinion of this committee that the national character of this event and the peculiar conditions which do now, and doubtless will,

AN EARLY VIEW OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Reproduced from an old engraving by courtesy of the Librarian of Congress.

surround our national history, make it desirable to elevate the celebration beyond purely local aspects. It marks the creation and growth of the capital of a great country; it indicates the rapidly opening possibilities of our future. The country has, apparently, completed one phase of its development. The coming century opens for it a world-wide field which it has not hitherto sought to enter. Within our borders we have a united and prosperous people.

In order that this subject may be brought to the attention of Congress in a manner suited to the dignity and importance of the occasion, we have the honor to request that you will suggest in your annual message to Congress such legislation as will provide for the appointment of a national committee, consisting of five Senators and five Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, who shall act with the committee appointed by the citizens of the District of Columbia. and that you be empowered to further increase this committee by the addition of citizens at large.

It is also suggested that you invite the Governors of the several States and Territories to act as members of this committee, which, when finally constituted, shall be authorized to report to Congress a suitable plan for the celebration of the event.

It might be added that the committee already appointed are unanimously of the opinion that so important an event could well be marked by the erection of a type of architecture which will in itself inspire patriotism and a broader love of country, such as a memorial hall, a bridge connecting the District of Columbia with the sacred ground of Arlington, or some other permanent structure which would commemorate not only the occasion but also the exceptionally happy condition of our people at this time, when to so marked a degree there is noticed the absence of all sectional feeling and the prevalence of good will throughout the land.

Mr. Berret further explained the views of the committee, giving special prominence to the idea that the celebration should be national in character, and expressing the hope of the citizens of the District of Columbia that some permanent structure might be erected in the city of Washington in commemoration of the event.

The President assured the committee that he was in full sympathy with its aims. Referring to the mention in the memorial of a committee to represent the country at large, he suggested that it might be appropriate for the governor of each State and Territory to be appointed to constitute such a committee. He further advised that before the committee definitely outlined its plan for the celebration Congress be

asked for its official approval and for authorization for the President to appoint representatives of the country at large to cooperate with committees of the two Houses of Congress and the citizens' committee of the District of Columbia. He promised to comply with the request contained in the memorial that he make reference to the matter in his next message to Congress, which he did, on December 5, 1898, in the following words:

> In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States by authority of an act of Congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the Federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the Father of his country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.
>
> These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinct beauty and government of the capital, and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.
>
> A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.
>
> I recommend to Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

On December 7, 1898, a select committee of seven members was appointed by the Senate, while ten members of the House of Representatives were appointed as a similar committee on December 12 of the following year. The Senate committee consisted of Hon. George F. Hoar, chairman; Hon. Eugene Hale, Hon. Alexander S. Clay, Hon. John L. McLaurin, Hon. George C. Perkins, Hon. Joseph Simon, and

Hon. Thomas B. Turley. The members of the House committee were Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, chairman; Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, Hon. John C. Bell, Hon. William S. Cowherd, Hon. Marion De Vries, Hon. Robert J. Gamble, Hon. William W. Grout, Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, Hon. James A. Hemenway, and Hon. James S. Sherman.

A meeting of the committee of nine, appointed at the public meeting on October 24, was held in the rooms of the Washington Board of Trade on December 9, 1898, at 4.30 o'clock, for the purpose of drafting a bill to be introduced in Congress, authorizing the appointment by the President of a committee to represent the country at large.

A joint resolution, substantially as drafted by the committee, was introduced both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the resolution originating in the former body passed in the following form:

PUBLIC, No. 84.—AN ACT to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The President is authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large, of such number as he shall think proper, to act with any committees that may be appointed by the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, and with any committee that may be appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia, who may prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration, in the year nineteen hundred, of the first session of Congress in the District and the establishment of the seat of Government therein. Said committee shall report their proceedings to the President, to be by him communicated to Congress.

SEC. 2. The actual expenses of the members of said committee so appointed by the President shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the second section of this act.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the citizens' meeting held October 24, and the committee then appointed being prepared to report, the chairman issued a call for a second public meeting, which occurred on Saturday, December

17, at 8 o'clock, in Willard's Hall, for the special purpose of receiving the report. The chairman gave an account of the progress which had been made up to that time, stating that the committee had endeavored to secure the widest and most beneficial results for the District of Columbia, and hoped that its action would meet with general approval. Should the joint resolution introduced in Congress become a law (which, as has been stated, proved to be the case), it was his wish that the Congressional committee, the committee from the country at large, and the citizens' committee be called together for definitely outlining plans, and that when plans had been agreed upon, a second bill be prepared for presentation to Congress, requesting authority to carry them out, and asking for such an appropriation as might be deemed necessary.

A resolution, offered by Mr. William Dickson, was then unanimously adopted, as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the report of the committee be, and it is hereby, adopted, and that the committee of nine appointed by the chairman of the citizens' organization be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered, in connection with the committees appointed under resolutions introduced into the Senate and House, to assist in the formulation and execution of all plans for the celebration.

The first meeting of the committee of nine, as the authorized and empowered citizens' committee to represent the District of Columbia, was held in the rooms of the Washington Board of Trade on the evening of January 25, 1899, when Mr. Lawrence Gardner was chosen secretary. After having stated that on January 12 he had, upon invitation, appeared before the Senate committee and presented the views of the citizens' committee as to the initial steps to be taken, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of three to consider and recommend tentative plans upon which could be based an estimate of the amount of funds necessary to meet all the expenses of the local features of the celebration. This committee was composed of Messrs. Noyes, Bell, and Gardner.

The chairman was also authorized to designate a member to act as chairman of a finance committee, the members of

PLATE 4.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN IN 1812.

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which should be selected from the citizens of the District of Columbia by the chairman of that committee and himself, the duty of this committee being to secure subscriptions from the public.

It was announced at this meeting that the Washington Board of Trade had on January 6 adopted the following resolution, heartily indorsing the Centennial movement, which had been reported by Mr. Marion Dorian from the committee on mercantile interests:

> Whereas it is proposed to celebrate, in 1900, with proper ceremonies, the one hundredth anniversary of the removal of the seat of the Federal Government to Washington, and as this celebration will be national in character, and should be of such magnificence as to reflect credit not only upon the Nation, but upon our beautiful city and its public-spirited citizens as well; therefore the Washington Board of Trade pledges its aid and cooperation to the committees, official and civic, having the arrangements in charge, and by its influence and zeal will help to make of the occasion a success commensurate with the importance of the events to be celebrated.

Among other organizations of the District which formally indorsed the movement were the Columbia Historical Society, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and the Business Men's Association, the latter having on December 6, 1898, adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That this board of directors of the Business Men's Association of Washington, D. C., heartily approve the movement, already inaugurated, to properly celebrate in 1900 the centennial anniversary of the location of the permanent seat of Government in this city, and pledge to that movement its most earnest support.

The joint resolution drafted by the citizens' committee and introduced in Congress, was passed by the Senate on January 28, 1899, and two days later by the House of Representatives. It authorized the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, and appropriated $10,000 to meet the necessary expenses of the members. It was approved by the President on February 28.

In accordance with the authority given at the meeting of the citizens' committee on January 25, the chairman designated Mr. Myron M. Parker to serve as chairman of the finance committee, and at a meeting held February 2 it was deemed

best to combine that office and the one of treasurer, and Mr. Parker kindly consented to serve in both capacities.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Washington Board of Trade on the afternoon of October 30, 1899, a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Bell, Noyes, and Parker, was chosen to consider and suggest a plan of celebration, recommending also the date on which it should be held and its general character, together with any features in respect to which national and State legislation might be deemed necessary or desirable. This committee's report, presented shortly afterwards, was adopted and formed the basis of the recommendations of the citizens' committee to the committees of Congress and from the country at large.

Occasion was taken at this meeting to deplore the deaths of two members of the citizens' committee, Messrs. Britton and Gardner. The names of Messrs. Beriah Wilkins and William V. Cox, as their respective successors, were presented by the chairman, and these gentlemen were duly appointed. On November 6, the date of the next meeting, Mr. Cox was chosen secretary of the committee.

Closely following this date, the Board of Trade considered plans for the suitable entertainment of the Governors and members of the Congressional and citizens' committees on the occasion of a meeting of the several committees to be organized as a joint committee, which was called first for the 21st of December, 1899, but afterwards postponed until February 21, 1900. The hospitality extended by the Board of Trade took the form of a banquet at the Arlington Hotel on the evening of the same day, and a full account of this entertainment will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In his annual message to Congress of December 5, 1899, the President informed that body of the appointment of the Governors of the States and Territories as a committee from the country at large, to act with the Congressional committees and the citizens' committee, in the following words:

> In accordance with the act of Congress providing for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee consisting of the Governors of all the States and Territories of the United

States, who have been invited to assemble in the city of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

A conference of the citizens' committee with the Senate committee was held on December 7, 1899, and a second conference with both of the Congressional committees on the 15th of the same month, at which the citizens' committee was requested to submit plans for consideration. It was understood that the local features were to be left in the hands of the citizens' committee, with assurance that such parts of the plan suggested as would require action by Congress should receive full consideration at the hands of its specially appointed committees on the centennial celebration.

Before the joint meeting of February 21, 1900, three more meetings of the citizens' committee were held, on the following dates: January 10, January 18, February 14. In obedience to the wishes of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, a programme was formulated by the citizens' committee. This met with the approval of the Congressional committees, and at their request was later submitted by the chairman of the citizens' committee at the joint meeting for final consideration. He was also instructed to submit a full report of progress on the centennial movement at the joint meeting, for which a special order of business had been previously arranged.

At the meeting held February 14, the chairman was authorized to designate Mr. W. P. Van Wickle assistant secretary.

PLATE 5.

WASHINGTON ABOUT 1840.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

(FEBRUARY 21, 1900.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The members of the joint committee assembled at 11 o'clock, February 21, 1900, in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. The meeting was called to order by Hon. John B. Wight, chairman of the citizens' committee. After welcoming the members to the capital of the nation, he briefly presented a history of the movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia since its inception, in October, 1898, referring especially to the deep interest shown by the President, and to his suggestions, all of which had been carried out. The members of the committee from the country at large, as appointed by the President, were read, as follows:

Alabama	Joseph F. Johnston.
Arkansas	Daniel W. Jones.
California[1]	Henry T. Gage.
Colorado	Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut	George E. Lounsbury.
Delaware	Ebe W. Tunnell.
Florida	Wm. D. Bloxham.
Georgia	Allen D. Candler.
Idaho	F. Steunenberg.
Illinois	John R. Tanner.
Indiana	James A. Mount.
Iowa	Leslie M. Shaw.
Kansas	W. E. Stanley.
Kentucky[2]	W. O. Bradley.
Louisiana	Murphy J. Foster.
Maine	Llewellyn Powers.
Maryland	Lloyd Lowndes.
Massachusetts	Roger Wolcott.
Michigan	Hazen S. Pingree.
Minnesota	John Lind.
Mississippi	A. J. McLaurin.
Missouri	Lon V. Stephens.
Montana	Robert B. Smith.
Nebraska	W. A. Poynter.
Nevada	Reinhold Sadler.
New Hampshire	Frank W. Rollins.
New Jersey	Foster M. Voorhees.
New York	Theodore Roosevelt.
North Carolina	Daniel L. Russell.
North Dakota	F. B. Fancher.
Ohio	Asa S. Bushnell.
Oregon	Theo. T. Geer.
Pennsylvania	William A. Stone.
Rhode Island	Elisha Dyer.
South Carolina	M. B. McSweeney.
South Dakota	Andrew E. Lee.
Tennessee	Benton McMillin.
Texas[1]	Joseph D. Sayers.
Utah	Heber M. Wells.
Vermont	Edwin C. Smith.
Virginia	J. Hoge Tyler.
Washington	John R. Rogers.
West Virginia	G. W. Atkinson.
Wisconsin	Edward Scofield.
Wyoming	De Forest Richards.
Alaska	John G. Brady.
Arizona	N. O. Murphy.
New Mexico	Miguel A. Otero.
Oklahoma	Cassius M. Barnes.

[1] State constitution prohibits governor from accepting appointment.
[2] Appointment declined.

The chairman then suggested the selection of a chairman of the joint committee, and on motion of Col. M. M. Parker, duly seconded, Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, chairman of the select committee from the Senate, was unanimously elected.

In accepting the office Mr. Hale expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in being chosen to preside over a committee which, if it prospered in its work, would give to Washington City and the country a most interesting celebration of one of the greatest events in the history of the nation.

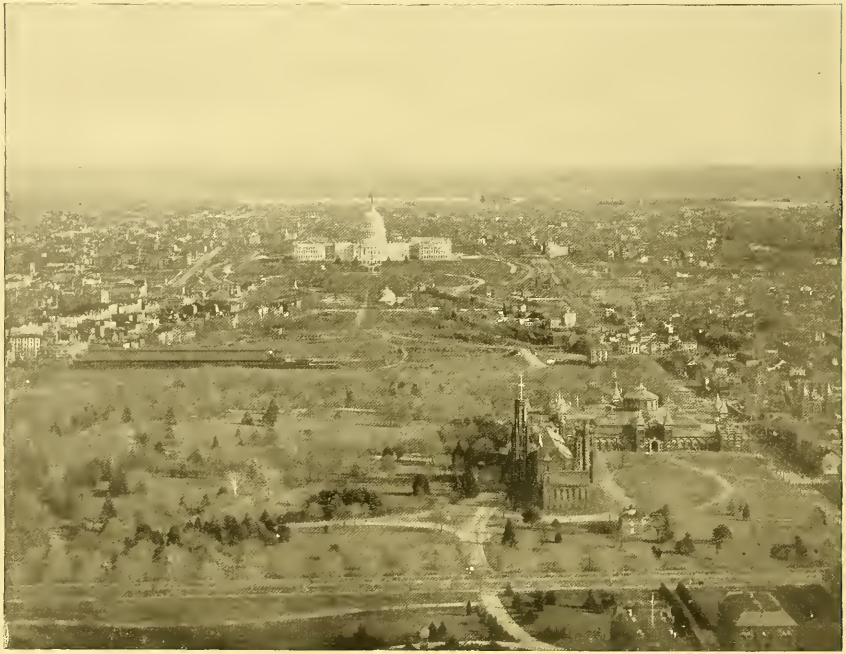
The chairman suggested the selection of a permanent secretary, and on motion of Mr. Wight, Mr. W. V. Cox, secretary of the citizens' committee, was unanimously chosen.

The chair then directed that the roll be called, whereupon the following-named gentlemen responded:

Eugene Hale, Senator from Maine; George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Joseph Simon, Senator from Oregon; Alexander S. Clay, Senator from Georgia; Thomas B. Turley, Senator from Tennessee, and James McMillan, Senator from Michigan, members of the select committee from the United States Senate.

Joseph G. Cannon, Representative from Illinois; J. P. Heatwole, Representative from Minnesota; J. S. Sherman, Representative from New York; J. A. Hemenway, Representative from Indiana; R. J. Gamble, Representative from South Dakota, and John C. Bell, Representative from Colorado, members of the select committee from the United States House of Representatives.

Charles S. Thomas, governor of Colorado; Ebe W. Tunnell, governor of Delaware; F. Q. Brown, proxy for William D. Bloxham, governor of Florida; Allen D. Candler, governor of Georgia; F. Steunenberg, governor of Idaho; James A. Mount, governor of Indiana; Llewellyn Powers, governor of Maine; John Lind, governor of Minnesota; Robert B. Smith, governor of Montana; W. A. Poynter, governor of Nebraska; Frank W. Rollins, governor of New Hampshire; William A. Stone, governor of Pennsylvania; Elisha Dyer, governor of Rhode Island; Andrew E. Lee, governor of South Dakota; Benton McMillin, governor of Tennessee; Heber M. Wells, governor



WASHINGTON FROM THE MONUMENT, 1900.

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of Utah; Edwin C. Smith, governor of Vermont; G. W. Atkinson, governor of West Virginia; Alexander Stewart, proxy for Edward Scofield, governor of Wisconsin; De Forest Richards, governor of Wyoming; John G. Brady, governor of Alaska; N. O. Murphy, governor of Arizona, members of the committee from the country at large.

John B. Wight, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; M. M. Parker; Chas. J. Bell; James G. Berret; John Joy Edson; George H. Harries, proxy for Theodore W. Noyes; R. Ross Perry; John W. Thompson; Scott C. Bone, proxy for Beriah Wilkins, and W. V. Cox, members of the committee from the District of Columbia.

At the request of the chair the secretary read the act of Congress (Public 84, approved February 28, 1899) entitled "An act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia." (See p. 23.)

The chairman said that in view of the fact that the citizens' committee had taken the initiative in the centennial movement and had performed all necessary preliminary work looking toward the celebration, he would call upon the chairman of that committee to outline such plans as it had considered. Mr. Wight, chairman of the citizens' committee, replied that his committee had prepared a report, which, on motion of His Excellency Charles S. Thomas, Mr. Wight then read. The report was as follows:

The citizens' committee of the District of Columbia has the honor to propose the following plan for the celebration of the Centennial of the Establishment of the Permanent Seat of Government in the District of Columbia:

First. That the celebration be held in the month of December, 1900.

Second. That commemorative exercises be held in the two Houses of Congress, separately or jointly, in honor of the anniversary of the first session of Congress held in the permanent capital.

Third. That the laying of the corner stone of an appropriate, substantial, and permanent memorial structure be made a feature of the celebration, and that Congress be urged to provide for such a memorial. In the judgment of this committee, a bridge across the Potomac River to the Arlington National Cemetery, now the property of the United States, would be the most fitting and appreciated "Memorial to American Patriotism" that could be raised, and should be embellished with

decorations illustrative of the great events in the nation's history and the progress of our country. Congress has already provided for preliminary surveys and plans, and these plans have been completed so that they are now available for the purpose of building such a memorial bridge. It will therefore be possible to lay the corner stone of the proposed bridge at the time of celebration. In connection with the ceremony, orations should be delivered by distinguished citizens of national reputation; and further, such exercises should be preceded and followed by a parade of military and naval forces and of civic organizations of as great proportions and varied representations as practicable from the United States and the several States and Territories.

Fourth. That the celebration should culminate in an evening reception and ball.

In connection with the first recommendation, that the celebration be held in the month of December, 1900, it is, perhaps, proper to say that much attention was given to the matter of date. It appears that during the year 1800 the archives were being moved to Washington, and there were several dates having some interest, covering a period from May to December. In 1790 Congress decided, in connection with the establishment of the permanent seat of government, that it should assume charge and direction of this Territory at its meeting in December, 1800. The first meeting of Congress in the District of Columbia, however, was held in November, 1800, and no special significance seems to have been attached to that meeting. The committee is of the opinion that, inasmuch as there are so many dates from which to choose, that date should be chosen which would meet most fully all the objects to be attained. It is, of course, essential that it should be at a time when Congress is in session, and it should be sufficiently remote from the present to admit of such preparations as may be necessary in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the memorial structure, which must be appropriated for and for which some preliminary work must be done.

In connection with the third recommendation, that a memorial structure be erected, the citizens' committee call attention to the following propositions, which have also received its consideration:

The erection of a municipal building for Washington City; a memorial arch at the head of Sixteenth street; a series of statues of American worthies; a new Executive Mansion; the reclamation of the flats of Anacostia River, the eastern branch of the Potomac; the enlarging of the Capitol grounds by the condemnation of adjacent squares; the elimination of Florida avenue as the northern boundary of the city of Washington; the policy of erecting all future Government buildings on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and the purchase of the ground for that purpose; a new building for the Supreme Court of the United States, to be erected on a site corresponding to that of the Congressional Library building; the retrocession of the whole or a part of the

territory of the State of Virginia originally embraced in the ten-mile square forming the District of Columbia.

Some of these suggestions, however, are open to the criticism that they are partly local and are such as should be paid for in part by the District of Columbia, such as the municipal building. The whole plan of this celebration, as must be evident by all the steps taken since its inception, looks to a national event, and whatever structure is chosen to mark this interesting epoch should be provided by the nation.

The citizens' committee have agreed—and will take pleasure in doing the same—to raise such an amount of funds as will be required to meet the expenses of the celebration proper, so that everything which is purely local shall be paid for by the citizens of the District entirely at their expense. The only expense asked of the General Government is to provide for that which is purely national in its character.

In conclusion the citizens' committee respectfully calls the attention of the members of the full committee to the many interesting articles on the early history of Washington City and the proposed celebration which have appeared in local newspapers, as well as those throughout the country, a number of which contain pertinent suggestions which may be of interest to the committee, such articles having been preserved by the citizens' committee to form a part of its archives.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report, the chairman asked what action the committee wished to take upon it.

Hon. James S. Sherman, M. C., moved that the proposition of the citizens' committee, that the celebration take place in the month of December, 1900, be approved, and the motion was seconded by His Excellency Benton McMillin, and carried.

Col. M. M. Parker moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to which should be referred the recommendations of the citizens' committee for consideration and report. This motion was seconded and carried, and the chairman appointed as members of the committee: Hon. James McMillan, United States Senator; Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, member of Congress; His Excellency Elisha Dyer, Mr. C. J. Bell, and Col. M. M. Parker.

The chairman then called for additional suggestions for features of the celebration. None being offered, the committee of five was requested to consider the report of the citizens' committee at once, so as to be able to report plans of celebration at the afternoon session.

On motion, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The chairman, Mr. Hale, called the meeting to order at 3.15 o'clock, and asked Senator McMillan to submit the report of the committee of five.

Senator McMillan stated that the committee of five had met as arranged, and had given the recommendations of the citizens' committee careful consideration, and had adopted unanimously the following report:

First. That the celebration be held in the month of December, 1900.

Second. That commemorative exercises be held in the two Houses of Congress, separately or jointly, in honor of the anniversary of the first session of Congress held in the permanent capital.

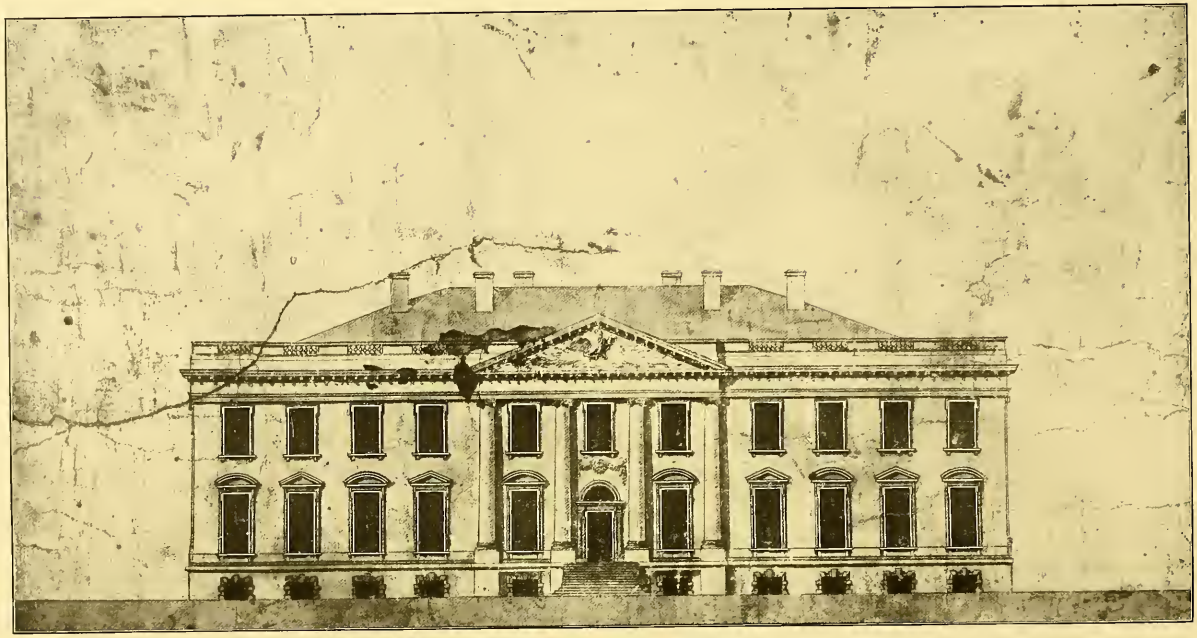
Third. That the enlargement of the Executive Mansion in harmony with its present style of architecture, and the construction of an avenue to be known as "Centennial avenue," running from the Capitol grounds, through the Mall, to the Potomac River, be made features of the celebration.

Fourth. That in connection with the ceremonies of enlarging the Executive Mansion and opening Centennial avenue, orations be delivered by citizens of national reputation, and that such exercises be preceded and followed by parades of military and naval forces and of civic organizations, of as great proportions and varied representations as practicable, from the United States and the several States and Territories.

Fifth. That the celebration culminate in an evening reception, and such other entertainment as the committee may determine upon.

Senator McMillan said:

Everyone recognizes that the Executive Mansion is not adequate for the purposes for which it is used. It was built a great many years ago; it is not in good order—in fact, the foundations of the building have had to be supported from time to time, and it is not fit either as an office or a residence for the President of the United States. The committee, recognizing this, after a thorough discussion, came to the conclusion that it would be wise to recommend that an enlargement of the Executive Mansion should be made, not to interfere with the architectural



WHITE HOUSE (HOBAN'S DESIGN), 1792.

Reproduced by courtesy of Glenn Brown, architect.

beauty of the present structure. It is suggested, at the same time, that an avenue might be opened through the Mall from the grounds of the Capitol to the Potomac River, where the proposed memorial bridge might be built at some future time, making that avenue a boulevard, with trees on either side, and possibly a riding path. This avenue would be known as "Centennial avenue," and would be probably three miles in length. Strange to say, upon looking at the maps which the committee had before it, it was seen that the original plan of Washington, as prepared by Major L'Enfant, provided for just such an avenue, public buildings to be erected on either side of the same.

I might add that the committee was unanimous in the adoption of its report, and that it consulted several gentlemen, not members of the committee, who take a great interest in matters relating to Washington, and they, too, were unanimous in approving these suggestions for submission to this meeting.

The chairman asked for any suggestions that members might desire to make before taking action on the report.

Mr. Wight, as chairman of the citizens' committee, stated that while the report of the committee of five provided for a proposition not recommended by his committee in its recommendations, still he and his associates were pleased with the same and heartily indorsed them as the best that could be agreed on. The suggestion of the enlargement of the Executive Mansion is, he said, very necessary in the opinion of all Washingtonians, housing as it does under one roof all the offices of the Executive, as well as the living rooms of the President and his family, with but a single doorway for entrance and exit of officials as well as the Executive's family and private guests.

His Excellency John Lind said that he did not feel like voting for the adoption of a report which was in the nature of suggestions as to what Congress should do in matters over which it alone had jurisdiction, referring principally to the proposition that the enlargement of the Executive Mansion be made a feature of the celebration. Mr. Lind suggested that the report be modified so as to make it read that the joint committee approved of the suggestions of the citizens' committee, if the same met with the approval of Congress. Mr. Lind, in conclusion, said, in brief, that he did not think that the committee should take the initiative in a matter belonging peculiarly to Congress.

Senator McMillan explained that the entire matter was preliminary only, and that, according to the law, whatever action the committee took, would have to first receive the approval of Congress before the same could be carried into effect.

His Excellency G. W. Atkinson thought that it would be more practicable for the committee to recommend the erection of an entirely new Executive Mansion, since the present one is, he considered, entirely inadequate for the use of the Executive of the nation as his office and residence. He said that, so far as sentiment was concerned in the objection to destroying the present Mansion, he thought a new one could be constructed on the same lines of architecture as the present one, which, he appreciated, was of an unusually appropriate and admired design. He said the condition of the present Executive Mansion almost required that it be overhauled and remodeled from the ground up, which would practically mean a new structure.

Senator McMillan said that his committee would not object to such an amendment of its report, and Mr. Atkinson thereupon moved that the report be amended by inserting after the word "architecture," in the third proposition, the words, "or the erection of a new Executive Mansion."

After considerable discussion on the objections to the report made by Mr. Lind, Mr. Atkinson's amendment was adopted. During the discussion referred to, His Excellency Benton McMillin stated that he thought the original proposition for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion was more satisfactory than the amendment. Mr. Atkinson did not think Mr. Lind's reasons for objecting to the report were well taken, nor did His Excellency Charles S. Thomas. The latter argued that, since a proposition to improve the Executive Mansion and also to erect a new Executive Mansion had been before Congress for a number of years past, the recommendations of the centennial committee would in his opinion be perfectly proper and appropriate and would very likely be welcomed by Congress. He pointed out that there was no question of the great need of a new Executive Mansion, and he thought that the centennial committee, which represented every State and Territory of the Union and the United States,

WHITE HOUSE, 1799.

After a sketch by N. King.

could very appropriately take such action as it now proposed to do. The improvement of Washington city and the capital of the nation should, Mr. Thomas considered, receive the attention and recommendation and material interest of every citizen of the United States, and especially of those that represented it on the centennial committee. The committee, in fact, should feel it to be its duty to urge such a worthy proposition.

His Excellency James A. Mount moved that the report of the committee of five, as amended, be adopted, which motion was unanimously carried. The chair then asked what action the committee desired to take in the matter of preparing its plans of celebration and presenting the same to the President and the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Thomas moved that the citizens' committee, which had taken the initiative in the movement to celebrate and was so appropriately suited to take full charge of the celebration, be authorized to make a report to the President.

Mr. Atkinson suggested that Mr. Thomas amend his motion by providing that the chairman of the joint committee act as *ex officio* chairman with the citizens' committee.

Mr. Wight thought the committee of five a most representative one and exceptionally suited to take charge of all matters of detail that might arise in the future, and on this line he suggested that this committee of five be increased by the appointment of about five additional members and created an executive committee with general directing powers. This was indorsed by His Excellency William A. Poynter.

Mr. Sherman moved that the committee of five, and five additional members to be appointed by the chairman, be made an executive committee, the chairman of the joint committee, Mr. Hale, to act as chairman *ex officio* thereof, which executive committee should possess all powers of the joint committee at times when it was impracticable to call a meeting of the latter.

Chairman Hale said that, while he desired to do everything in his power to aid the movement and be of as much service as possible to the committee, he felt that it was impossible for him to act as chairman of the executive committee, owing

to his Congressional duties. Mr. Sherman thereupon modified his motion so as not to provide for the chairman of the joint committee to act as chairman *ex officio* of the executive committee. The motion was then put to the committee, and was unanimously carried. The chair announced the following-named gentlemen as members of the executive committee thus provided for: George C. Perkins, of the Senate committee, chairman; Joel P. Heatwole, of the House of Representatives committee; J. Hoge Tyler[1] and Elisha Dyer, of the committee from the country at large; John B. Wight, C. J. Bell, John Joy Edson, Theodore W. Noyes, M. M. Parker, and W. V. Cox, of the citizens' committee.

Mr. Wight stated that he had ascertained that the President of the United States would be pleased to receive the committee at the Executive Mansion at 3.30 o'clock, and he moved that the committee adjourn and proceed in a body to call upon the President. At the suggestion of Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wight amended his motion so as to make the adjournment subject to the call of the chair. This motion was adopted, and the committee adjourned.

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[1] See footnote, page 46.

PLATE 9.

WHITE HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT, 1900.

COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS.

COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The executive committee met in the President's room of the Senate six days after the joint meeting, and on motion of Mr. Edson elected Commissioner Wight, chairman of the citizens' committee, its vice-chairman. At the suggestion of Senator Perkins, Mr. Cox, secretary of the citizens' committee and joint committee, was elected secretary of the executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Heatwole, it was unanimously adopted as the sense of the executive committee that the citizens' committee be requested to take full charge of all matters of detail connected with the celebration, including the reception at the Corcoran Gallery of Art; and, in brief, to make such arrangements for the local features of the celebration as were deemed necessary to insure its success, and to report action at a meeting of the joint committee to be held in December. It was thought proper that the exercises to be participated in jointly by the Senate and House of Representatives, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the first session of Congress held at the permanent capital, should be under the direction of the Congressional Committees on the Centennial.

On February 28, the day following the date of this meeting, the executive committee called upon the President for the purpose of submitting for transmission to Congress the proceedings of the joint meeting of the 21st. The chairman, Senator Perkins, presented to the President the following letter, accompanied by an outline of the plan of celebration as adopted, a copy of the act of Congress, and a facsimile of the original plan of the city of Washington.

NATIONAL CAPITAL CENTENNIAL, 1900.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 28, 1900.*

To the President:

In conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of

Government in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1899, the committee appointed for that purpose has the honor to submit to you herewith its proceedings.

The committee met at the Arlington Hotel, Washington City, on the 21st of February, 1900, and unanimously adopted plans for the proposed celebration, which are appended.

The features of the celebration, as proposed, are, in brief, that in December, 1900, appropriate exercises shall be held in the Halls of Congress; that a corner stone shall be laid for an enlargement of the present Executive Mansion or a new structure; that an avenue extending from the Capitol grounds to the Potomac River and running through the Mall, to be known as Centennial avenue, shall be provided for; that in the evening there shall be a reception and such other entertainment as the committee may determine upon; that in connection with the laying of the corner stone there shall be a military, naval, and civic parade of great proportions, and orations shall be delivered by distinguished citizens.

The committee ventures to hope that its action will meet with your approval and that in transmitting this report to Congress you will give it your indorsement, so that the objects of the celebration may be successfully attained.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. PERKINS
Chairman, Executive Committee.
W. V. COX,
Secretary.

The report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with Senator Perkins's letter and the above plan and other inclosures, was transmitted to Congress by the President on March 7 with the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, the report of the proceedings of the committee appointed in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 7, 1900.*

On the same date the message and report were read in the Senate, referred to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, and ordered to be printed. (Senate Doc. 210, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.) In the House it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

WHITE HOUSE, EAST FRONT, 1900.

On May 14, 1900, Commissioner Wight tendered his resignation as chairman of the citizens' committee in the following letter:

SIR: Inasmuch as I am no longer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and having been elected to the position of chairman of the citizens' committee by virtue of that office, I hereby tender my resignation as chairman of that committee. I beg to say, in this connection, that my interest in the celebration of the Centennial is just as great as ever, and I shall be glad in any way, no matter how humble, to aid as much as possible in bringing to a successful issue whatever plans may be decided upon.

I am, very respectfully, JOHN B. WIGHT.

W. V. COX, Esq.,
Secretary, Citizens' Centennial Committee.

Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland succeeded Commissioner Wight as president of the Board of District Commissioners on May 9, 1900.

In this connection the minutes of a meeting of the citizens' committee held May 21 record that—

* * * The secretary presented a letter received from Chairman Wight, tendering his resignation of that office, which he had held by virtue of his position as president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. On motion of Colonel Parker, Mr. Wight's resignation was accepted with many regrets, since his work in behalf of the celebration had been most zealous and energetic.

On motion, Mr. Wight was unanimously elected a member of the committee. He thereupon moved that his successor on the Board of District Commissioners, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, be unanimously elected a member of the committee, and chairman thereof by virtue of his office. This motion was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to so advise Commissioner Macfarland.

In the following letter, dated May 23, 1900, Commissioner Macfarland conveyed his acceptance:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 23, 1900.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your notice of May 21, to the effect that at a meeting of the citizens' committee, centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, held that date, I was unanimously elected a member of the

committee and chairman thereof. I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and shall be pleased to serve, to the best of my ability, in furtherance of the proposed celebration.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

W. V. COX, Esq.,
Secretary, Citizens' Centennial Committee.

Commissioner Macfarland also succeeded Commissioner Wight as a member and vice-chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Wight being reappointed by Senator Hale as a member of that committee to fill a vacancy.[1]

Commissioner Wight was subsequently (October 24) chosen by the citizens' committee as its vice-chairman.

Congress took important steps, in connection with the recommendations of the joint committee, providing for the construction of a model showing the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and for the treatment of the territory south of and adjacent to Pennsylvania avenue and the connecting of Potomac Park along the valley of Rock Creek with the Zoological Park. Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., in charge of public buildings and grounds, was requested to prepare such a model, and he agreed to have it ready, with the necessary drawings, by December. Thereupon the citizens' committee conferred, through its chairman and secretary, with the President as to holding a part of the exercises of the centennial celebration in the Executive Mansion, at which time the model and drawings might be exhibited for the first time, and also suggested a reception by the President to the Governors of the States and Territories. The President informally signified his approval of such exercises and his readiness to accord a reception to the State executives. He

[1] Governor J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia, whom Senator Hale appointed a member of the executive committee, was unable to accept the President's commission, owing to an inhibition of the State's constitution, which does not allow the governor or other State officer to hold an office of profit or trust under the Federal Government. Similar inhibitions of the constitutions of California and Texas also prevented Governors Gage and Sayers from accepting the appointments of the President. In view of the important part Virginia took in the establishment of the District of Columbia, ceding, with Maryland, the territory originally forming the District, at the instance of the citizens' committee the President requested Governor Tyler to act on the centennial committee informally as the representative of the Old Dominion State, and to this he consented.

was also consulted as to the date of the celebration, the month of December having already been decided upon.

For the purpose of considering and adopting the necessary modification of the plan of celebration, a meeting of the executive committee was held on August 30, when, in the absence of Senator Perkins, Commissioner Macfarland on taking the chair said:

We have met to perfect plans for celebrating in December next the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. These plans, in provisional form, have already been submitted by the executive committee to the President of the United States, who has signified his approval of them. They have also been approved by the representatives of Congress upon the executive committee. They are designed to carry out the general purpose of the celebration as adopted by the national committee, on the recommendation of the citizens' committee, with the approval of the President and Congress. The fact that such an important anniversary ought not to be allowed to pass without celebration has been recognized by everyone. While there has been some disappointment because Congress in its wisdom did not provide for the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Bridge at the time of the celebration, it must be remembered that Congress has taken steps of an important character toward the execution of the two projects recommended by the national committee as those which ought to be connected with the celebration, namely, the enlargement of the Executive Mansion and the improvement of the Mall and its park connections. Congress has authorized the completion of the plans of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds, for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and has authorized Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., to prepare a plan for the treatment of the Mall and its park connections.

President McKinley, who has shown such a sympathetic interest in the proposed celebration, has consented to give a morning reception on the day in December to be selected, when he will receive the Governors of the States and Territories and other members of the national committee, together with Senators and Representatives, when it is hoped that a model of the enlarged Executive Mansion, as proposed in Colonel Bingham's plans, will be exhibited in the East Room, and brief appropriate addresses will be made. The representatives of Congress have planned for suitable exercises on the afternoon of that day in the Hall of the House of Representatives, when prominent Senators and Representatives will deliver orations. The citizens' committee is to arrange for a noonday military, naval, and civic parade, and for an evening reception in honor of the distinguished visitors.

These outlines of the proposed celebration indicate that it will be worthy of the occasion in dignity and interest. Posterity, which would doubtless be astonished if there should be no celebration of this significant event, will certainly look back to it with the same satisfaction that will be felt by all those who take an interest in it now.

At this meeting the executive committee definitely decided upon the details of the programme, which were to take place in the following order:

Date of celebration: Wednesday, December 12.

Exercises at Executive Mansion in the morning:

Reception by the President to the governors of the States and Territories, immediately followed by—

Addresses: By Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., on the history of the Executive Mansion during the century 1800–1900, to be delivered in connection with the display of the model and drawings of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion;

By Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on the development of the District during the century 1800–1900;

By a member of the committee from the country at large on the development of the nation during the century 1800–1900.

Military, naval, and civic parade from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, to be reviewed by the President from the east front of the Capitol.

Exercises at the Capitol in the afternoon, to be held jointly by the Senate and House of Representatives in the Hall of the House, commemorating the first session of the Congress held at the permanent capital, to embrace addresses by two Senators and two Representatives, on the following subjects:

"Transfer of the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington.

"Establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

"History of the first century of the National Capital.

"Future of the United States and its Capital."

Reception, in the evening, in honor of the Governors of the States and Territories.

WHITE HOUSE, NORTH FRONT, 1900.

This plan of celebration was submitted, after adoption by the executive committee, to each member of the joint committee, and received general approval. As will appear farther on, the only change made was a slight increase in the number of addresses at the Capitol. The speakers were selected by the executive committee with a special view to representing the States of Maryland and Virginia, which ceded the District of Columbia to the United States; Massachusetts, representing New England, and Tennessee, the last State admitted into the Union before the capital was removed to Washington. The great West, an unexplored territory a hundred years ago, was also included in the plan. The speakers in Congress represented the two great political parties and the two Houses of Congress.

For the purpose of arranging the details of the ceremonies the executive committee at this meeting authorized the chairman of the citizens' committee to organize the following auxiliary committees: Finance, reception, exercises at the Executive Mansion, exercises at the Capitol (to coöperate on behalf of the citizens' committee with the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives), parade and decoration, press, medal and badges, printing, public comfort and order, and auditing. In order to secure a compact organization, and to enable the citizens' committee to keep in immediate touch with every detail of the arrangements, it was suggested that each member of this committee should act as the chairman of one of the auxiliary committees.

Not until as many as 2,000 prominent men of the District had been appointed on these committees was it felt that the general patriotic and public-spirited desire of the citizens to serve had been fully and properly recognized.

To this wide interest in the event the success of the celebration was largely due. On these committees were represented, it was believed, all important patriotic, historical, industrial, benevolent, and other similar organizations, among which may be mentioned the Columbia Historical Society, Oldest Inhabitants' Association, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Confederate Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Society of

Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Aztec Club of 1847, Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, and the various local citizens' associations.

The following assignment of members of the citizens' committee as chairmen of the auxiliary committees was made by Commissioner Macfarland:

Mr. Parker, as chairman of committee on finance.
Mr. Bell, as chairman of committee on reception.
Mr. Edson, as chairman of committee on exercises at the Executive Mansion.
Mr. Perry, as chairman of committee on exercises at the Capitol.
Mr. Wight, as chairman of committee on parade and decoration.
Mr. Noyes, as chairman of committee on press.
Mr. Van Wickle, as chairman of committee on medal and badges.
Mr. Wilkins, as chairman of committee on printing.
Mr. Berret, as chairman of committee on public comfort and order.
Mr. Thompson, as chairman of committee on auditing.

Upon the completion of the working organization, the committee was, through the courtesy of Mr. Van Wickle, assistant secretary, given the use of rooms in the Bradbury Building, No. 1225 Pennsylvania avenue, where headquarters were established.

Through the committee on reception the executive committee requested the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art to permit the holding of a reception to the Governors in the building under their control, and to this request they graciously acceded. Later, Mr. Bell, chairman of the reception committee, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, and Mr. A. A. Wilson, members of that committee, called upon the President, and on behalf of the citizens' committee invited him and Mrs. McKinley to be present at the reception. To this invitation the President signified his assent.

In his annual message to Congress of December 3, the President again referred to the celebration in these words:

The transfer of the Government to this city is a fact of great historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the Capital of the Republic.

It is a matter of interest in this connection that in 1800 the population

of the District of Columbia was 14,093; to-day it is 278,718. The population of the city of Washington was then 3,210; to-day it is 218,196.

The Congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," the committees authorized by it have prepared a programme for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day. Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, the committee of Governors appointed by the President, and the committees appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia generally. The programme, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the Executive Mansion, provides commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the Senate and House of Representatives in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and a reception in the evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in honor of the Governors of the States and Territories.

A resolution sanctioning the holding of the joint exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and legalizing the day of celebration as a public holiday in the District of Columbia, together with other desirable provisions, was submitted by the committee, formulated and passed December 5, 1900, and received the approval of the President on December 8.

The text of the resolution was as follows:

[PUBLIC—NO. 1.]

AN ACT In relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have each appointed a committee to act with other committees appointed respectively by the President of the United States and by the citizens of the District of Columbia (in a mass meeting assembled), which committees have in charge the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas said committees have in joint session adopted a plan of celebration which has been submitted to the President of the United States and by him transmitted to Congress, such plan proposing as a feature of the celebration the holding by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly, commemorative exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the afternoon of the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress held in the permanent capital: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Cou-

gress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, at the hour of half past three o'clock post meridian, and that addresses on subjects bearing on the celebration shall be made by Senators and Representatives to be chosen by the joint committee mentioned in the preamble; that the President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Justices of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign Governments accredited to this Government, the Governors of the several States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, officers of the Army and Navy who have received the thanks of Congress, and all persons who have the privilege of the floor either of the Senate or the House be, and are hereby, invited to be present on the occasion, and that the members of the committee from the country at large, the members of the said citizens' committee, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees of the national capital centennial are hereby granted the privilege of the floor of the House during the exercises; that the said citizens' committee shall issue cards of admission to such portions of the public galleries of the Hall of the House as may be set apart by the Doorkeeper of the House for that purpose; that the Speaker of the House shall call the assembly to order and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as presiding officer during the exercises; that the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, be a legal holiday within the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to deliver to the Architect of the Capitol, for the purpose of decorating the Capitol, its approaches, and the reviewing stands in the Capitol grounds for the occasion, such United States ensigns and flags, except battle flags, and such signal numbers and other flags as may be spared, the same to be delivered to the Architect immediately, and returned by him not later than the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred: that admission of the general public to the southern portion of the Capitol, including the Rotunda, on the said twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, shall be by card only, under the direction of the Doorkeeper of the House; that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed, for the occasion, to make all reasonable regulations necessary to secure the preservation of public order and protection of life and property, and to grant authority or permits for the use of such thoroughfares and sidewalks in the city of Washington as may be necessary for parades, and that the citizens' committee are authorized to erect for the occasion a reviewing stand at the east side of or on the east steps of the Capitol.

Approved, December 7, 1900.

In accordance with action taken by the executive committee on February 27, which charged the citizens' committee

with the perfecting of arrangements for the celebration and directed it to report at a meeting of the joint committee to be held in December, such meeting was called for December 11 and held on that date in the parlor of the Arlington Hotel at 11 o'clock. The proceedings of this meeting are best shown by the minutes, in part here quoted:

Commissioner Macfarland, chairman of the citizens' committee, said: "The committee has performed the functions assigned to it by the joint committee, in making arrangements for the celebration. In spite of the absorbing interest of the Presidential campaign, which has delayed the work so that all of the subcommittees were not actively at work until after election day, the citizens of the District of Columbia, through their committees, have done their full share toward the success of the celebration. Appreciating the importance of the occasion and sympathizing with the purpose of the joint committee to commemorate it in a simple, dignified, and impressive manner, they have worked zealously and effectively, and have successfully accomplished the task assigned them. Most of their work has been done within a month. The contributions of money were made with unusual promptness and cheerfulness. The general interest prompted a desire to serve on the committees, which was met by the appointment of a large number of prominent citizens. These committees have raised the necessary funds, arranged the details of the exercises at the Executive Mansion and at the Capitol, securing the necessary additional legislation, and also a provision in the act of Congress for the observance of Centennial Day as a legal holiday in the District this year. They have also prepared for a procession to escort the President and other distinguished men from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, and for a reception in the evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which promises to be the most notable of the receptions at the gallery. They have also arranged for the preparation of a beautiful memorial medal and programme, and for decorations and illuminations, for reduced railroad rates, and other necessary details. They are showing the hospitality of the city to the Governors and other special guests of the occasion as they arrive. It would be invidious to mention any of the committeemen by name where all have done so well, but I must be allowed to speak for the committee in praise of the efficient and untiring labor of Secretary Cox and Assistant Secretary Van Wickle. I desire to make formal acknowledgment of the cordial and constant interest of the President of the United States, always a staunch friend of the District, and of his unvarying kindness and courtesy to the committee. In his desire to promote the success of the celebration, the President has much more than met the wishes of the committee, and the committee is appreciative and grateful."

Commissioner Macfarland then presented and read at length the

programme of the celebration, and the same was filed with the minutes. He moved that the action taken by the citizens' committee in arranging the ceremonies be approved and ratified. This motion was seconded by Senator McMillan and was unanimously carried.

In connection with the programme as presented, Commissioner Macfarland said:

"The committee, in the selection of speakers, sought first to recognize the States that ceded the territory originally forming the District of Columbia, and then the leaders of the two parties in Congress. Senator Hoar, as first chairman of the centennial committee, and as senior Senator, was first in mind as one of the speakers, but the Senator believed at that time that he would not be able to take the part in the ceremonies which had been chosen for him by the committee. Finally, however, he consented to speak, and his name will appear in the specially printed programme. Senator Hoar desired to speak last. He will pronounce the benediction."

The chairman, Senator Hale, called upon Senator Perkins, chairman of the executive committee, who reported that with patriotic zeal and public spirit the citizens' committee had performed the work of preparation for the celebration in a manner deserving great credit and the commendation of Congress. He said the executive committee, which had delegated this work to the citizens' committee, had felt confident that the arrangements as made would result most satisfactorily and successfully.

The chair expressed his full satisfaction with the manner in which the citizens' committee had performed the duties intrusted to it, displaying great good sense and good taste.

On motion of Senator Perkins the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

With a view to gratifying a general desire to place on permanent record the illuminated programme which was prepared under the direction of the citizens' committee, it was decided to recommend that the same be included in this Report.

DAY OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

DAY OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

PROGRAMME.

The programme, which is printed *in extenso*, commenced with a reception at the Executive Mansion to the Governors of the States and Territories by the President of the United States, followed by a display of the model and drawings of the proposed enlargement. The remarks of the speakers chosen for that occasion are given in full in the following chapter.

At 1.30 p. m. the military, naval, and civic escort proceeded from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. The National Government was represented by the President and his Cabinet, with troops of the Regular Army; the States, by their Governors and military escorts, and the District of Columbia, in the persons of its Commissioners, national guard, citizens, committees of the celebration, and representative organizations. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the chief marshal of the parade.

At 2.30 o'clock the President reviewed the escort at the east front of the Capitol, and an hour later were held the appointed exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The addresses suggested more particularly the intimate relationship existing between the District and the National Government, and included an account of the removal of the seat of Government from Philadelphia to Washington. These also are given in full in the proper place.

In the evening from 8 to 11 o'clock a reception was held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, through the courtesy of the trustees, in honor of the visiting Governors of the States and Territories.

The official programme is here printed in full. Much credit is due Messrs. Beriah Wilkins and Barry Bulkley, of the printing committee, in the selection of the designs, as well as to Mr. Fred D. Owen, of Washington City, for his assistance, especially in connection with the preparation of the design for the front page.

MDCCC. — WASHINGTON — MDCCCC.

Reception at White House

Programme of the
Centennial Celebration of the Establishment
of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia,
Washington City,
Wednesday, December 12, 1900.

In the Forenoon.

10 o'clock. Reception by the President of the United States to the Governors of the States and Territories, at the Executive Mansion.

11 o'clock. Display of model and drawings of the proposed enlarged Executive Mansion, in the East Room.

Addresses:

History of the Executive Mansion during the Century 1800-1900,
By Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Development of the District of Columbia during the Century 1800-1900.
By The Honorable Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Development of the States during the Century 1800-1900.
By His Excellency Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of the State of Iowa.

Development of the Nation during the Century 1800-1900.
By The Honorable Roger Wolcott, of the State of Massachusetts.

In the Afternoon.

1.30 o'clock. Military, Naval and Civic Escort starts from Executive Mansion, marching via Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Column to be composed as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police,
Civic Escort to Parade,
Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Grand Marshal, and Staff,
Brigade of United States Troops, Army and Navy,
President of the United States and Cabinet,
Brigade, National Guard of the District of Columbia,
Governors of the States, with their escorts, in the order of the admission of the States into the Union,
Governors of the Territories,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
Specially Invited Guests,
Centennial Committee,
Veteran and other Organizations.

Note:

Details of the Parade described in orders issued by authority of the Grand Marshal.

Exercises at Capitol

In the Afternoon.

2.30 o'clock. Review of Escort by the President of the United States at the East front of the Capitol.

3.30 o'clock. Joint Exercises by the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

When order has been called, the Temporary Presiding Officer, the Honorable David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House, will introduce the Reverend W. H. Milburn, D.D., Chaplain of the Senate, who will pronounce the invocation.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives will present the Honorable William P. Frye, President *(pro tempore)* of the Senate, who will assume direction of the exercises.

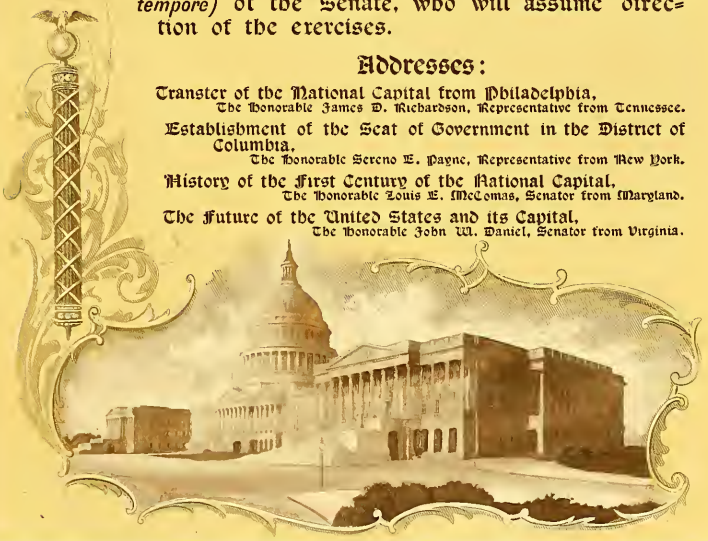
Addresses:

Transfer of the National Capital from Philadelphia,
The Honorable James D. Richardson, Representative from Tennessee.

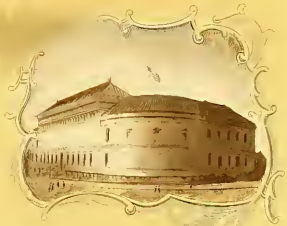
Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia,
The Honorable Sereno E. Payne, Representative from New York.

History of the First Century of the National Capital,
The Honorable Louis E. McComas, Senator from Maryland.

The Future of the United States and its Capital,
The Honorable John W. Daniel, Senator from Virginia.



Reception at Corcoran Gallery of Art



In the Evening.

8 to 11 o'clock. Reception in honor of the Governors of the States and Territories, at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Board of Trustees,
Corcoran Gallery of Art:

S. H. Kaufman, President, F. B. McGuire, Secretary,
Walter S. Cox, Vice-President, C. C. Glover, Treasurer,
Edward Clark,
Calderon Carlisle,
Bernard R. Green,
Wm. Corcoran Eustis,
Thomas Hyde.

Music by United States Marine Band,
Lieutenant W. H. Santelmann,
Director.

Lady Washington's Reception

The National Capital Centennial, 1900

Joint Committee

EUGENE HALE, Chairman — W. V. COX, Secretary

Executive Committee

GEORGE C. PERKINS, Chairman
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, Vice-Chairman
W. V. COX, Secretary

CHARLES J. BELL — ELISHA DYER — JOHN JOY EDSON
JOEL P. HEATWOLE — THEODORE W. NOYES
MYRON M. PARKER — JOHN B. WIGHT

Select Committee of United States Senate

EUGENE HALE, Chairman
GEORGE C. PERKINS
JOSEPH SIMON
JOHN L. McLAURIN
ALEXANDER S. CLAY
THOMAS B. TURLEY
JAMES McMILLAN

Select Committee of United States House of Representatives

JOSEPH G. CANNON, Chairman
WILLIAM W. GROUT
JOEL P. HEATWOLE
JAMES S. SHERMAN
JAMES A. HEMENWAY
JOSEPH W. BAILEY
MARION DeVRIES
WILLIAM S. COWHERD
JOHN C. BELL
ROBERT J. GAMBLE

Committee from Country-at-Large

Alabama.	JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON	New Hampshire.	FRANK W. ROLLINS
Arkansas.	DANIEL W. JONES	New Jersey.	FOSTER M. VOORHEES
California.	H. H. MARKHAM	New York.	THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Colorado.	CHARLES S. THOMAS	North Carolina.	DANIEL L. RUSSELL
Connecticut.	GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY	North Dakota.	F. B. FANCHER
Delaware.	EBE W. TUNNELL	Ohio.	ASA S. BUSHNELL
Florida.	WM. D. BLOXHAM	Oregon.	THEODORE T. GEER
Georgia.	ALLEN D. CANDLER	Pennsylvania.	WILLIAM A. STONE
Idaho.	F. STEUNENBERG	Rhode Island.	ELISHA DYER
Illinois.	JOHN R. TANNER	South Carolina.	M. B. McSWEENEY
Indiana.	JAMES A. MOUNT	South Dakota.	ANDREW E. LEE
Iowa.	LESLIE M. SHAW	Tennessee.	BENTON McMILLIN
Kansas.	W. E. STANLEY	Texas.	A. W. FLY
Kentucky.	J. C. W. BECKHAM	Utah.	HEBER M WELLS
Louisiana.	MURPHY J. FOSTER	Vermont.	EDWIN C. SMITH
Maine.	LLEWELLYN POWERS	Virginia.	J. HOGE TYLER (Honorary)
Maryland.	LLOYD LOWNDES	Washington.	JOHN R. ROGERS
Massachusetts.	ROGER WOLCOTT	West Virginia.	G. W. ATKINSON
Michigan.	HAZEN S. PINGREE	Wisconsin.	EDWARD SCOFIELD
Minnesota.	JOHN LIND	Wyoming.	DeFOREST RICHARDS
Mississippi.	A. J. McLAURIN		
Missouri.	LON V. STEPHENS	Alaska.	JOHN G. BRADY
Montana.	ROBERT B. SMITH	Arizona.	N. O. MURPHY
Nebraska.	W. A. POYNTER	New Mexico.	MIGUEL A. OTERO
Nevada.	REINHOLD SADLER	Oklahoma.	CASSIUS M. BARNES

Citizens' Committee

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, Chairman
JOHN B. WIGHT, Vice-Chairman
MYRON M. PARKER, Treasurer

CHARLES J. BELL — JAMES G. BERRET — JOHN JOY EDSON
THEODORE W. NOYES — R. ROSS PERRY
JOHN W. THOMPSON — BERIAH WILKINS

W. V. COX, Secretary
W. P. VAN WICKLE, Assistant Secretary

Committee on Printing

BERIAH WILKINS, Chairman — BARRY BULKLEY, Vice-Chairman

RECEPTION AND EXERCISES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ceremonies of the day commenced with a formal reception to the Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the President of the United States. Shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, he entered the Blue Room, while the Marine Band, under the leadership of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, stationed in the large hallway, played "Hail to the Chief."

Their excellencies the Governors had meanwhile assembled in the Red Room, attended by their chiefs of staff, having been escorted to the Mansion by members of the committee in charge of the exercises. The Commissioners were also present. The President being ready to receive them, they were then ushered into his presence and were presented by Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A. The President cordially greeted his distinguished guests and some little time was spent in conversation. At the close of the reception, the guests with the members of the Cabinet proceeded to the East Room where they were seated by members of the committee.

The Governors who attended the reception were their excellencies Ebe W. Tunnell, of Delaware; William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania; Foster M. Voorhees, of New Jersey; W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire; J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia; Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; D. L. Russell, of North Carolina; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; James A. Mount, of Indiana; Llewellyn Powers, of Maine; D. W. Jones, of Arkansas; Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Edward Scofield, of Wisconsin; G. W. Atkinson, of West Virginia; Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho; M. A. Otero, of New Mexico; N. O. Murphy, of Arizona; John G. Brady, of Alaska; C. M. Barnes, of Oklahoma. There were

also present the following ex-Governors: Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland; Hon. Asa A. Bushnell, of Ohio; Hon. H. H. Markham, of California; and also Governor-elect A. M. Dockery, of Missouri. Commissioners Henry B. F. Macfarland, John W. Ross, and Lansing H. Beach were present.

During the reception other invited guests had entered the East Room. Here was finally gathered an assemblage typical not only of the life of the capital city, but of the nation, including the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Commanding General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Senate committees on the Centennial Celebration and the District of Columbia, the House committees on the Centennial Celebration and the District of Columbia, the Governors of States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the members of the committee at large and of the citizens' committee on the Centennial Celebration, the members of the court of appeals and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the members of the United States Court of Claims, ex-Commissioners of the District, ex-mayors of the city of Washington, officers of the Army and Navy, and many governmental officials and prominent citizens of the various States and of the District of Columbia. There were also present the wives of some of the governors, who remained attentive listeners throughout the exercises. The wife of the Chief Executive occupied a seat in the main corridor, with the ladies of the Cabinet families.

When all were seated, the President entered, accompanied by the speakers of the occasion. On a raised decorated platform in the center was a plaster model of the Executive Mansion with the proposed additions. With it were shown ground plans and a side section, and also a view of the completed building.

At 11.45 o'clock Senator Hale, chairman of the joint committee, introduced the chairman of the committee on exercises at the Executive Mansion, Mr. John Joy Edson, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Edson at once called on Colonel

Bingham, engineer officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who delivered an address on the "History of the Executive Mansion during the century 1800–1900."

ADDRESS OF COLONEL THEODORE A. BINGHAM.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the spring of 1792 the commissioners of public buildings and grounds, under the immediate direction of the President, undertook the preparation of plans for the President's house. The house was occupied in November, 1800, although it was not then entirely completed. The room in which we now are was not finished. There was no north portico nor any graceful south portico, and the north door was approached by narrow wooden steps.

In December, 1900, the commissioner of public buildings and grounds presents to you a plan for enlarging the President's house.

In 1800 the population of the country was five and a quarter millions, and there was more than room enough in this house for all the purposes for which it was then required. In 1900 the population of the country has increased to seventy-six and a quarter millions, and it has long been practically impossible for this house to answer the purposes for which it is intended.

In the spring of 1897 I began to study the question of the enlargement of the present Executive Mansion, with a view to satisfying myself as to whether it should be enlarged; and if so, how. As I became familiar with the daily life of a President, the conclusion was forcibly presented to my mind that he would be more comfortable, both in his private and official life, if both office and home were under one roof. How, then, could an extension of this house be best accomplished, since there is sufficient ground for the purpose? Five guiding principles were adopted as necessary to be followed in any design for an extension, not only on account of their own propriety, but also to meet the wishes of the great majority of the American people. These were:

1. The present Executive Mansion to remain absolutely unchanged, and, if possible, not an outer door or window to be closed up.

2. The additions to be of such a character as not to dwarf nor obscure the present mansion; rather, if possible, to accentuate it.

3. Architectural harmony to be absolutely preserved.

4. The additions to be such as to relieve the pressure upon the present building for, say, twenty-five or thirty years, and permit of still further extension in the future as may be found necessary, while at the same time presenting the appearance of a finished building.

5. Reasonable expenditure.

Of all the records I was able to find of extensions which had been proposed in the past to the Executive Mansion, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest to fulfilling the

required conditions as just stated. This plan, as many of you doubtless know, consisted, in a word, of buildings about the same size as the present house, one on the east side and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings—the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds. Perhaps the most striking advantage of this plan is that it quite maintains the present openness to sun and air toward the south and southwest—a vital necessity—and preserves the beautiful view to the south as unobstructed as it is to-day.

Such a quadrangular plan, of course, involves a large expenditure for its completion, but it seemed worthy of adoption in general outline.

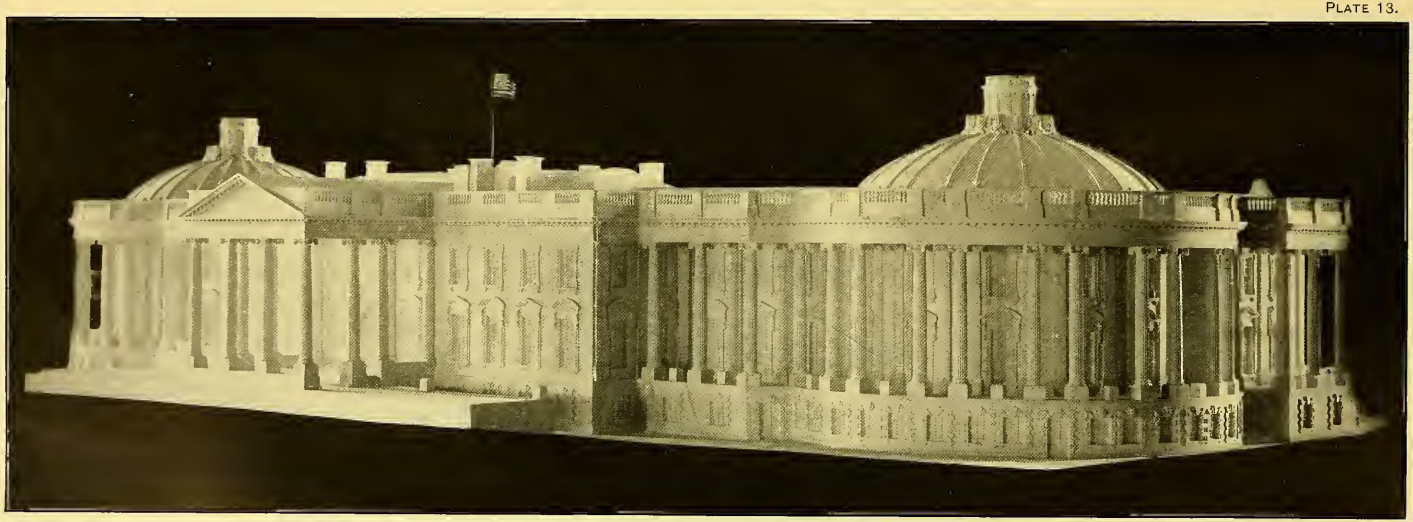
One of the conditions by which I limited myself being reasonable expenditure, which I assumed at about $1,000,000, study was then made of the question, How much of Mrs. Harrison's plan could be completed for that sum? It was found that the two wings, one on the east side and one on the west side, could probably be built, though in the completed plan these wings were intended rather as connecting passages than for daily occupancy.

Study was next given to the question, Could these wings be utilized until such time as further addition should be made and the wings could revert to their intended use? A satisfactory solution, it is thought, was reached.

It then became necessary to have these studies worked out. For this work I naturally turned to Mr. Frederick D. Owen, the architect who had shaped up Mrs. Harrison's plans and who was already familiar with the limitations which surrounded this question of extending the Executive Mansion. The results of our studies are presented to you to-day in part. In the short time which has passed since the 1st of last July it has only been possible to complete what you see before you. Much other work has been done in the study of details, as, for instance, the interior finish and decoration, interior steel construction, fireproofing, heating, ventilating, refrigerating, etc.

The plan presented to you complies with the five limiting conditions laid down at the outset. As you will observe, the present mansion is left unchanged; not an outer door or window of a room is closed, the extensions beginning on the prolongations of the main corridors.

Architectural harmony has been preserved. The main columns used are enriched by fluting, but this is a detail which could be changed. The same windows and casings have been carried on in the proposed additions. Owing to the recession of the extensions to the rear, the present building is not obscured nor dwarfed. As to the extensions themselves, every shape that could be thought of has been drawn out and studied, with the result that what you see before you is regarded as the best. The vista which the two extensions present from New York avenue and Pennsylvania avenue is fine and in harmony with the present front view of the mansion.



WHITE HOUSE. MODEL OF PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT (NORTH FRONT).

Careful study was given to the question as to whether the extension adjoining the present mansion should be of one story or two. This question was complicated by the necessity for having living rooms on the second story, under the conditions imposed of a limited expenditure, yet providing for all demands made upon the house. It is not impossible that a two-storied extension was originally intended by Hoban, the architect and builder. For you will remember that this house was originally intended to be one story higher, and you can still see at each end, just above the arched windows of the second story, a horizontal panel across the frieze and architrave, left, as I suppose, for the extension joiut. Considering that the necessities of the case required the extension in two stories, it is submitted that the resulting design is not displeasing.

The necessity for using the second story for living purposes also complicated very much the construction and design of the large circular room on the main floor, but the solution presented will, it is believed, prove satisfactory when all the circumstances are considered.

It is proposed to build the basement of granite, the walls of concrete and marble, inclosing a steel framework. At the west end the large room would be suitable for a state dining room, capable of seating more than 200 guests. That end of the building has been studied with that purpose in view, having proper provision for kitchen, serving rooms, pantries, etc., in the basement. Provision has also been made at both east and west ends for the reception of large companies of guests, with necessary arrangements in the way of dressing rooms and wardrobes. The large room at the east end is intended as a reception room, additional to the present East room.

On the second story, at the west end, six bedrooms are provided en suite, with four bathrooms in connection therewith. At the extreme southwest end is a very bright, cheerful room, which might be utilized as a boudoir. At the east end of the second story are six additional rooms, intended for executive offices, provided with necessary storerooms for records, stationery, etc., and with toilet and wash rooms; and at the extreme southeast end there is a room available for visitors, newspaper men, or other similar needs. Two additional entrances are provided, one more private than the present one and the other more convenient for official use.

It is intended to heat both additions by air, warmed by passing over hot-water coils, and to ventilate, heat, and cool the extensions mechanically. Provision has been made throughout both extensions for ducts for the necessary pipes, wires, etc. Lighting is to be electric, and electric elevators are also provided in both extensions.

Although not entirely satisfied with what is offered for your inspection to-day, owing to the difficulty of using these extensions mainly for living purposes instead of as corridors, I still feel a reasonable confidence that examination of the details and explanation of the reasons for their

adoption will produce increased satisfaction with the plans proposed. Should either of the larger additions, included in Mrs. Harrison's plans, ever be added to these extensions, many of the imperfections of the present plan due to lack of space would be removed.

Careful but not final estimates on the extensions proposed amount to $1,100,000, including partial furnishing. Should the work be undertaken, however, I think from past experience that this estimate is quite sufficient.

In the necessarily short time at my disposal to-day for showing you these plans it is, of course, impossible to do more than describe the main features.

The history of this house as it grew, year by year, is very interesting. It was a delightful study to trace up the source of Hoban's inspiration and see how, point by point, he had improved on his first idea.

The period of its rebuilding after 1814 up to its final completion in 1829, under Hoban's own eye, only increases one's admiration for its architectural beauties and for its designer and builder. But for this there is at present no time.

Before closing I wish particularly to thank Mr. Owen for enthusiasm, energy, and untiring devotion to the work during the past three years, and particularly in the rapid preparation of this exhibit. The modeler should also not be forgotten, who with every desire to produce artistic work was much hampered by lack of time in completing some of the details to his own satisfaction.

We have endeavored to imbue ourselves with a part, at least, of the spirit of the first architect of this house and have worked for the entire country; and if these results please you, its representatives, that is our sufficient reward.

The chairman next called upon Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who made the following address on the "Development of the District of Columbia during the century, 1800–1900:"

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: One hundred years ago the District of Columbia became the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. For the first time the young nation had a capital after twenty-four years of wandering from one State to another. Moved by the attack of the mob of soldiers on Congress in Philadelphia in 1783, the makers of the new Government had written in the Federal Constitution that the nation should have its own capital, in a Federal district to be ceded to the exclusive control of Congress. It is the only provision for an independent capital ever made by any nation. The North and

WHITE HOUSE. MODEL OF PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT (SOUTH FRONT).

South had contended for the honor of providing this Federal district, until threats of secession were occasionally heard, and it seemed to some that there might soon come to be no need for a National Capital. States offered cities, and even capitals, and their Representatives in Congress fought over these offers. At last, with a characteristic compromise, the fathers provided that the Federal district should be given to the South, while the North should be given its desire in the assumption by the nation of the Revolutionary indebtedness of the States. Nothing could have been more fortunate than this decision, unless it be the determination to leave to George Washington the selection of the site for the new capital and the direction of its preparation. His own State of Virginia had offered 10 miles square. The State of Maryland had done the same, and under the authority of Congress Washington had 100 miles of the Potomac, from Williamsport, in Maryland, to the Eastern Branch, where to choose.

Washington chose with the eye of a surveyor the best site available under the circumstances, and then laid it out with the eye of a seer. All that he saw could not come true. The Federal district could not contain "the greatest commercial emporium" of the United States which he hoped for here, believing that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which he had promoted, would, as its name suggested, with the Potomac, connect the then East and West by the most practicable route to the sea. Nor could it contain the national university, which was so dear to Washington's heart that he richly remembered it in his will, though it was to become a roofless university. But Washington saw clearly, what few other public men could see, that the young and small, but not feeble, nation would grow and expand until it became the greatest of all nations. While men were still doubting whether it would last long as a nation, George Washington was planning, with the assistance of Thomas Jefferson and L'Enfant and Ellicott, a National Capital for all time—a city of magnificent proportions, greater and better in design than any other in the world. No other city has ever been laid out on such a scale or in such a style. Even Washington's reputation for common sense did not save it from being called a visionary scheme. For more than half a century home and foreign wits jested at it as it lay undeveloped, half village, half capital, through the neglect of the General Government. Although it was south of Mason and Dixon's line, it was almost in the center of the narrow Union of 1800, as it stretched along the Atlantic coast; but after the expansion of its domains, begun under Washington, three years later, under Jefferson, crossed the Mississippi, suggestions of the removal of the capital west of the Alleghenies began, and continued, in what seemed an entirely natural way to the statesmen meeting in the then Washington, until the railroad and the telegraph, making communication so much quicker, deprived the advocates of removal of their chief argument.

The "Federal City," as Washington called it, the "City of Washington," as the Commissioners and Congress inevitably called it, is Washington's prediction that the nation would live for centuries and would grow to the full need of such a capital. It is most appropriate that we begin this celebration almost under the shadow of the Washington Monument, that unique structure which practically marks the center of the original District of Columbia, and in the President's house, which so interested Washington, and is the only public building completed in 1800 that is still standing. For while Congress in the preliminary legislation provided only for a Federal district (though it afterwards ratified the preparations for a Federal city made by Washington), the city, named for him, has always been more prominent than the District in the world's eye, and now that they are so nearly coterminous, the capital will be more and more known by its great founder's name; not, however, as Washington City, but as the City of Washington.

It is interesting to read, in the official and unofficial documents, of the part which Washington took, with his customary energy, thoroughness, and patience, in all the details of the founding of the Federal district and of the Federal city. It was he, personally, who made the bargain with the nineteen original proprietors, advantageous to them but much more so to the Government, and who finally brought even the refractory David Burns to terms. It was he, personally, who directed the commissioners and the surveyors, as they laid out the streets and built buildings, and who mediated between them when they quarreled. It was the crowning work of his life, and perhaps nothing that he did, except the Jersey campaign that saved the Revolution and the making of the Constitution that saved the nation, interested or pleased him more. It must have grieved him that he could not live to see the actual establishment of the National Government in the city that had been named for him. He died in December, and, under the act of Congress passed ten years before, the National Government began its removal from Philadelphia in May. By July the six Executive Departments of that day were all in full working order here. By November, President Adams, after a visit of inspection in June, was occupying this house, and Congress was in session preparatory to the regular session in December. The Supreme Court, having adjourned in August until February, did not meet here in 1800. But through the address of President Adams in Congress, and the responses of the Senate and the House, it was officially declared in November that the seat of government had been established here.

These formal announcements and the addresses exchanged by President Adams and the citizens are full of gratitude for the fact that the National Government had at last a home of its own. Privately, there was much complaining over the discomforts of the new city. The letters of Mrs. Adams show what was thought of the President's house by his family. There were similar criticisms of the unfinished Capitol, while Senators

and Representatives complained of the places where they had to board, and all agreed in denouncing the wretched roads which were called streets. Besides the construction of a few public buildings at a cost of $1,000,000, given by Maryland and Virginia or raised by the sale of lots, and the outlining of the few streets, little had been done by the Government in the ten years of preparation, and less proportionately had been done by private individuals. The Government had no money to spare for such work from its scanty treasure, and there were only a few thousand people here. There had been a good deal of speculation in the new-made real estate lots, but there had been comparatively little building on them. It is not strange that the members of the Government and of the diplomatic corps looked back regretfully from the crude capital to the comforts and pleasures of Philadelphia. If Congress had then begun to provide for the gradual improvement of the streets and parks reserved by Washington as the property of the nation, which owned more than half of the new city, it would have carried out the plan of its founder as he doubtless intended should be done. But Congress left almost all that work to the few thousand inhabitants, who were also expected to provide most of the cost of police and fire protection and other municipal services, while Congress practically confined its appropriations to the construction, repair, and maintenance of the Government buildings and their surroundings.

It was impossible for the people of Washington to sustain this burden, which was not shared by their neighbors of Georgetown and Alexandria, and as the size of the Government, and with it the population and needs of the city, increased, its municipal affairs went from bad to worse. Guided by their admirable mayors (at first appointed by the President, but afterwards elected, first by councils and later by the people), assisted by councils, the Washingtonians doubtless did their best to perform what was impossible, but of course failed. Even when Congress recognized this failure and provided for some of its indebtedness, it made no material change in the arrangement for nearly three-quarters of a century. Indeed, it provided no form of government for the entire District of Columbia until 1871, and no permanent form of government for it until 1878, although in 1801 it did establish a judicial system for it. Washington and Georgetown, and Alexandria (until, grown tired of the unreciprocal arrangement, she induced the nation in 1846 to let Virginia take back the territory south of the Potomac), had each a separate municipal government, while a levy court of justices of the peace in Washington County, and a county court of justices of the peace in Alexandria County, looked after the regions outside of the towns. The United States, owning more than half of the real estate of the District of Columbia, was for nearly three-fourths of the century like a visitor rather than a citizen, paying no taxes and making but small direct contributions to meet the expenses of the city of Washington or of the District of Columbia. It spent over

$90,000,000 in the District in that time on public buildings and their surroundings, and occasional contributions to local objects, but it left the citizens to carry out the rest of Washington's plans and to maintain local government. It was not until after the civil war had made the National Capital known to the whole country and endeared to two-thirds of it as never before, it was not until it had been contended for by the bravest armies ever arrayed in battle, that the national interest in it induced Congress to assume the nation's share of its government and its burden. The National Government ceased to have a transient feeling, and the talk of the removal of the capital west of the Mississippi could, for the first time, be treated humorously. The hundreds of thousands of men whom the demands of war first brought to Washington came from all the States and Territories. Many of them went home again to tell the people how homely Washington was, yet how well worth fighting for; many remained as citizens, while others gave their lives that it might continue to be the capital of the United States. From these men sprang its new life.

The history of the District of Columbia falls naturally into two chapters. The first covers the seventy-one years in which it had no real existence. It was neither dead nor alive, although it had a name to live. For forty-six years the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria lived independently, but in more or less harmony, within the limits of the District of Columbia. Then Alexandria withdrew, while Washington and Georgetown lived on the same terms for twenty-five years more, but with constantly increasing community of interest. Washington, as the actual seat of Government, naturally grew as the nation grew, and much more rapidly than its older neighbors. With a selected population, representing from the beginning the best elements of the whole country, brought together largely in connection with the National Government, which at first boasted of long tenure of office, Washington developed a local life unique in character. It shared with Georgetown a peculiarly refined and cultivated society and an especially intelligent citizenship. It had a cosmopolitan tone and view before the days of constant and general world traveling. It had the consciousness of being distinguished by the presence of the National Government and by events in the country's history. Members of the diplomatic corps and European travelers who wrote about the National Capital in the first half of the century admitted all this, even when they made sharp criticisms of its physical appearance and temporary defects in comfort and convenience. It is easy to see in the letters and reminiscences of the Washingtonians of that time that life here had a flavor and interest not found in any other American city. Washingtonians thought nationally more than the people of other cities, and showed a peculiar public spirit as they endeavored to meet the obligations which the neglect of the National Government imposed upon them in peace and in war.

To meet the local needs a considerable commercial and manufacturing interest developed with the growth of the city, and gradually the taxable wealth increased so that by 1860 it amounted to $547 per capita.

The civil war wrought great changes here. For the second time the whole District of Columbia was recognized in practical legislation by the creation of a metropolitan police force. The exigencies of the war times compelled in other ways the recognition of the fact that there was a District of Columbia. But Congress was too busy to take up any general scheme for its improvement until ten years later when, by the act of February 21, 1871, it created a territorial form of government with a governor and a legislature, the governor and the upper chamber to be appointed by the President, together with a board of public works and a board of health, while the house of delegates was to be elected by the male citizens.

With this act begins the second chapter of the District's history and its real existence under a substantial government. In three years the District was transformed, largely through the energy and enterprise of one man in the new government. All that should have been done toward the improvement of the District, and especially the city of Washington, according to Washington's plan in seventy years, was done in half that many months. The district was saved from being, like the then unfinished Washington Monument, a disgrace rather than a credit to the great founder. It was literally redeemed and given beauty for ugliness, and wealth for poverty. But the first work was done roughly, hastily, though thoroughly, and it naturally roused strong opposition, and for the time being was misunderstood. People saw the comparatively large indebtedness it created, rather than the incomparably large results it ensured, and many of them felt personal resentment, as well as righteous anger, against some of the workers.

Between the private griefs and the public indignation, and a certain amount of political feeling, there was pressure enough on Congress to induce it to make a radical change of government in 1874, abolishing the elective franchise and providing temporarily a government by three Commissioners, at the same time guaranteeing the interest and principal of the bonds issued for the new improvements and providing for the preparation of a permanent frame of government and a plan of dividing the payment of expenses between the United States and the District of Columbia. Four years later these pledges were redeemed in the act of June 11, 1878, which the United States Supreme Court has called the "Constitution of the District." It provided, in place of the governor and legislature, a board of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, and to execute the laws of Congress, with the equitable provision that Congress should appropriate for the expenses half from the District tax funds and half from the National Treasury. Although many good citizens have regretted that in the National Capital taxation

without representation is the principle of government, it is generally admitted that for the District of Columbia the present form of government is the best possible. Under it the District has doubled in population and in wealth. Under it it has become the most beautiful capital in the world. Free from the slighest suspicion of scandal, successive boards of commissioners of the highest character have administered the affairs of the District more efficiently and economically than the affairs of any other American municipality have been administered, and to such general satisfaction that there has been no lasting criticism. The compact between the National Government and the people of the District of Columbia for the equal division of its expenses has worked so well that no adverse comment is now made upon it.

As the larger patriotism makes the nation dearer than the State, so the capital of the nation claims the allegiance of the citizen of every other city, even above that which he gives to his own city. This is recognized in the growing desire of our countrymen everywhere that the needs of the National Capital shall be generously met. They agree that no niggard hand should minister to the nation's city, and that regardless of outlay, save that it shall be wise, she shall be kept the most beautiful capital in the world.

After twenty-two years of experience the present government is recognized as being, in the language of the act of 1878, the "permanent form of government" for the District, or in the language of the United States Supreme Court in 1890, "the final judgment of Congress as to the system of a government which should obtain." Like all human systems, it has its imperfections in theory and in practice, but for its purpose it comes nearer to an ideal standard than any other of its kind. Its greatest virtue is that it is distinctly a government by public opinion. The unusually high intelligence of the citizens of the District, and their remarkable interest and activity in the conduct of its affairs, make them its real rulers, under the constitutional authority of the President and Congress.

The very character of the District of Columbia as the seat of the National Government makes a part of its life the history of that Government in the century now closing—the most remarkable since the first of our era. Every President, except George Washington, has performed the duties of his great office, the greatest in the world, within these walls. Every Congress since the Fifth has done its work in the Capitol. There, too, the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered all its decisions since the day when John Marshall became its Chief Justice. Simply to mention the names of John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, and then of Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, brings before the mind a throng of great deeds done in this very house. Think of the expansion of the country by successive

acts of the Presidents, beginning with Jefferson. Think of the negotiations with foreign powers, of the war-making and of the peace-making, of the formulation of far-reaching policies, and of all the dealings with Congress by President after President. Think what went on here under President Lincoln alone, when the eyes of the whole world were for the first time fixed upon the Capitol of the United States. Time would fail to tell the mere story of the great Presidents who have made history in the District of Columbia.

When we go to the Capitol this afternoon we shall be reminded of the great Senators and Representatives and judges who have won lasting fame by their services to the country here. Their memorable acts, speeches, and opinions are events in our history as well as in the history of the country. These illustrious men who have made, executed, and interpreted our national laws for a hundred years, belong to the District of Columbia as well as to the States that sent them here. They have been the dominant element in the life of the District of Columbia, and have given its society a peculiar character.

The District of Columbia, coming to the manhood of States, at the opening of the twentieth century, looks forward to a larger and nobler career as the capital of the nation which has grown in its short life to be the greatest in the world. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was the capital of an ill-defined quarter of the present United States, with a population one-fifteenth that of the present, and despised by Europe. The flag waved nowhere on the Gulf of Mexico, or west of the Mississippi, and only in scattered settlements west of the Alleghenies. The locomotive, the telegraph, the telephone, and almost all the other great mechanical inventions were yet to come. The country and the Government were alike poor. There was no American literature, there was no American art, there was no American music, there was no American press.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the District of Columbia is the capital of a mighty nation whose flag brightens and controls the far Pacific as well as the near Atlantic, that holds the headship of this hemisphere and leads among the powers of the world, all coveting its favor; enriched at home with the material blessings which its myriad inventors and industrial chieftains have bestowed upon all mankind, and proud of the literary, artistic, and musical achievements of its sons and daughters. Made one out of many in the fires of civil war, and strengthened by their tempering, it is even more than the Father of his Country believed that in a century it could become. Standing here in its splendid capital, looking back with pride on its wonderful past, it can face the future with hope, in spite of difficulties and dangers, in a confidence born of reverent and trustful devotion still given to Him who has been our dwelling place in all generations, and to whom a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is passed.

His Excellency Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, was the last speaker, the title of his address being "The development of the States during the century 1800–1900."

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR LESLIE M. SHAW.

Mr. President, Members of the Commission; Cultured Ladies; Distinguished Gentlemen; Fellow Citizens: At the date of the event this day commemorates, the United States of America was composed of sixteen States—Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennessee having been admitted to the Union during the closing decade of the eighteenth century. Since then Massachusetts and Virginia have been divided and two additional States created without increasing the area included in the sixteen, and there have also been added twenty-seven other States.

To better appreciate the growth of the nation, a few comparisons may not seem ill advised.

Had there been no change in area, and without taking into account Territories then or now owned by the nation, and supposing the same development and increase within the several States as has been witnessed, the United States would be larger than Great Britain plus France and Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and Belgium, and would have a population more numerous than Italy plus Norway and Denmark; it would outnumber Austria plus Sweden, Switzerland, and Greece. The population of these seventeen States is very nearly equal to that of Great Britain.

The twenty-nine States admitted during the century have brought an increase of territory exceeding the German Empire plus Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Denmark, and Sweden. The United States to-day, exclusive of organized Territories and other possessions, is larger than European Russia and larger than all Europe except Russia, while our population is nearly equal to that of Great Britain and France combined, and once and a half as large as that of the German Empire. The area of the United States, exclusive of organized Territories and possessions, has increased sixfold and our population fifteenfold in one hundred years.

Not only have we increased numerically and the States developed materially and our people prospered financially, but intellectual, moral, and religious improvement has been equally marked. While the population of the United States has increased fifteenfold in one hundred years, church membership has increased four times fifteenfold in the same period.

We have 16,000,000 pupils receiving elementary instruction, 650,000 receiving secondary instruction in high schools and academies, 100,000 in colleges and universities, 90,000 receiving normal school training, and 50,000 under professional tuition. Comparisons for the last thirty years show an ever increasing per cent in the enrollment of children of school

age, as well as the number of days' attendance of pupils enrolled and in the average length of the school year. The expenditure for educational purposes, exclusive of donations to endowments and for college and university buildings, exceeds $300,000,000 per annum.

When the seat of Government was moved to the District of Columbia, our 5,000,000 people were dependent almost entirely upon agriculture and fisheries. Their clothing was spun and woven in the home of the wearer; their grain, home grown, was ground to order, and their meat, mostly "range fed," was generally slaughtered at the door of the consumer. The table of the average American was not then debtor thrice a day to three continents for what we now call necessaries. Very little consumed by that frugal people, salt and rum excepted, had been transported twenty miles from the place of its production.

The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, published in 1830, spends forty columns of an 18-volume edition in describing farm machinery. It calls attention to the "conspicuous superiority of British rural implements," and records the fact that "in former times the construction of utensils of husbandry was left almost entirely to rude and ignorant artisans." It speaks in glowing terms of a machine for "separating grain from straw," which, it declares, "has been brought to a degree of perfection that few people expected when it was first introduced." So important did these inventions appear to the author of the article, and lest their construction might become a lost art, he describes in detail, with cuts and drawings, all implements then known to agriculture, to wit, a plow 10 feet in length, a single section A-shaped harrow, a roller, a two-wheel cart, a drilling machine, a reaper that neither gathered nor raked nor dropped, a machine "designed to separate grain from straw," and a fanner.

Time forbids even a hasty review of the more recent as well as more marvelous improvements in agricultural methods and appliances, which, in forty-five years, have reduced the time in human labor required to produce a bushel of corn 85 per cent, and the cost of this labor, notwithstanding ever increasing wages, 70 per cent, and which have reduced the time in human labor required to raise a bushel of wheat from an average of more than three hours in 1830 to ten minutes at the present time, and the cost in human labor from 17 cents to 3½ cents. Rates of transportation have also materially decreased. The average rate per ton per mile charged by one of the oldest and best-known roads in the United States has been reduced more than 90 per cent since 1870, and the average rate charged by all roads in this country has decreased 61 per cent during the same period. Average passenger rates have declined 43 per cent in twenty years. Freight rates in England are nearly three times as high as in the United States, and on the continent of Europe the rates are higher than in England. No wonder that agriculture has prospered under these favoring conditions, and no wonder that conditions are made

most congenial for all industrial pursuits when we note the tremendous product of field and fold, of mine and quarry, of furnace and factory.

Our farms produce per annum in round numbers thirty-seven hundred million bushels of cereals, worth $1,300,000,000. We grow two hundred and thirty million bushels of potatoes, worth $90,000,000; fifty-five million tons of hay, worth $400,000,000; eleven million bales of cotton, worth $300,000,000; seventeen hundred million pounds of butter and cheese, and market two thousand million gallons of milk, worth in the aggregate $450,000,000; clip two hundred and seventy million pounds of wool, worth $80,000,000; and sell a thousand million dozen eggs, worth over $100,000,000; and hold upon our farms one hundred and seventy million farm animals, worth $2,250,000,000. And still I have not referred to tobacco; nor cane, beet, and other sugars; honey, seeds, nuts, fruits, cut flowers, nor many other sources of agricultural and horticultural wealth; all of which have been developed surprisingly during the century. I shall not be surprised if the Twelfth Census shall show an annual yield from the lands of the forty-five States worth, as it leaves the producer $4,000,000,000.

No less remarkable has been the development in mineral products. We produce 14,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum, 35 per cent more than Great Britain and nearly 70 per cent more than Germany, and over one-third the product of the world. At the same time we manufacture 10,000,000 tons of steel, practically as much as Great Britain and Germany, and 30 per cent of the product of the world. While the world's production of coal has doubled in twenty years, that of the United States has trebled in the same period. We produced in 1899 more coal than Great Britain, nearly twice as much as Germany, and nearly double that of all countries except Great Britain and Germany. In the closing year of this century we shall doubtless mine 275,000,000 tons of coal, nearly one-third of the world's output, worth $250,000,000. Not only do we produce more coal, but we also consume more and then have more left than any other country on the map. We consume more even than Great Britain and all her possessions; and nearly twice as much as Germany, the third great consumer.

In 1845 we mined 100 tons of copper. We now produce nearly 300,000 tons, worth more than $100,000,000. In ten years the world's product of copper has increased 66 per cent, while ours has increased twice 66 per cent in the same period.

We produce, in round numbers, 55,000,000 ounces of silver per annum, one-third the output of the world, worth $35,000,000; and 3,400,000 ounces of gold, one-quarter of the world's output, worth $70,000,000.

We produce, in round numbers, 18,000,000 barrels of salt per annum, practically one-fourth of the world's output. This is twice the amount produced ten years ago and three times the product of twenty years ago.

Ten years ago Great Britain and Russia each produced more salt than we, and Germany quite as much. Now we produce more than Great Britain and fifty per cent more than Russia or Germany.

The petroleum industry is forty-five years old. In 1859 we produced 2,000 barrels. Since then our wells have yielded 900,000,000 barrels. The yield in 1899 was 57,000,000 barrels, worth, crude, $64,000,000.

Equally favorable showing can be made with respect to nearly all mineral products. Our mines and quarries and wells and banks and pits yielded last year $575,000,000 worth of metallic and nonmetallic minerals, an increase of 75 per cent in ten years and of 150 per cent in twenty years.

I regret that the latest available statistics of manufactures are ten years old and therefore valueless. But so good an authority as Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, after careful consideration, recently predicted that the Twelfth Census will disclose manufactured products worth more than $12,000,000,000, exceeding in value the output of all the factories and shops of Great Britain and Germany combined, by more than $2,000,000,000. The latest available statistics giving the value of the tangible property of the United States are found in the reports of the Eleventh Census. It is probable that the rate of increase during the present decade will be as favorable as in previous periods. If this assumption be correct, then the Twelfth Census will show accumulated wealth in the hands of the people of the United States amounting to one hundred billions of dollars.

When the act was passed making the city of Washington the capital of the nation, no one had ever seen a steamboat, a railroad, an iron plow, or a friction match, or thought of an electric telegraph or telephone, or dreamed of an automobile. Established highways were few and poorly constructed. Generally, at least, "the roads were built on Adam's plan, and not McAdam's."

The first railroad was constructed in 1830. Since then we have built, in round numbers, 200,000 miles. These lines of commerce have become the track of empire, the pioneer of civilization. The unsurveyed frontier of one hundred years ago is now an eastern metropolis, while the unknown wilderness has become a veritable garden of flowers and a paradise of fruits. Happy millions, housed in what our fathers would have called palatial residences, now dwell where then no white man "was or had been from the making of the world."

The close of the most remarkable century in the flight of time finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed, and the happiest because the most hopeful of any people at any time or under any sky. Marvelous are the pages of their history; unprecedented and unparalleled the record of their achievements; great and honorable the annals of their deeds.

We have perfected and applied all sciences known to our fathers and discovered new ones. We have harnessed every known physical force except the tide, and sought new elements and combinations of elements to enslave. We have annexed all contiguous territory lying between parallels of latitude congenial to our civilization, and have not been slow to assume responsibility, when duty or national honor has demanded, beyond these limits. We have made surveys preliminary to the construction of a canal for the bisecting of the continent and the nuptials of oceans, through which in coming years shall pass the commerce of the world, a moiety, let us hope, in American bottoms. Events, unplanned and by some unwelcomed, have made the United States the mistress of the Pacific. Destiny or man's wisdom, call it which you will, has placed both Asia and the islands of the sea under American tuition, and has made the flag of freedom the harbinger of better things to 800,000,000 people, the natural distributing point for whose more than $1,000,000,000 of commerce is under the sovereignty of the United States.

Surely the future is big with possibilities. To be a parent and responsible for the development and education of the baby in the cradle is a great charge; to be of the faculty of a university with a thousand students is quite enough to make one thoughtful and serious; but to be a citizen of the United States, commissioned to instruct a strange and ancient people in things new and in ways righteous and in acts honorable, and to be answerable to the world and to God for results should inspire not pride, but humility, and demands of the least and of all the exercise of greatest wisdom.

Mr. Edson explained that his excellency ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, was critically ill at his home, and the address which he had undertaken to prepare on the "Development of the nation during the century 1800–1900" would of necessity be omitted.

The Marine Band played the National Anthem, the audience rising. An informal reception was held, after which the President, escorted by the Chief Justice, led the way to the dining rooms, where luncheon was served to all present. During the luncheon the Marine Band played appropriate music, including a piece entitled "National Capital Centennial," composed by its leader, Lieutenant Santelmann, especially for the occasion.

The floor arrangements for the comfort of the guests, which were under the supervision of Mr. Edson, chairman of the committee on exercises at the Executive Mansion, were ably carried out. His committee was divided into the following

subcommittees: Press, Mr. C. H. Rudolph, chairman; oldest inhabitants, Mr. Noble D. Larner, chairman; ushers, Mr. Harrison Dingman, chairman; ex-mayors, ex-judges, and ex-commissioners, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, chairman; carriages, Mr. J. W. Schaefer, chairman; escort to Governors, Mr. S. W. Woodward, chairman. Each of these gentlemen, with their assistants, contributed very materially to the successful performance of the exercises by the fidelity with which they fulfilled the several duties alloted to them, and particular mention should be made of the excellent services performed by those who acted as escorts to the Governors, in accordance with the arrangements carefully planned by Mr. Woodward, chairman of the subcommittee on escorts.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

PARADE, AND REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At half past 1 o'clock, the President, accompanied by Senator Hale, chairman of the joint committee, and the members of the Cabinet, entered their carriages in front of the Executive Mansion, proceeding to Pennsylvania avenue, being immediately preceded by the Fifth United States Cavalry. They were followed by the brigade of the District of Columbia National Guard. The governors, with their respective staffs or escorts, formed in proper order behind the National Guard. The signal for the parade to start was given by a detail from the guard under command of Capt. C. Fred Cook.

The following orders for the organization, movement, and dismissal of the parade were issued on December 8 by the chief marshal, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and were closely adhered to:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL, *Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.*

I. The escort will be composed as follows:

Platoon of mounted police; band; citizens' escort, mounted; chief marshal; staff and aids; chief marshal's colors and escort.

Brigade United States forces, Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, commanding: Staff; regiment United States artillery, Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Second Artillery, commanding; staff; First Battalion, Fourth United States Artillery, Maj. E. Van Arsdale Audruss, Fourth Artillery, commanding; Second Battalion, Fourth United States Artillery, Maj. Henry W. Hubbell, Fourth Artillery, commanding; Third Battalion, Second, Seventh, and Sixth United States Artillery, Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, commanding; battalion United States marines and company United States seamen, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell, commanding; Light Battery F, Second United States Artillery, Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, commanding; Fifth United States Cavalry, Col. William A. Rafferty, commanding.

President of the United States and Cabinet.

Brigade of District of Columbia National Guard, Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding: Staff; company of engineers, First Lieut. Roy B. Hayes, commanding; Second Regiment Infantry, Col. M. E. Urell, commanding; First Regiment Infantry, Lieut. Col. B. R. Ross, commanding; First Separate Battalion of Infantry, Maj. Arthur Brooks, commanding; Signal Company, First Lieut. F. C. Mattingly, commanding; Naval Battalion, Commander R. P. Hains, commanding; Ambulance Corps, First Lieut. W. D. Fales, commanding; High School Cadet Regiment; Separate Battalion High School Cadets.

GOVERNORS OF STATES, IN ORDER OF ADMISSION OF STATES TO THE UNION.*

[With staffs and military escorts.]

1. Delaware.
2. Pennsylvania.
3. New Jersey.
4. Georgia.
5. Connecticut.
6. Massachusetts.
7. Maryland.
8. South Carolina.
9. New Hampshire.
10. Virginia.
11. New York.
12. North Carolina.
13. Rhode Island.
14. Vermont.
15. Kentucky.
16. Tennessee.
17. Ohio.
18. Louisiana.
19. Indiana.
20. Mississippi.
21. Illinois.
22. Alabama.
23. Maine.
24. Missouri.
25. Arkansas.
26. Michigan.
27. Florida.
28. Texas.
29. Iowa.
30. Wisconsin.
31. California.
32. Minnesota.
33. Oregon.
34. Kansas.
35. West Virginia.
36. Nevada.
37. Nebraska.
38. Colorado.
39. North Dakota.
40. South Dakota.
41. Montana.
42. Washington.
43. Idaho.
44. Wyoming.
45. Utah.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES, IN ORDER OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

[With staffs and military escorts.]

1. District of Columbia.
2. Indian Territory.
3. New Mexico.
4. Arizona.
5. Alaska.
6. Oklahoma.

Specially invited guests; Centennial Committee.

Veteran and other organizations: The Old Guard; Grand Army of the Republic; Union Veterans' Union; Eighth District of Columbia Battalion; Gen. Guy V. Henry Garrison, Regular Army and Navy Union; Spanish War Veterans; Gonzaga College Cadets.

II. The citizens' escort, mounted, will assemble on Pennsylvania avenue, in column of platoons of 12 men each, closed in mass, at 1 o'clock p. m., facing the Capitol, the head of the column midway between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

*A list of the governors who actually participated in the parade will be found on pages 84–86.

CENTENNIAL PARADE, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

The staff and aides of the chief marshal will assemble on Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Capitol, at 1 o'clock p. m., in column of eights, with 8 paces distance, and intervals suited to the width of the avenue; the head of the column opposite the New National Theater.

The regiment of artillery will assemble on Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street west, facing the Capitol, at 1 o'clock p. m., in column of platoons, 16 files each, at 12 paces; the head of the column midway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

The battalion of United States Marines and company of United States seamen will assemble on Fifteenth street, facing south, at 1.10 o'clock p. m., in column of platoons, 16 files each, at 12 paces distance, in rear of the regiment of artillery.

Light Battery F, Second Artillery, will assemble on Pennsylvania avenue, at 1 o'clock p. m., opposite the north front of the United States Treasury, facing east, in column of platoons.

The squadron of the Fifth United States Cavalry will assemble in line facing south, along the north curb of Pennsylvania avenue, at 1 o'clock p. m., right of the line opposite the north front of the State, War, and Navy building.

The salute to the President will be executed by this command, immediately after which it will be wheeled into column of platoons of 12 troopers each.

The brigade of the District of Columbia National Guard will assemble in close column, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Pennsylvania avenue, head of the column at Seventeenth street, conforming in formation to that of the brigade of United States forces.

The staffs and military escorts of the governors of States and Territories, in the order designated above, will assemble on Eighteenth street, facing south, at 1 o'clock p. m., head of the column at Pennsylvania avenue, conforming in their formations to those above prescribed.

The carriages or mounts of the governors will be assembled in column on Executive avenue west, between the Executive Mansion and the State, War, and Navy building, in the order of admission of the States and of Territorial organization, the head of the column at Pennsylvania avenue.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Executive Mansion, the governors, in the order above stated, will take carriages as called at the south exit of the Executive Mansion and move to their respective positions on Executive avenue west and halt, entering the column immediately in front of their respective staffs or escorts as the same approaches their position.

Gonzaga College Cadets and other armed organizations of the District, unattached, will assemble in column in formation as above described, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Seventeenth street, facing north, head of the column on Pennsylvania avenue, and will follow the veteran organizations.

Veteran organizations, in the order above prescribed, will assemble at 1 o'clock p. m., on Eighteenth street, facing north, head of column at Pennsylvania avenue. The column closed in mass, and will follow the military escorts of the governors of the States and Territories.

The President having been received in front of the Executive Mansion, the column will move in the order and formation already given.

III. The escort on arriving at First street west will execute column left and march to C street north, thence on C street to Delaware avenue NE., thence on Delaware avenue to the entrance to the Capitol grounds, where the escort will halt and the entire column be closely massed.

The President and Cabinet will leave the column and enter the Capitol driveway at First street west, leading to the Senate wing, their carriages being parked in the southeast driveways.

The governors, whether in carriages or mounted, and all others in carriages will leave the escort promptly as soon as the column is halted and, following the President and Cabinet, will take position upon the reviewing stand, their carriages being parked in the northeast driveways.

The column will then be reviewed by the President from the reviewing stand at the center of the east front of the Capitol.

IV. The guide for the foot troops will be right; for mounted troops the guide will be center.

V. Salutes will be executed as prescribed in the drill regulations.

DISMISSAL.

VI. Organizations, after having passed the President, will not, under any circumstances, execute any change of formation, but will hasten their march to avoid all possibility of checking the march of organizations in rear.

No organization will be permitted to break ranks and return to the Capitol grounds, but will be held intact and marched expeditiously to their respective rendezvous.

No organization returning to its rendezvous will be permitted to use Pennsylvania avenue.

The Fifth United States Cavalry, except the band, will escort the President to the Executive Mansion at the close of the ceremonies at the Capitol, and for this purpose, after passing in review, will execute column left on B street south, and proceed thence to First street east, thence north on same to the driveway into the Capitol grounds opposite the reviewing stand, thence into this driveway, where they will be closely massed and await the conclusion of the ceremonies, when they will escort the President by such route as he may elect, to the Executive mansion, two troops leading and two following.

VII. Undress uniform with overcoats will be worn.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles, Chief Marshal:

JOHN A. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, 1900.

The mounted citizens' escort, under Marshal Andrew Parker, was composed as follows:

SPECIAL AIDS.

E. H. Droop.

Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, U. S. A.

AIDS.

W. T. Galliher.
Gist Blair.
Colin Studds.
Dr. E. K. Goldsborough.
S. B. Hege.
E. H. Pillsbury.
W. H. Bayly.
A. C. Moses.
Dr. A. G. White.

CITIZENS.

F. G. Alexander.
Notley Anderson.
J. L. Atkins.
C. Auerbach.
J. Auerbach.
J. W. Babson, jr.
J. Emory Bair.
Dr. C. A. Ball.
H. K. Beck.
F. W. Behrens.
P. T. Berry.
Maj. H. L. Biscoe.
Dr. F. B. Bishop.
Z. D. Blackistone.
George S. Boos.
W. Andrew Boyd.
J. H. Bradley.
Austin P. Brown.
Col. L. S. Brown.
W. W. Brown.
Thomas W. Buckey.
August Burgdorf.
A. J. Byer.
Henry Calver.
E. R. Campbell.
H. A. Campbell.
J. D. Carmody.
James Ciscle.
W. H. H. Cissel.
E. A. Clifford.
H. W. Coffin.
Robert Cook.
D. L. Coon.
George H. Coutts.
George E. Corson.
Percy Cranford.
A. J. Curtis.
F. S. Curtis.
Col. L. B. Cutter.
Charles W. Darr.
Dr. J. C. De Vries.
L. C. Dyer.
E. M. Dyrenforth.
George J. Easterday.
W. K. Ellis.
George E. Emmons.
L. G. Estes.
H. D. Feast.
Charles H. Fickling.
W. H. Freeman.
Fred. C. Geiseking.
John C. Gittings.
Peyton Gordon.
G. D. Graham.
Maj. H. A. Gripp.
W. F. Gude.
P. T. Hall.
J. V. Heidt.
August G. Herrmann.
William A. Hill.
W. K. Hill.
Charles E. Howe.
Graham Hume.
Thomas L. Hume.
Dr. William M. Hunt.
Thomas Bryan Huyck.
Dr. C. H. James.
B. T. Janney.
J. F. Javins.
T. M. Jones.
E. L. Johnson.
Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.
A. W. Kelley.
J. Miller Kenyon.
Dr. Richard Kingsman.
R. J. Kirk-Patrick.
Walter H. Klopfer.
Thomas E. Landon.
Clifford Lanham.
W. F. Lannon.
F. B. Libbey.
Irwin B. Linton.
F. A. Lutz, jr.
Dr. William A. Lyon.
Dr. Louis Mackall, jr.
Dr. Charles C. Marbury.
R. J. Marshall.
Joseph Mathy.
F. C. Maxey.
E. C. Mayberry.
B. F. McCaully.
H. H. McKee.
R. L. Middleton.
J. H. Miller.
J. E. Minnix.
W. S. Minnix.
David Moore.
William Muehleisen.
J. E. Mulcare.
Allison Nailor.
P. J. Nee.
Henry T. Ofterdinger.
J. F. O'Neill.
Thomas J. Owen.
Benjamin Parkhurst.
Dr. W. E. Philes.
Capt. H. L. Prince.
E. E. Ramey.
William Ramsay.
Frank T. Rawlings.
F. K. Raymond.
M. P. Rice.
Joseph Richardson.
Thomas R. Riley.
M. D. Rosenberg.
I. N. Runyan.
William H. Sands.
James F. Scaggs.
J. W. Schafer.
J. M. Schneider.

J. A. Shaffer.
C. B. Smith.
C. A. Snow.
De Witt C. Sprague.
O. G. Staples.
A. T. Sullivan.
Dr. L. B. Swormstedt.
Dr. John Thomas.
E. S. Thompson.
Smith Thompson, jr.
H. A. Tolson.
J. W. Tolson.
B. Trueworthy.
D. C. Turner.
Joseph Van Vliet.
Charles P. Walter.
F. Baker Weaver.
J. I. Weller.
C. H. Welsh.
O. W. White.
Alexander Wolf.
William H. Yerkes, jr.
E. S. York.
J. C. Yost.
Elphonzo Young.

The staff and aids of the chief marshal, whose appointments were announced December 6, were:

Maj. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., adjutant-general.

SPECIAL AIDS.

Lieut. Col. Francis Michler, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney, U. S. A.

AIDS.

Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A.
Col. Thomas Ward, U. S. A.
Col. John F. Weston, U. S. A.
Commander L. C. Logan, U. S. N.
Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, U. S. A.
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl, U. S. A.
Lieut. Commander F. S. Carter, U. S. N.
Maj. George Andrews, U. S. A.
Maj. Abiel L. Smith, U. S. A.
Maj. Frederick G. Hodgson, U. S. A.
Maj. John M. Carson, jr., U. S. A.
Maj. William A. Simpson, U. S. A.
Maj. Thomas T. Knox, U. S. A.
Maj. Edward C. Carter, U. S. A.
Maj. Webster Vinson, U. S. A.
Maj. Charles McClure, U. S. A.
Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, U. S. A.
Maj. John L. Chamberlain, U. S. A.
Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, U. S. A.
Lieut. George M. Hoffman, U. S. A.
Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, U. S. A.
Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, U. S. A.

The following-named States and Territories, numbering thirty-five, were represented in the parade by their respective governors or others officially designated, the order in which they are given being that of admission into the Union.

Delaware, Governor Ebe W. Tunnell, escorted by Mr. Joseph R. Edson.

Pennsylvania, Governor William A. Stone, escorted by Mr. E. Southard Parker.

New Jersey, Governor Foster M. Voorhees, escorted by Mr. Thomas W. Smith.

Connecticut, Governor George E. Lounsbury, escorted by Mr. F. L. Moore.

Massachusetts, Governor W. Murray Crane, escorted by Mr. S. W. Woodward.

Maryland, Governor John Walter Smith, escorted by Mr. Samuel Maddox; and ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes, escorted by Mr. B. H. Warner.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL, 1830-1850.

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New Hampshire, Governor Frank W. Rollins, escorted by Mr. E. S. Smith.

Virginia, Governor J. Hoge Tyler, escorted by Mr. W. F. Mattingly.

New York, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, escorted by Hon. Martin A. Knapp.

North Carolina, Governor Daniel L. Russell, escorted by Mr. Jesse B. Wilson.

Rhode Island, Governor William Gregory, escorted by Mr. W. H. McKnew.

Vermont, Governor W. W. Stickney, represented by Adjutant-General A. H. Gilmore, escorted by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

Tennessee, Governor Benton McMillin, escorted by Mr. D. S. Hendrick.

Ohio, ex-Governor Asa S. Bushnell, escorted by Mr. D. A. Chambers.

Louisiana, Governor W. W. Heard, represented by Lieut. Governor Albert Estopinal, escorted by Mr. Ernest Wilkinson.

Indiana, Governor James A. Mount, escorted by Mr. Henry F. Blount.

Maine, Governor Llewellyn Powers, escorted by Gen. Ellis Spear.

Missouri, Governor Lon. V. Stephens, represented by Lieut. Governor A. H. Bolte; and Hon. A. M. Dockery, governor-elect, escorted by Mr. Joseph R. Edson.

Arkansas, Governor Daniel W. Jones, escorted by Mr. Alexander Britton.

Florida, Governor W. D. Bloxham, represented by Col. F. Q. Brown, escorted by Mr. Frederick L. Moore.

Texas, Hon. A. W. Fly, escorted by Mr. Freeborn G. Smith.

Iowa, Governor Leslie M. Shaw, escorted by Hon. John B. Henderson, sr.

Wisconsin, Governor Edward Scofield, escorted by Mr. Matthew Trimble.

California, ex-Governor H. H. Markham, escorted by Mr. S. S. Burdett.

West Virginia, Governor George W. Atkinson, escorted by Dr. Thomas Wilson.

Nevada, Governor Reinhold Sadler, represented by Hon. W. O. H. Martin, escorted by Mr. M. P. Ward.

Colorado, Governor Charles S. Thomas, escorted by Mr. Thomas F. Walsh.

South Dakota, Governor A. E. Lee, escorted by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

Idaho, Governor Frank Steunenberg, escorted by Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

Wyoming, Governor De Forest Richards, represented by ex-Governor W. A. Richards, escorted by Mr. Aldis B. Browne.

District of Columbia, Commissioners Henry B. F. Macfarland, John W. Ross, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, U. S. A.
New Mexico, Governor M. A. Otero, escorted by Mr. L. M. Saunders.
Arizona, Governor N. O. Murphy, escorted by Mr. H. H. Darnielle.
Alaska, Governor John G. Brady, escorted by Mr. C. F. Nesbit.
Oklahoma, Governor Cassius M. Barnes, escorted by Mr. B. H. Stinemetz.

STAFFS ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Governor Ebe W. Tunnell, of Delaware.
Staff: Adjt. Gen. Garrett J. Hart.
Governor William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania.
Staff: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant-general.
Col. Ezra H. Ripple, assistant adjutant-general.
Col. Frank G. Sweeney, inspector-general.
Col. B. Frank Eshleman, judge-advocate-general.
Col. Thomas Potter, jr., quartermaster-general.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Moody, assistant quartermaster-general.
Lieut. Col. George M. Halstead, assistant commissary-general.
Col. John V. Shoemaker, surgeon-general.
Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice.
Col. Shelden Potter, chief of ordnance.
Col. Asher Miner.
Aids-de-camp:
Lieut. Col. Henry Hall.
Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Keenan, jr.
Lieut. Col. James M. Reid.
Lieut. Col. Harry C. Trexler.
Lieut. Col. Ned Arden Flood.
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Pratt.
Lieut. Col. J. Milton Taylor.
Color Sergt. Jacob Greene.
Governor Foster M. Voorhees, of New Jersey.
Staff: Brig. Gen. Alexander C. Oliphant, adjutant-general.
Brig. and Bvt. Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, quartermaster-general.
Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice.
Brig. Gen. Edward P. Meany, judge-advocate-general.
Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, inspector-general.
Col. Robert M. Thompson, aid-de-camp.
Maj. William J. Sewell, jr., acting aid-de-camp.
Capt. William Libbey, acting aid-de-camp.
Capt. Charles W. Parker, acting aid-de-camp.
Governor W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts.
Staff: Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton.

PLATE 19.

THE CAPITOL FROM MARYLAND AVENUE.

Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland.
Staff: Adjt. Gen. John S. Saunders.
Col. Frank Markoe.
Capt. J. E. Emerson.
Lieut. Col. J. Frank Supplee.
Lieut. Col. Charles B. McLean.
Capt. S. Johnson Poe.
Maj. Louis N. Rawlins.
Maj. Seth S. Urich.
Maj. Andrew W. Feuss.
Cavalry Troop A (under command of Capt. Jos. W. Shirley).
Governor Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire.
Staff: Brig. Gen. A. D. Ayling, adjutant-general.
Governor J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia.
Staff: Col. W. O. Skelton, chief of staff.
Col. King E. Harmon.
Col. W. O. Moore.
Col. George S. Shackelford.
Col. S. S. Thomas.
Col. C. V. Carrington.
Col. Alexander Cameron.
Col. George C. Cabell, jr.
Col. W. W. Sale.
Col. W. S. Battle.
Col. James Mann.
Col. E. D. Cole.
Col. Joe Lane Stern.
Col. John D. Potts.
Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.
Staff: Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, adjutant-general.
Col. George Curtis Treadwell, military secretary.
Capt. William Littauer, aid-de-camp.
Capt. David S. Iglehart, aid-de-camp.
Maj. William Wilson, aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Col. Henry H. Treadwell, aid-de-camp.
Capt. George A. Wingate, aid-de-camp.
Capt. James M. Andrews, aid-de-camp.
Capt. Adrian W. Mather, aid-de-camp.
First Lieut. William L. Flanagan, aid-de-camp.
First Lieutenant Patterson, aid-de-camp.
Second Lieut. J. Wray Cleveland, aid-de-camp.
Governor William Gregory, of Rhode Island.
Staff: Brig. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, adjutant-general.
Brig. Gen. W. Howard Walker, quartermaster-general.
Brig. Gen. Walter R. Stiness, judge-advocate-general.

Staff: Lieut. Col. Lester S. Hill, assistant surgeou-general.
Col. Frank W. Tillinghast, aid-de-camp.
Col. John H. Wetherell, aid-de-camp.
Col. Robert F. Rodman, aid-de-camp.
Col. Harold J. Gross, aid-de-camp.
Col. Felix R. Wendelschaefer, aid-de-camp.
Col. Henry O. Potter, aid-de-camp.
Executive secretary Charles H. Howland.
Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall, commanding brigade, R. I. M.
Lieut. Col. Arthur V. Warfield, assistant adjutant-general, brigade, R. I. M.
Sergt. Frank P. Droney, Troop B, Cavalry, R. I. M. (flag).
Private Edward M. Holmes, Troop B, Cavalry, R. I. M. (orderly).

State officials and members of the general assembly:
Hon. Walter A. Read, general treasurer.
Hon. Charles P. Bennett, secretary of state.
Hon. Charles C. Gray, state auditor.

Senators:
Edward L. Freeman.
Christopher L. Champlin.
Alexander G. Crumb.
Alfred W. Kenyon.
Ezra K. Parker.
John A. Grinnell.
Benjamin F. Robinson, jr.

Representatives:
Frank E. Holden, speaker of the house.
Harry C. Curtis.
John L. Remlinger.
John H. Crosby.

Other guests:
Hon. John H. Stiness, chief justice of the supreme court.
Hon. Charles A. Wilson, United States district attorney.
Gen. Charles R. Brayton.
Col. Frank F. Olney.
Hon. Walter Price.
Judge Edward M. Burke.
Hon. Joseph C. Church.
Rev. Carl N. Rabenius.
Col. Thomas J. Pierce.
Mr. John R. Dennis.
Mr. Alphonse Gaulin.
Mr. Edward Smith.
Mr. James F. McCusker.

Other guests—Continued.
Mr. Charles Alexander.
Mr. William B. Banigan.
Mr. Jesse P. Eddy, jr.
Mr. George A. Phillips.
Mr. Lance De Jough.
Mr. George C. Cranston.
Mr. Edwin A. Kenyon.
Mr. Horace G. Belcher, representative of the Providence Journal.
Mr. Thomas H. McElroy, representative of the Providence News.
Hon. Albert Estopinal, of Louisiana.
Staff: Gen. Adolphe Meyer.
Col. R. F. Broussard.
Col. Phanor Breazeale.
Governor Llewellyn Powers, of Maine.
Staff: Maj. Gen. John T. Richards, adjutant-general.
Maj. Atwood W. Spaulding, military secretary.
Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa.
Staff: Gen. M. H. Byers.
Gen. Milton Hemley, attorney-general.
Hon. George L. Dobson, secretary of state.
Governor Edward Scofield, of Wisconsin.
Staff: Col. Daniel B. Starkey.
Hon. J. O. Davidson, State treasurer.
Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado.
Staff: Maj. Nathan Gregg, military secretary.
Governor M. A. Otero, of New Mexico.
Staff: Adjt. Gen. W. H. Whiteman, chief of staff.
Col. R. E. Twitchell, judge-advocate-general.
Governor C. M. Barnes, of Oklahoma.
Staff: Maj. Joseph E. Ball, chief of staff.

The military escort of Governor Tyler, of Virginia, consisted of nearly 400 national guardsmen, representing the Seventieth Regiment, Col. George Wayne Anderson, of Richmond, commanding, with staff consisting of Capt. C. Gray Bossieux, of Richmond, adjutant; Maj. W. M. Randolph, of Charlottesville, surgeon; Capt. Ashby Miller, of Alexandria, quartermaster; and Lieut. G. R. Lewis, of Lynchburg, ordnance officer. The companies from Richmond were Company A, Capt. Charles O. Saville; Company B, Capt. Anthony W. Miller; Company C, Capt. George B. Shackelford; Company F, Capt. A. S. Lanier; Company H, Capt. Theo. C. Baptist. Another battalion was under the command of Maj.

William J. Perry, of Staunton, embracing Company E, of Lynchburg, Capt. P. F. Williams; Company I, of Farmville, Capt. John R. Martin and Lieuts. N. M. Gill and J. L. Bugg; Company D, of Charlottesville, Capt. William B. Peyton and Lieut. John S. White; and Company K, of Staunton, Capt. Carter Braxton and Lieut. Eugene Somerson. The Virginia contingent closed with Companies A, B, C, F, and H, of Richmond, headed by the Richmond band.

A novel feature of the parade was presented by a part of the staff accompanying the governor of Rhode Island who rode in automobiles.

The following special committee was appointed to see that the governors and their staffs were placed in proper positions in the procession: Maj. H. B. Looker, A. A. Hoehling, Charles W. Darr, John Gunnell, and Percy Cranford.

Following the governors came the specially invited guests, including the ex-Commissioners of the District, J. W. Douglass, L. G. Hine, George Truesdell, and J. B. Wight, and the ex-mayors, M. G. Emery[1] and J. G. Berret.[2] Then came the members of the centennial committee,[3] as follows:

Senate Committee.—Senators Perkins, McLaurin, Clay, Simon, Turley, McMillan.

House of Representatives Committee.—Representatives Cannon, Bell, Bailey, Heatwole, Cowherd, Denny, Gamble, Sherman, Hemenway, Grout.

Citizens' Committee.—Mr. John B. Wight, Mr. Charles J. Bell, Mr. James G. Berret, Mr. William V. Cox, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, Mr. John W. Thompson, Mr. W. P. Van Wickle, Mr. Beriah Wilkins.

The veteran organizations in the parade were under the marshalship of Maj. L. P. Williams, senior department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and were preceded by the John B. Henderson Drum Corps. First in order came the Old Guard, in charge of Capt. J. M. Edgar. The veterans of the Grand Army and the Union Veterans' Union, the latter under command of Gen. Robert St. George

[1] Died October 12, 1901.

[2] Died April 15, 1901.

[3] Excepting Senator Hale, who rode with the President.

Dyrenforth, were followed by the Eighth District Battalion, consisting of two companies—the Butler Zouaves and the Capital City Guard. Then came the Spanish war veterans, under the command of Col. Lee M. Lipscomb, senior vice-commander, followed by the Guy V. Henry Garrison of the Regular Army and Navy Union. The Gonzaga College Cadets, under the command of Maj. Frederick L. Devereux, followed with their own band, and next came the Jackson Democratic Association, with over three hundred members. They were marshaled by Hon. James L. Norris, national committeeman (Democratic) from the District of Columbia, with the following aids: Bernard Kilmartin, John Campbell, John A. Clarke, Frederic B. Keefer, Philip N. Tilden, Harvey S. W. DeGraw, and John P. Hamlin. The High School Cadet Regiment, which made an attractive appearance in the line of the District National Guard, was commanded by Col. Clarence E. Boesch, and the "separate battalion" of cadets was under the command of Maj. Walter P. Ray.

When the head of the column of the parade reached the east entrance to the Capitol grounds, the line was halted, and the President and Cabinet, the Governors and their staffs and escorts, Commissioners of the District, specially-invited guests, members of the centennial committee and others riding in carriages, were driven directly to the Capitol. The President and his immediate party, including Hon. William P. Frye, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, occupied a covered pavilion, which had been constructed for the occasion at the east front. On either side of the pavilion were passageways. The members of the Cabinet, the Governors, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, invited guests, judges of the courts, Senators and Representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, and the committeemen took positions to the rear of the reviewing stand, which was tastefully decorated with flags. The parade was then reviewed by the President. As the organizations of the various States passed in review, the Governors of the same took positions, successively, by the side of the President, remaining there during the march past.

When the last organization had passed, the President and those with him who had witnessed the review, entered the Capitol building, and were ushered into different apartments prior to assembling in the order assigned for proceeding to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of participating in the commemorative exercises.

The orders issued by the War Department, the District National Guard, the District Naval Battalion, and the chief of police, being of special interest in connection with the parade, are here reproduced:

ORDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, *New York City, November 15, 1900.*

In accordance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, dated November 13, 1900, the following troops are designated to take part in the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, and will be assembled in Washington, D. C., by 9 o'clock on the morning of December 12, 1900:

The Fifth Cavalry Band and one squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Col. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry.

Light Battery F, Second Artillery, Capt. Charles B. Parkhurst, Second Artillery, commanding.

The Fourth Artillery Band and a regiment of foot artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Second Artillery, to be composed as follows:

First Battalion: Batteries N, A, K, and G, Fourth Artillery, Maj. E. Van A. Andrus, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Second Battalion: Batteries D, E, L, and H, Fourth Artillery, Maj. Henry W. Hubbell, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Third Battalion: Batteries G, First Artillery; B, Seventh Artillery; B, Second Artillery, and M, Sixth Artillery; Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, commanding.

The above-mentioned troops will be under the command of Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery.

Each foot battery will have, if possible, not less than two officers, and will be of such strength as to form with a front of thirty-two files, exclusive of guides.

The staff of the commander will be composed of his regimental staff and a surgeon, whom he will select. The staff of the commander of the regiment of foot artillery will be composed of two officers, whom he shall select. Each battalion commander will select a commander adjutant.

The commanding officers of Fort Myer and Washington Barracks will

THE CAPITOL IN 1900.

each cause one ambulance, properly manned and equipped, to be reported to the surgeon with the commander of the troops for assignment.

Undress uniform with overcoats will be worn.

Upon determination of the duty contemplated, the troops will return to their respective stations.

Further instructions concerning the hour and formation for the ceremony will be communicated in due season.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation, and the Subsistence Department the necessary subsistence.

By order of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS FOR DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia will assemble for escort and parade duty on Wednesday, December 12, 1900, to participate in the Centennial Celebration of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia. The brigade will assemble in close columns, right in front, facing east, at 12.50 o'clock p. m., in Pennsylvania avenue NW., head of column resting on Seventeenth street, the order of formation to be as follows:

General staff and noncommissioned staff.
Brigade band.
Engineer corps.
Second regiment of infantry.
First regiment of infantry.
Corps of field music.
First separate battalion.
Signal corps.
Naval battalion.
Ambulance corps.

Undress uniform, with overcoats, forage caps, leggings, and white gloves, will be worn; the naval battalion to be in its prescribed uniform.

All members of the general staff and noncommissioned staff, and all regimental, field, and staff officers, will be mounted and will wear the prescribed undress mounted uniform, with overcoats.

Commanding officers of companies will furnish their battalion adjutants with "morning reports" immediately after the parade is dismissed, noting thereon the names of all officers and men absent from the parade without leave. Commanding officers of regiments, separate battalions, and separate companies, will furnish these headquarters with consolidated morning reports before 10 o'clock a. m. of the 13th instant; will see that all enlisted men absent without leave are properly dealt with, and will report to these headquarters the names of all commissioned officers so absent.

ORDERS FOR DISTRICT NAVAL BATTALION.

[Issued by Commander Robert P. Haines, commanding the naval battalion, District of Columbia National Guard.]

The naval battalion will assemble on board the U. S. S. *Fern* at 9.30 o'clock a. m., December 12, 1900; uniform blue, with overcoats and leggings, ready to take up the line of march to the point of assembly of the National Guard, at 11 o'clock, in the order of close column formation, as follows:

Buglers and drummers, battalion staff, signal corps.

First division, equipped as infantry, with color guard on the left, consisting of two petty officers and two men, armed with cutlasses.

Second division, equipped as artillery, 3-inch fieldpieces; staff, petty officers, ambulance.

Divisional commanders will see that the men of their commands are properly equipped, belts square, hats adjusted straight, leggings laced the entire length, arms cleaned and properly carried, and will furnish the battalion adjutant with reports immediately after the parade is dismissed, noting thereon the names of all officers and men absent without leave.

The executive officer will act as battalion adjutant.

In passing the east front of the Capitol, the salute will be executed at the north line of the reviewing stand and maintained until the south line of the stand is reached. Guide will be "right." Distance between divisions, eight paces.

After the parade the battalion will be marched to the *Fern*, and prior to dismissal divisional commanders will see that all arms and equipment, leggings, and pea-jackets are properly returned.

The men being called out under special orders, National Guard headquarters, those in Government employ will receive their pay, and be provided with time certificates by the divisional officers.

ORDERS FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE.

[Issued by Maj. Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police.]

At 10 o'clock a. m., December 12, 1900, a reception by the President of the United States to the Governors will take place at the Executive Mansion. In order that every facility may be afforded those going to and coming therefrom, the full force under command of Sergeant Goss will report to that officer at the Executive Mansion at 9.15 a. m., in full dress, with white gloves, and an additional detail of 8 privates and 3 mounted men, in like attire, will report to the same officer at the time and place mentioned.

Sergeant Goss will in the meantime report to Col. Theo. A. Bingham, U. S. A., for instructions.

At 1.30 o'clock p. m. a civil, military, and naval parade will take place from the Executive Mansion to the United States Capitol.

Pennsylvania avenue from Seventeenth street NW. to Fifteenth street, to Pennsylvania avenue, to First street NW. will be roped, but the parade will follow along First street to C street, to Delaware avenue, to the Capitol grounds, where it will halt. At First street the President and Cabinet and other distinguished guests will proceed by the roadway through the north Capitol grounds, passing under the east Senate steps and on to the basement east entrance, where they will alight and enter the building.

At the close of the ceremonies at the Executive Mansion the 8 privates detailed thereat will report to Lieutenant Boyle. The 3 mounted men will flank the carriages of the President and party on the right next to the curb, 20 paces apart.

Lieutenant Boyle will have 3 mounted men flank the carriages of the President and party on the left, next to the curb, 20 paces apart.

Lieutenant Boyle will detail 6 privates to flank the same carriages on right and left, who will preserve their positions next to the curb in single file, 25 paces apart, and march to the Capitol.

Lieutenant Boyle will detail 2 mounted men to flank the carriages of the visiting governors on right and left, to move with the parade.

Lieutenant Boyle will detail 2 mounted men at Seventeenth street to flank the governors' staffs on right and left, who enter the line from Eighteenth street.

A detail of 50 privates and 12 mounted men will report to Lieutenant Boyle on Pennsylvania avenue north of the Executive grounds at 12.45 o'clock p. m., these to include 8 privates and 3 mounted men heretofore mentioned to report at the Executive Mansion at 9.15 a. m. With this force he will clear Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth to Eighteenth streets NW. of all unauthorized persons and vehicles at 1 o'clock p. m., and further carry out the preceding instructions when the parade moves.

A detail of 60 privates will report to Lieutenant Amiss at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at 12.45 o'clock p. m., with which force he will clear from Fifteenth street at New York avenue, Fifteenth street and the avenue to Ninth street NW. at 1 o'clock p. m., all unauthorized persons and vehicles.

A detail of 60 privates will report to Lieutenant Moore at 12.45 o'clock p. m., at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, with which force he will clear the avenue from the west side of Ninth street to First street NW. of all unauthorized persons and vehicles at 1 o'clock p. m.

When the carriages of the President and Cabinet officers leave the line at First street to proceed through the Capitol grounds, as heretofore stated, the mounted men and footmen flanking will continue through the grounds and facilitate the parking of their carriages and return with them in like order, except that the footmen will be dismissed to return to their precincts, and 2 of the 6 mounted escort will report to Captain Austin 4 remaining with the carriages.

A detail of 20 privates will report to Lieutenant Heffner at First street and Pennsylvania avenue at 12.45 o'clock p. m., and at 1 o'clock clear First street to C street, C street to Delaware avenue, of all unauthorized persons and vehicles.

Lieutenants Swindells, Kenney, Daley, and McCathran, mounted; 8 privates, mounted, and 90 footmen will report to Capt. M. A. Austin, mounted, at the United States Capitol, at 1 o'clock p. m.

At 10 o'clock a. m. 9 footmen will report to Sergeant Kaucher at the east front of the United States Capitol and clear the Senate east front and House steps of all unauthorized persons, and allow no one to go thereon from the street.

At 12.45 o'clock all unauthorized persons and vehicles will be cleared from the driveway east of the Capitol between the building and the rope on the east and B street north to B street south, except that the public will be permitted to occupy the intermediate grass plats.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Capitol the cavalry troop, which will have massed west of the statue of Washington, will proceed to accompany the President's carriage on its return to the Executive Mansion, and the captain will see that the rope across the east side of the grounds is opened in order to permit of the cavalry coming forward.

Sergeants Matthews and Harry and 14 mounted privates will report to the major and superintendent of police at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue at 1 o'clock p. m.

After the parade has been reviewed at the Capitol a section of the foregoing detail under Sergeant Harry will escort Lieutenant-General Miles and staff to the War Department *viâ* B street south to First street, to Pennsylvania avenue.

The other section of the mounted detail, under Sergeant Matthews, will take position near the location of the President's carriage, and precede the platoon of cavalry which will act as escort to the Executive Mansion at the close of the exercises in the Capitol.

All streets and avenues included in the route of parade must be closed to traffic of all kinds and to unauthorized persons at 12.45 o'clock p. m.

The several lieutenants in charge along the line of parade will provide and place ropes at intersecting streets, and no vehicles, excepting United States mail wagons, will be permitted to cross the streets and avenues of parade after 12.45 o'clock p. m.

Members of the press and telegraph messengers will have tickets permitting them to cross the lines, and no exceptions will be made to others except in case of emergency and by order of a lieutenant or sergeant.

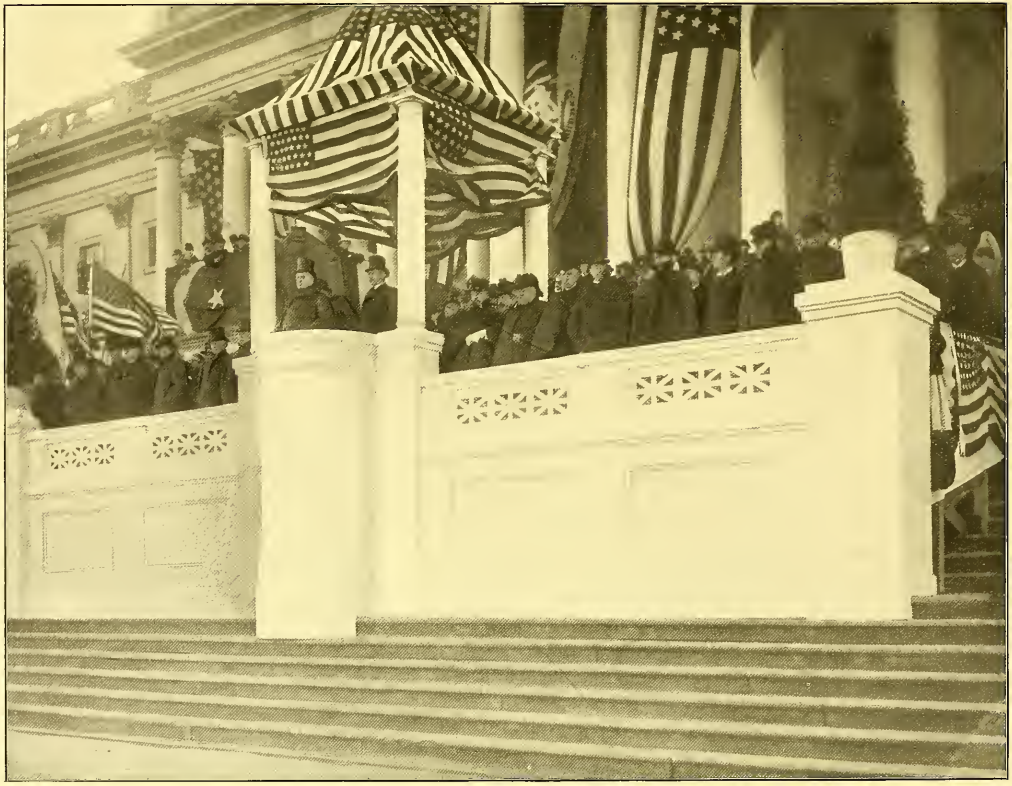
Ambulances will be stationed as follows:

Emergency, at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.

Garfield, at Fifteenth street and New York avenue NW.

Freedmen's, at Thirteenth and E streets NW.

Police, at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY ON THE REVIEWING STAND, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

Police, at Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.

Police, at Delaware avenue and B street NE.

Lieutenants will utilize patrol wagons as their judgment may dictate.

Citizens having police authority will assist the police, and may be called upon for such purpose.

The command under Lieutenant Boyle will give the close of the parade safe and clean conduct to Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where the officers detailed to the first precinct will do likewise to Ninth street, where the officers detailed to the sixth precinct will do likewise to Delaware avenue.

Members of the force along the line of the parade, except at the Capitol, will be dismissed as soon as practicable after the parade, but the command at the Capitol will be subject to the orders of Captain Austin.

At 7 o'clock p. m. 40 privates, in dress coats and white gloves, and 6 mounted men will report to Lieutenant Boyle at the north entrance to the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The lieutenant will arrange for cloaking the overcoats and belts at the Gallery.

All members of the force will wear white gloves during time of parade.

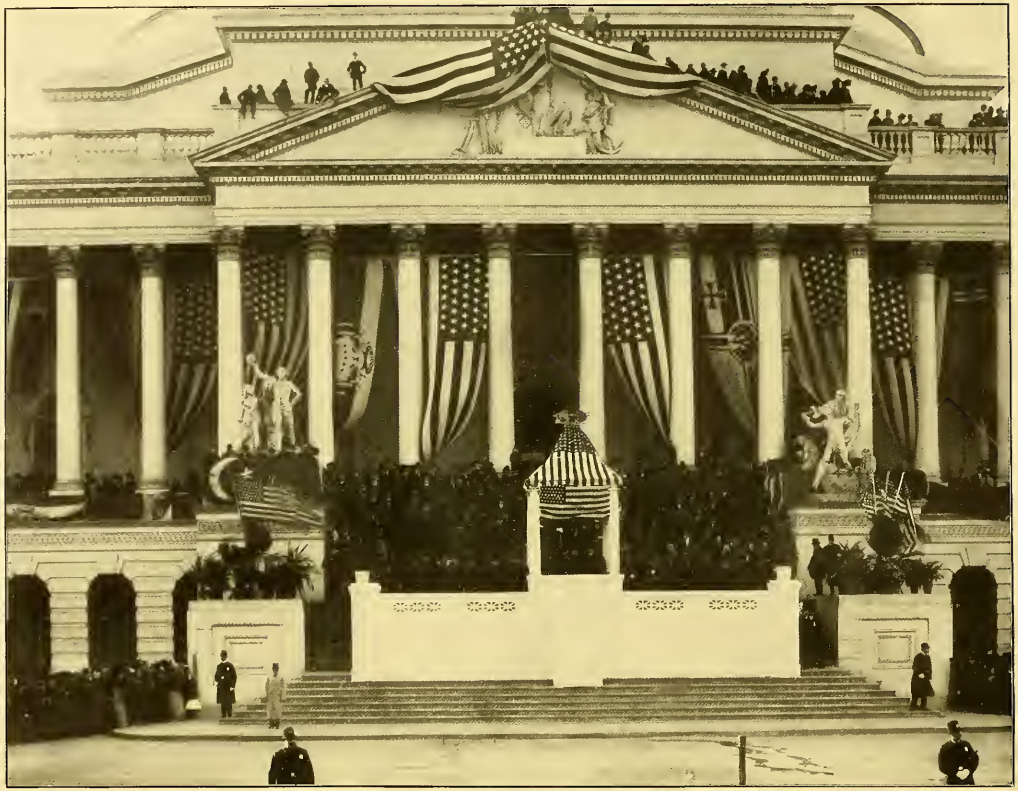
Members of the force are expected to be respectful, but firm, and persons who are out of order or attempt to provoke trouble should be arrested.

Orders for the day park the carriages of the President and Cabinet in the southeast driveways at the Capitol, which may be reached readily by B street south, and carriages of the governors will be parked in the northeast driveways.

All ropes along the route of parade, including supports, and at the Capitol grounds will be removed by employees of the engineer department immediately following the conclusion of the parade.

The many important details contributing to the successful accomplishment of the plans for the parade were under the charge of Hon. John B. Wight, chairman of the committee on parade and decorations. The punctuality with which this arduous part of the programme was carried out was very largely due to his carefully-planned arrangements. The distribution of the bands was so effected as to furnish a continuance of music sufficient for the whole line, yet not in such excess as to produce the discordance and confusion of step so commonly noticeable on occasions of this kind. The engagement of the bands was intrusted to Mr. T. F. Alvey, a member of the committee, and special reference is also made in Mr. Wight's report to the efficient aid rendered under the supervision of

Messrs. L. B. Cutler, Joseph Auerbach, B. M. Bridget, Charles E. Kern, Isaac Gans, D. Agnew Greenlees, W. W. Danenhower, F. B. Pyle, E. S. Ford, W. F. Hart, and Oscar W. White, who personally secured the decorations along the line of march; Capt. Andrew Parker, for the organization of civic escort; Mr. W. C. Allen, for his capable supervision of the illuminations of Seventeenth street and the approach to the Corcoran Gallery of Art; and Mr. W. H. Rapley, for his valuable assistance in placing the Governors and other distinguished guests in their respective positions in the parade.



EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, SHOWING THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEWING STAND, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL.

At 3.30 o'clock, the hour appointed by law for a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia and of the first session of Congress held in the permanent Capitol, the President of the United States with the members of his Cabinet, the president *pro tempore* and members of the United States Senate, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the foreign ambassadors and ministers to the United States, the governors of the States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and those entitled to admission to the floor, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, which body was already in session.

Long before the hour of the ceremonies arrived, the galleries had been filled with invited spectators, including in the press gallery a large number of the most prominent journalists of the country. The standing committee of correspondents in charge of the press gallery, at the request of the citizens' committee, extended the privileges of the gallery to the members of the press committee.

The assemblage being seated, the Speaker, Hon. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, arose and stated that under the provisions of the law and in accordance with the programme which had been arranged by duly appointed committees, it became his duty to call the convention to order. This being done, he requested the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, to open the exercises with prayer.

Dr. Milburn delivered the following invocation:

We praise Thee, we worship Thee, we give thanks to Thee, O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

Thus have Thy people in all ages of our era chanted or said the angels' song; and we, in this latest birth of time, come to join our hearts and voices in this latest ascription of honors to Thee. Especially are we moved to this devotion when we behold the marvels which Thou hast wrought in this our country within the last hundred years; a nation of 3,000,000 people, huddled in lowly places of residence, grown to well-nigh four score millions and one of the powers of the earth; and this city, from an insignificant and almost squalid village, grown to be one of the fairest and stateliest capitals of the world, challenging the admiration and the homage of all well-informed and traveled people.

For these Thy gifts and the promises which they contain, we join in the angels' song—

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And now we humbly ask Thy blessing upon this notable assembly; upon the first and most eminent citizen of the land, our honored President, and the members of his official family; upon the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court; upon the President and all members of the Senate; upon the Speaker and all members of the House of Representatives; upon the chief men of the Army and Navy of the country; upon the gathering of Governors, the heads of the sovereign States of this great Republic; upon all who are engaged in the making, the interpretation, and the execution of the laws.

Nor would we forget the public-spirited citizens who have moved in this matter and brought it to so admirable a conclusion. And we humbly come to Thee, in our hearts and best desires asking Thy blessing upon the ambassadors and ministers of the foreign nations and powers with whom we are at peace and amity. And upon this great concourse of men and women who represent the masses of our country from sea to sea let Thy loving kindness descend and abide.

And so, moved in heart with unutterable gratitude for all Thy benefits, we cry "Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

All of which, in praise and prayer to Thee, we offer in the name and mediation of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Speaker then introduced the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, to preside over the exercises of the convention, who, after briefly stating the purpose for which the assemblage had met, called upon the Hon. James D. Richardson, a Representative from the State of Tennessee, to deliver an address on the subject of "the transfer of the national capital from Philadelphia."

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is a matter of the sincerest congratulation to us all on this auspicious occasion that there is assembled in this historic Chamber, the official home of the representatives of the people, this splendid audience, comprising in part the Governors of the States, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, detachments of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National State Guards; the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the diplomatic corps, resident with us; the members of the several courts of the District of Columbia, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, the Senate, and, with his Cabinet of constitutional advisers, the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country.

The occasion for bringing together so large a number of illustrious public men and officials can not be without great national significance. As a nation we have just emerged from a fierce contest between the different parties for political supremacy, which was characterized in most quarters by manly warfare. This political struggle ended as similar contests have heretofore had their sequel, in bringing unhappy regrets and disappointments to many, while it brought contentment and joy to others. It is a source of pride to every patriotic American who loves his country and her institutions that, when these periodical battles come around, although the conflict may have raged with desperation while the heat of the struggle was on, yet when the victory is won, "liberty has not lost but gained in strength," and every man, from the highest to the humblest in the land, dutifully accepts the result and loyally upholds the verdict reached. But the cause of our coming together is wholly apart from our recent contest. We are here to take part in a highly interesting ceremony—"the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia."

The first Congress under the Constitution assembled in the city of New York in 1789. One of the first questions which engrossed the attention of the Congress and the country was, Where shall the seat of government be located? This question was debated with acrimony and bitterness, and in the minds of some of the participants therein much sectional feeling was engendered. Such subjects always excite warmth in debate and more or less of irritation. It has been charged that the location of the capital was the result of a bargain between the contending sides in the Congress. If it was not an express bargain, it was the direct result of a compromise between the factions. The plan of compromising for a result so early instituted in our history has never been abandoned, and I fear is too often resorted to by those who are looking out for special objects. Alexander Hamilton, in his full manhood, with all his ability, was then endeavoring to have Congress assume the debts of the several States of the Union, which had come to them as legacies of

the great Revolution. He eloquently maintained that the public debt was "the price of liberty." His plan of assumption was rejected by Congress. The excitement resulting therefrom ran so high and the public feeling was so greatly embittered it seemed that the experiment of a general government had failed. It was said that Congress assembled thereafter every morning as usual, but only to adjourn at once, as the two sides were "too much out of temper to do business together." The question was largely the North *versus* the South; centralization against the rights and dignity of the State governments. Hamilton refused to submit to the verdict reached, and kept up his fight, while Madison and those who stood with him resolutely resisted him. Late in his life Mr. Madison, in giving his version of this parting of company with Hamilton, said that "the purpose of the latter was to commit the Government to a policy totally different from that which he and I both knew perfectly well had been understood and intended by the convention which framed the Constitution and by the people in adopting it."

In the emergency upon them a compromise was effected, the details of which I will omit, but the result was that Hamilton and his friends carried assumption, and the capital was located on the Potomac. Prior to this action a measure had almost gone through Congress to fix the seat of government at Wrights Ferry, on the Susquehanna. This place is within the State of Pennsylvania and within the Congressional district represented by Mr. Zeigler. It is now known as Wrightsville. By a census of this town which I remember to have seen not very many years ago, it contained "two sawmills and 1,310 inhabitants."

We learn that the members from New England and New York agreed in proposing Wrights Ferry, and claimed it was the point nearest the center of population and wealth, and that it would remain so indefinitely. For many days this location appeared to have a better chance of becoming the capital than either Harrisburg, Baltimore, New York, Germantown, Philadelphia, or any other place proposed. Wrights Ferry was shown in the debate to be the veritable "hub of the universe," a region favored by nature above all others. One gentleman advocating the location there claimed that not merely the soil, the water, and the "advantages of nature were unsurpassed," but he said—

"If honorable gentlemen were disposed to pay much attention to a dish of fish, he could assure them their table might be furnished with fine and good from the waters of the Susquehanna."

Mr. Madison favored the shores of the Potomac as the place, and insisted the location should be in a central position, geographically speaking. The first reason assigned by him was that the Government would expend probably a half million dollars, and every citizen should partake of this advantage as equally as nature had rendered it possible. And further he said—

"If it were possible to promulgate our laws by some instantaneous

operation, it would be of less consequence in that point of view where the Government might be placed."

Upon a vote being taken in the House the advocates of Wrights Ferry on the Susquehanna triumphed, but the Senate amended the bill by inserting "Germantown." The House would not accept the amendment, and the session ended without an agreement. The subject was brought forward again in the spring of 1790, and after something of a repetition of the proceedings of the former session the compromise was made by which it was agreed that assumption should prevail and that the capital should go permanently to the southern location on the bank of the Potomac. Accordingly, on July 16, 1790, Congress passed the act which provided, among other things, "that a district of territory not exceeding 10 miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

And further provided "that prior to the first Monday in December next all offices attached to the seat of Government of the United States shall be removed to, and until the first said Monday in December in the year 1800, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing to the present shall be held."

The act was amended March 3, 1791, by which it was provided that the lines were to be so run as to include a portion of the territory below the mouth of the Eastern Branch. It was also provided that the public buildings should be erected on the Maryland side of the Potomac River.

Mr. Hamilton and his followers were made happy by the passage of the assumption act, the national credit was established and made sure, and has never since been shaken—except temporarily—and we all trust is destined to stand unimpaired so long as the Republic survives. The hopes of the other localities—Harrisburg, Baltimore, New York, Germantown, and Wrights Ferry—to become the seat of Government were forever blasted, and Philadelphia was put off by being given a temporary blessing of ten years' short duration.

The preparations for the removal began at an early date after the passage of the act of January 16, 1790. Under the law three commissioners were appointed by the President on January 22, 1791, to survey the territory for the District. The States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, having passed acts of cession, the survey was made, and on March 30, 1791, the President, by formal proclamation, declared and made known the territory 10 miles square for the District.

On September 18, 1793, the corner stone of the Capitol building was laid by President Washington with imposing ceremonies. A procession, consisting—with others—of Free Masons and of the military and civil authorities, took appropriate parts in these ceremonies. The Masons

were represented by the Grand Lodge of Maryland and by Lodge No. 22, of Alexandria, Va. Washington delivered an address. After the ceremonies ended all partook of a barbecue feast prepared for the occasion.

In pursuance of law, in May, 1800, the ten years having expired, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to Washington, and hence my subject to-day, "The transfer of the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington." I need not go further than I have, as my subject does not require it, into the assignment of reasons why the capital was transferred to Washington, the motives which caused the removal, and the arguments which were potential in bringing it about. I shall not recite at length the details of the removal. We learn that on May 28, 1800, a notice was posted on the office door of the Secretary of State in Philadelphia, of which the following is a copy:

"The office of the Department of State will be removed this day from Philadelphia. All letters and applications are therefore to be addressed to that Department at the city of Washington from this date."

President Adams had left Philadelphia the preceding day, and made the journey to Washington overland. The books, papers, furniture, etc., of the Government were brought by water transportation and landed at one of the wharves and thence carted to the several offices. Washington was then a mere village and poorly prepared to entertain the officers of the Government, although the number was small. The employees for the first year in the new city apportioned among the Departments were as follows: State Department, 8 clerks; Treasury Department, 75; War Department, 17; Navy Department, 16; and Post-Office Department, 10, making in all 126 clerks. The total sum paid in salaries in that year was $125,881.

The population of this city was estimated to be about 3,000. The statistics show that on May 15, 1800, there were 109 brick and 253 framed houses in the city. One gentleman describing it said: "It is the best city in the world for a future residence."

And he added: "We want nothing here but houses, cellars, kitchens, well-informed men, amiable women, and other little trifles of this kind to make our city perfect."

Although this description was given to the public, we are not informed that anyone made protest against the classification of well-informed men and amiable women with cellars and kitchens, and the characterization of all of them as small trifles. Another gentleman, writing to his friend, announced that he was thoroughly reconciled to the change from Philadelphia to Washington. He said:

"Provisions are plenty, good enough, and cheaper than in Philadelphia. You can buy a peck of field strawberries for a 5-penny bit, and garden at 11 cents a quart. Vegetation is at least two weeks earlier than in

Philadelphia. The situation is beautiful, and this season is extremely pleasant. For myself I do not regret the removal."

It is a matter of some regret that this writer of history did not tell us whether it was because strawberries were earlier and cheaper here, or because the situation was more beautiful and the climate more salubrious than in Philadelphia, that he was constrained not to regret the transfer.

The removal was an epoch in the life of the young nation. It was somewhat akin to that interesting and highly important event in the life of the youthful bride and groom when they choose their home and settle down permanently under their own roof-tree to fight the battle of life and work out their destiny. We know that the actors in this removal came hither with a resolute will to lay broad and deep the foundations of the republic which is to endure while time lasts; a republic which rests upon the Declaration of 1776 and the sublime principle it happily inculcates, that governments are instituted among men to secure certain unalienable rights, the chiefest of which are life, liberty, and happiness, and that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; a republic the asylum for the oppressed of all nations; a republic the counselor, guide, and model of lovers of liberty everywhere; a republic the friend and wellwisher of all nations, the ally of none.

They came to build a city not only beautiful to look upon and delightful to reside in, but which for works of art shall surpass Rome herself; for universities, colleges, and other educational opportunities shall equal the capital of the German Empire; and in all things that go to make a capital lovely, charming, and attractive to the eye, shall outstrip the renowned city of France.

At the date of this removal the limits of our country were exceedingly narrow. The Mississippi River was the western boundary, and we had no outlet on the south to the Gulf. The young nation was then hemmed in on the north by the Great Lakes and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, of all of which England was the proud master; by the Mississippi on the west, beyond which lay the possessions of France, the strongest power of Europe. Those possessions were then—

> A solitude of vast extent, untouched
> By hand of art; where nature sowed herself
> And reaped her crops.

On the south Spain held the territory between us and the Gulf. Within these narrow limits the young nation was held and confined like a caged lion when the fierce contest came for supremacy in the Union between the two great political parties of that date, the Republican under Jefferson and Madison, and the Federalist under Adams and Hamilton. This contest was raging with bitterness during the year 1800, and reached a climax on March 4, 1801, in the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as the third President of the United States. The removal was within less than a twelvemonth from the death of Washington, the hero, warrior,

and patriot of the Revolution. The country had not been able to recover from the shock and had not had time to react from the period of sadness and gloom caused by the intelligence of his death, which had not only sent a thrill of emotion throughout the length and breadth of America, but in whose honor the mighty fleets of England lowered their unconquered flag, and in whose memory the young soldier of France, then in the first flush of his glory, ordered his victorious standards veiled in crape.

The archives and general offices of the Government having been removed to this city in May, on November 17, 1800, the Congress met in Washington for the first time, and assumed the exclusive control of the city and the District of Columbia. Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson was the commander of the United States Army. Oliver Ellsworth was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. John Adams, though recently defeated for reelection, was President, and in his annual message to Congress gave especial emphasis to the importance of the removal hence of the capital and the founding of the city of Washington. He uttered a deeply impressive and profoundly beautiful invocation for the prosperity and well-being of the city and its inhabitants. He said:

"May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government which adorned the great character whose name it bears be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish forever."

Addressing himself to the Congress, he added:

"You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

The President and the Congress expressed regret that Washington did not live to enjoy having his sum of earthly happiness made complete by seeing the Government peaceably convened at Washington City. The present Chief Executive of the nation, who, I have already stated, honors this occasion by his presence, in his annual message in December, 1898, discussing this anniversary, said:

"The original plans of the city of Washington have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the capital, and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home."

We stand to-day one hundred years from the date of the removal of the capital to this city. Within this period what phenomenal develop-

ment of our country has been witnessed. Our population has increased from about 5,000,000 to over 76,000,000. Our wealth as a nation has enhanced to more than $90,000,000,000, making us the richest in the world. Products of our mines and manufactures exceed those of any other land or people. Our laboring classes are blessed with more comforts and with fairer prospects for themselves and their children than they have ever elsewhere been blessed. Our commerce has flourished most abundantly, and a widespread well-being has richly rewarded the industry of the nation. The number of the States has increased from 16 to 45 and the people have multiplied fifteenfold. Our territory has been added to until from about 900,000 square miles in 1800 our area, including Alaska, is more than 3,500,000 square miles, to say nothing of our possibilities in another hemisphere. The desert has been made to bloom into a garden, towns and cities have sprung up all over our Union like the famed palaces of Aladdin, and all the discoveries of science have been as genii of the lamp to our people. Along the lines of invention and progress which intimately affect the life and civilization of the world, triumphs have been achieved and wonders accomplished, the equal, if not the superior, of all the former centuries combined. The numberless material and intellectual achievements have contributed in many marvelous ways to the magical advancement and real comfort of the human race. And on and on, forever and forever, we are destined to go, each decade of years bringing new and larger blessings to humanity.

May we not conclude that the prayer of President Adams has been most generously answered? Comparing this capital, our capital, with that of any other country, may we not boast that it is the abode of virtue and happiness, that it holds in veneration that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government which adorned the great character whose name it bears?

On this happy occasion, with all these felicitous surroundings, let us renew his invocation, and with especial emphasis pray God that not only in this beautiful capital, but that throughout the length and breadth of the Union, simple manners, pure morals, and true religion may forever flourish; that our glorious Republic shall continue its advance in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population; and that it will never discard nor throw away those energies and resources, those unique and peculiar characteristics, which so distinguish it from other nations of the earth, and which secure and guarantee to us unsurpassed strength, unrivaled happiness, and unequaled prosperity.

The presiding officer then introduced the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, a Representative from the State of New York, the subject of whose address was the "Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia."

ADDRESS OF HON. SORENO E. PAYNE.

MR. PRESIDENT: On the occasion of the first general debate that I ever heard in Congress I was surprised to see that the first speaker presented the facts in the case and those who followed upon the same side merely elaborated. Now, should it happen that I refer to any fact alluded to by the first speaker on this occasion, I hope you will not take it for granted that I have fallen into this bad habit, but that I am simply following the subject given by the committee, and which seems to run somewhat in the same line.

The establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia is the work of more than a century. The causes that led up to it and the selection of a place that was almost a wilderness as the capital city of a great nation are unique in the history of the nations. Ancient capitals were each the seat of all that was best in literature and art. In later days London, Paris, and Berlin were cities foremost in commerce, population, and wealth long before they each became in turn the capital of a powerful nation. Our fathers located the seat of government in the open fields "where the trees were yet growing and the streets unsurveyed." Time has long since made it great in literature and art.

If they had followed historic precedent, New York or Philadelphia would have been chosen. The former was great in population, in wealth, and in enterprise. It stood at the gateway of commerce, foreign and domestic. It then gave promise of that which the closing century almost witnesses, an advance to the position of the first city in the world. The latter, situate on one of the natural highways of the country, near the center of population, was great in commercial and material things; but was far greater as the birthplace and cradle of American liberty.

Each of these cities had in turn furnished a temporary seat of government for the federation of the States. Each had offered to donate suitable grounds and buildings for the Federal house; an offer of no little consequence in view of our bankrupt treasury.

Other cities—Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Trenton, and Annapolis—had furnished a temporary refuge to the Continental Congress in the varying vicissitudes of the war, and each had its claim on the grateful patriotism of our people. Each of these cities had extended a hospitable welcome, and quickly matured plans to give to the Congress a permanent abiding place.

After the close of the war, and as early as 1783, the discussion concerning a place for the permanent seat of government began. The people tired of a roving capital; indeed, all necessity for this had ceased; there was no longer danger of the capture of our lawmakers in any part of the "States."

Looking back, after more than a century has passed, it is difficult to

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, CABINET, SUPREME COURT, AND CONGRESS AT THE CAPITOL, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

realize the bitterness and acrimony of the debate. State after State came forward with the offer of a "suitable place." New York urged Kingston; Rhode Island, Newport; Maryland, Annapolis; New Jersey, Trenton; and Virginia, Williamsburg; but Congress rejected all. Then it was that the cities of New York and Philadelphia offered buildings for a Federal house, and "Baltimore Town" proposed to erect such buildings as the Government should require if assured that the capital would be located there. At least half of the thirteen States were pressing for the location of the capital within their own borders.

In June, 1783, an incident happened in Philadelphia which caused not only the removal of Congress from that city, but doubtless destroyed all hope of locating the capital permanently in a large city. Some unpaid soldiers, who had become mutinous, threatened and insulted the Representatives in Congress. The local authorities failed to suppress the riot, and Congress in consequence beat a masterly but hasty retreat.

In October of that year Elbridge Gerry offered a resolution to erect buildings for the use of Congress on either the Potomac or the Delaware River, provided a site suitable for a Federal city could be secured on either river. In April, 1784, this resolution was modified, providing for the erection of such buildings on both of the rivers. But this was all finally repealed on the 26th of April. In the following October Congress passed a resolution to select a place either in the State of New Jersey or in Maryland. The next day they appointed a committee to examine a site on the Delaware River, and soon thereafter another committee "to examine and report on a location at or near the lower falls of the Potomac." This committee discharged its duties, but years elapsed before Congress passed upon it. It was as difficult for Congress to make up its mind in those days on the location of the seat of government as it has been during the last decade to locate a site for one of our magnificent Government buildings in the city of Washington. The discussion continued with no abatement of zeal and earnestness down to 1790.

In the Constitutional Convention Mr. Madison moved to add to the enumerated powers of Congress a proposition, which was afterwards molded into the provision as it now appears in the Constitution of the United States, giving to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States." At the first session of Congress under the Constitution the subject of the establishment of a seat of government was undertaken in earnest.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, on the 27th of August, 1789, introduced a resolution that expresses briefly the considerations that were to control the location of the seat of government, viz: "That a permanent residence ought to be fixed for the General Government of the United States at some convenient place as near the center of wealth, population,

and extent of territory as may be consistent with convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean and have due regard to the particular situation of the Western country." We have no record of the debate in the Senate, but the debate in the House involved some curious features. It was urged in favor of immediate decision that the settling of the question of the capital would form a new bond of union. On the other hand, it was urged that such a course might start a question upon which the very existence and peace of the Union might depend.

Fisher Ames doubted whether the Government could stand the shock of such a measure, which involved as many passions as the human heart could display. A motion to postpone the question to the next session was defeated, and it was made the order for September 3. New York and New England, in the meantime, and a portion of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, formed a combine in favor of "some convenient place on the east bank of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania." Mr. Lee, of Virginia, offered a substitute providing for "a place as nearly central as a convenient communication with the Atlantic Ocean and an easy access to the Western territory will permit." The southern members protested against the decision until North Carolina, with her five votes in the House and two in the Senate, should be admitted into the Union. The debate over these propositions was sectional and acrimonious.

Apparently the question was regarded so important as to involve serious menace to the Union. Mr. Madison opposed the Susquehanna as not navigable, and urged the importance of communication with the Western territory, alleging that by the Potomac the way to the West was more certain and convenient than the other, with wholly unobstructed communication with the sea. One of the unique speeches of the occasion was by Mr. Vining, of Delaware, who said: "I confess to the House and to the world that, viewing this subject with all its circumstances, I am in favor of the Potomac. I wish the seat of government fixed there because I think the interest, the honor, and the greatness of this country require it. I look on it as the center from which those streams are to flow that are to animate and invigorate the body politic. From thence, it appears to me, the rays of government will most naturally diverge to the extremities of the Union. I declare that I look on the Western territory in an awful and striking point of view. To that region the unpolished sons of earth are flowing from all quarters, men to whom the protection of the laws and the controlling force of the Government are equally necessary. From this great consideration I conclude that the banks of the Potomac are the proper station."

This, as a sample of buncombe oratory, has seldom been surpassed in Congress since that day. As the debate waxed warmer it became more acrimonious. Mr. Lee, of Virginia, said: "If it should now be found that confederacies of States east of Pennsylvania were formed, to unite their councils for their particular interests, disregarding the Southern

States, they would be alarmed, and the faith of all south of the Potomac would be shaken. Virginia had not solicited Congress to place the seat of government in her State, only contending that the interests of the Southern and Western country should be consulted;" and he declared "that these interests would be sacrificed if Congress fixed on any place but the Potomac."

Mr. Madison said that "if the declarations and proceedings of this day had been brought into view in the convention of Virginia which adopted the Federal Constitution, he firmly believed Virginia might not have been a part of the Union at this moment." Mr. Sedgwick asked "if it was contended that the majority should not govern? Are we to be told that an important State would not have joined the Union had they known what would have been the proceedings in this House?" Mr. Madison replied that all he asked was time for free deliberation. "While I acknowledge that the majority ought to govern, they have no authority to debar the minority from the constitutional right of free debate."

This induced Mr. Ames to say that the House was ready to vote, and that while he had no doubt of the patriotism and good intentions of the gentlemen from Virginia, they seem to be engaged with a degree of eagerness which none else seemed to feel. They seemed to think the banks of the Potomac a paradise, and that river an Euphrates. Mr. Burke, of South Carolina, charged that a league had been formed between the Northern States and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, denied this, as did also Mr. Wadsworth, of Connecticut, who said he did not dare to go to the Potomac; he feared that the whole of New England would consider the Union as destroyed.

The matter going over to the following day, Mr. Madison again urged the importance of a central location. He said: "If it were possible to promulgate our laws by some simultaneous operation, it would be of less consequence where the Government might be placed; but if time is necessary for this purpose, we ought, as far as possible, to put every part of the community on a level."

If Mr. Madison had lived a century later he would have witnessed the instantaneous communication of the doings of Congress to all parts of the country, and might not have urged with such vehemence the selection of a "central location" on the banks of the Potomac.

Finally the House adopted a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to locate the most eligible situation on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

The Senate by a tie vote, Vice-President Adams giving the deciding vote in the affirmative, located the permanent capital in a district of ten miles square at Germantown, Pa. Subsequently in the House the Senate's amendment was agreed to with an amendment continuing the laws of Pennsylvania in force within the ceded district until Congress should

otherwise provide. This amendment, which was unnecessary from every point of view, took the bill back to the Senate for concurrence, and as only one day remained in the Senate the bill finally failed for want of action. This measure was not revived afterwards, and it was only this narrow chance that prevented Germantown, instead of Washington, from becoming the Federal city.

In July, 1790, the act was finally passed that gave to Washington the sole power to select the Federal Territory, "not exceeding 10 miles square on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Conococheague, for the permanent seat of government of the United States." This new seat was to be ready for use in 1800, and during the meantime the "Federal Town" was to be Philadelphia.

But this site was not selected without much tribulation. When the District of Columbia was chosen, North Carolina had come into the Union and cast her votes for the proposition. But even then the measure would have failed but for the political shrewdness of Hamilton and Jefferson. The former had brought forward his great measure of finance for the assumption by the nation of the debts incurred by the several States in maintaining the Revolutionary war, amounting to $20,000,000. The bill had been defeated in the House, after a fierce struggle, by an overwhelming vote, and Hamilton, believing that the very existence of the Union depended upon the reconsideration and passage of this crowning work of his financial greatness and statesmanship, was making strenuous endeavors to accomplish that result. Virginia and the South had voted against it. Hamilton proposed a compromise. Jefferson should help pass the assumption act, and Hamilton, as a *quid pro quo*, should bring over enough votes to put through the act locating the seat of government on the Potomac. How this was brought about let Jefferson tell in his own words:

"I proposed to him (Mr. Hamilton) to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two and bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail, by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which would save the Union. The discussion took place. It was finally agreed that, whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the Union and of concord among the States was more important, and that therefore it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded, to effect which some members should change their votes.

"But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been propositions to fix the seat of government either at Philadelphia or at Georgetown, on the Potomac, and it was thought by giving it to Philadelphia for ten

EXERCISES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER, 12, 1900.

years and to Georgetown permanently afterwards this might, as an anodyne, calm, in some degree, the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone. So two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but White with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this the influence he had established over the Eastern members, with the agency of Robert Morris with those of the Middle States, effected his side of the engagement; and so the assumption act was passed, and twenty millions of stock divided among favored States and thrown in as a pabulum to the stockjobbing herd."

This incident removes some of the glamour which time has thrown over the acts of the "fathers," and reveals them to us as human beings, no better than the politicians of to-day. Surely it is not the highest type of legislative integrity that characterizes this historical episode. It goes far to reconcile us to the definition of a statesman as being a politician who is dead. But we can forgive this bit of "log rolling" when we reflect that it saved a threatened rupture of the Union.

Washington acted promptly, and reported to Congress a location of the District as originally laid out, thereby exceeding the limits of the act of Congress by taking territory below the mouth of the Eastern Branch. Congress legalized this by a subsequent act of ratification. That Washington displayed his usual good judgment and foresight in the selection of the seat of government it is needless to say in this presence. Our fathers "took to the woods" for a seat of government, but they laid the foundation for magnificent possibilities.

The place was near the center of the population, stood at the head of navigation, and at what Washington believed to be the pathway to the West. It was his judgment that the commerce of the great Western territory would follow down and along the banks of the Potomac River to tide water at Georgetown, and thence on the river itself to the Atlantic Ocean. That this prophecy of his was not fulfilled has been the fault of the steam railway, supplanting the river and canal, and the more rapid development of the commerce of the Northwestern States, forcing other outlets to the sea.

The original act referred to this territory as the "Seat of Government." Washington called it the "Federal City." But the commission which he appointed called it the "City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia." Finally Congress named it the "District of Columbia."

But this action of Congress did not place the matter beyond all question or dispute. Virginia voted $120,000 in money, and Maryland $72,000 as a free gift toward the erection of buildings. The owners of the property in the District of Columbia conveyed all the streets and parks free and reserved one-half of the lots and granted the other half to the United States. These lots were offered for sale by the Government to raise the necessary funds to build the Government buildings. But the sales were

slow and the money was not forthcoming. Washington applied to the State of Maryland for a loan. Maryland granted a loan of $100,000, but took good care to require the personal security of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. How vastly has our national credit improved in a hundred years!

The commissioners employed Major l'Enfant, a French engineer and a friend of Jefferson, to lay out the city. He adopted the plan of Versailles, the seat of the Government of France, as a basis for his work. The admirable location of the Capitol and the White House is due to him. Fortunate would it have been had a Governor Shepherd been one of the commissioners, as from his plan, developed a century later, all south of the Pennsylvania avenue to the Potomac River would have been a vast and beautiful park, while the Department buildings would have fronted this avenue from the north side. It was to the credit of this great engineer that it was nearly a century before any person ventured this suggestion as an improvement on his original plan, and no other substantial improvement has ever been suggested.

Up to the war of 1812 there was continued agitation for removal. The House of Representatives tired of crowding itself into the corridor of the Senate wing while the coordinate branch were housed magnificently in their own permanent chamber. It was not until the old House wing was completed in 1807 that this cause of complaint was removed.

The city was dreary and desolate, the houses were poor and scattered, the streets and roadways were execrable. Not a street or public building was finished, and the private houses were in similar condition. After the British had destroyed the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, the navy-yard, and many of the public buildings, the opposition to rebuilding in Washington was very emphatic.

The debate occurred on a bill introduced in 1815 authorizing the President to borrow $500,000 to rebuild the public buildings. It was urged that Washington was a failure, badly located, not in the center of territory or population, and too accessible to the sea to be defended in time of war. On the other hand, it was urged that it was ungracious toward Virginia and Maryland, the States that had contributed $200,000 toward the buildings, that it was unjust to the people who had freely conveyed their real estate, and that it was cowardly to run away in the face of an enemy. The spirit of patriotism and good faith was appealed to, and the appeal was not in vain. The bill became a law, and with the rebuilding of the Government buildings the seat of government was finally established in the District of Columbia, and the building here of every Government building since, while it may have brought out discussion and adverse criticism, has only become another anchor to the good old ship of state in Washington harbor.

The dream of George Washington is fast becoming reality. He looked upon the future capital as the center of art and learning. He looked

forward to a great city with beautiful avenues and streets, stately buildings, classic and grand, worthy of the great Republic. All this has been realized. It takes no prophetic eye to see in Washington in the near future the queen capital city of all the nations of the earth, worthy of the great Republic.

The crowning fact in reference to the seat of government in the District of Columbia is that it is now established here for all time. Never will a proposition for its removal again find favor in any quarter. Its foundations are laid here, as enduring as the everlasting hills. In the well-chosen words of the junior Senator from Missouri, it is and is to be the "eternal capital of an eternal Republic."

The presiding officer next called upon the Hon. Louis E. McComas, a Senator from the State of Maryland, to deliver an address on the "History of the First Century of the National Capital."

ADDRESS OF HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS.

MR. PRESIDENT: One hundred years ago President Adams first visited Capitol Hill. From this eminence how different then the scene.

Around him stood the primeval forest. Here and there were naked fields. Through the thick oak woods had been cleared the streets and avenues.

On this hill stood the north wing of the Capitol. Near by was a tavern. On the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, then navigable, and near the Arsenal was the hamlet of Carrollsburg. Nearer this hill in the same forest was Law's famous mansion. At Greenleaf's Point on the river, west of Tiber Creek, were some straggling houses.

About the new President's house clustered a few buildings; behind these wide marshes stretched away to the river. Across Rock Creek lay the Maryland village of Georgetown.

At these four points, widely separated, were about six hundred houses. All else was marsh and field and forest.

Such was—

> The young city round whose virgin zone
> The rivers like two mighty arms were thrown.

Said Rochefoucauld, who visited it then:

"It is in fact the grandeur and magnificence of the plan which renders the conception no better than a dream."

The bureau officials and the members of the Sixth Congress missed the comforts of Philadelphia. They discussed afresh the wisdom of moving the Capitol away from this village in the woods.

Seven years before President Washington had laid the corner stone of this edifice. His new-made grave was on the west bank of the beautiful river, nearly opposite the Federal city which bore his name. The magic of that name now held the Capital in the village which bore it.

Fourteen years after, on an August evening, President Madison stood on this hill.

The British invader having set on fire the city had hurried away to the fleet. Yonder Madison saw the black, smoking ruins of the War and Treasury offices and of his own home, the Executive Mansion. At the navy-yard the dying fires lighted up the smoking hulls of the *Argus* and the new *Essex*. Here were the charred and blackened walls of the two wings of the new Capitol.

Again the cry rose to remove the Capital. Congress borrowed a half million dollars to restore this unfinished structure, and the town slowly rose from its ashes.

Faster grew the nation. The Federal city seemed asleep.

The chief cities of the South advanced. The Eastern cities grew great. On the prairies, by the Western rivers, new cities sprang out of the ground while the nation was fast spreading westward over the continent. Still the Federal city slept.

Its seat was healthful, the climate was mild and agreeable the year round. The city was accessible. The great edifices of the Departments of Government were worthy of the nation, worthy of the magnificent plan of the city. Unhappily Washington was on the border between the free and the slave States. The long contest over slavery rendered the fate of the Union unsafe and made the future of the Federal city uncertain.

During a generation the specter of disunion was a shadow upon the young city. Its growth was confined to the river basin, and did not extend east of the Capitol, where the founders designed the principal growth to be. Sixty years ago Washington was "a large, straggling village reared in a drained swamp."

Fifty-four years ago the wide boundaries marked by the men of the Revolution were contracted by the petty economists of the day. The lands west of the Potomac were retroceded to Virginia. President Polk and Congress lacked the historic foresight of the founders and forgot the future.

Forty years ago 75,000 people lived here. Municipal improvements lagged. The grounds and public buildings were neglected by Congress, absorbed in discussing slavery and the fate of the Union.

Dark seemed the future of the Union and darker still the future of Washington.

This long and exciting period suggests the military and naval heroes, the orators, statesmen, and jurists whose fame belongs rather to the country than to Washington.

Yet eminent names survive notable men whose life's work localized them here. Thomas Ritchie, Francis P. Blair, Joseph Gales, and W. W. Seaton, in journalism, won their fame as Washington editors. In science Peirce, Hilgard, Bache, Henry, and Baird; in letters Peter Force,

Joel Barlow, and George Bancroft lived and labored here. Pulpit orators of note, lawyers of eminence, were here in numbers. The most beautiful gallery of fine arts on the continent is here, the chief benefaction of W. W. Corcoran, the Washington philanthropist whose name it bears.

The cloud of civil war was fast gathering and it broke over the unfinished Dome of this Capitol. Instantly Washington became the focus of the world's interest, the object of our people's solicitude, the center of our national life.

These streets thronged with civilians and volunteer soldiers. These avenues resounded with the tramp of marching regiments, the clangor of cavalry hoofs and sabers, the rumbling of artillery, or echoed the shrill martial music or the funeral dirge. Schoolhouses and churches became hospitals. Army wagons were parked in the vacant squares. Barracks and camps filled the public parks. Forts and breastworks sprang out of the adjacent fields and crowned the hills on either side of the Potomac. Here President Lincoln reviewed armies of the Union and later saw the capital a fortress assailed by an invading army. He was sustained by the hope he expressed on the portico of this Capitol in his first inaugural address, an unfaltering faith that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, would yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched by the better angels of our nature.

Soon after there came two beautiful May days when the national flag was flying from every housetop and window, when from this Capitol to the Treasury, marching along the Avenue in columns of companies, there passed in grand review the brave armies of Sherman and Grant. Taking their horses with them, as Grant had told them they should, the gallant soldiers of Johnson and Lee had gone home for the spring plowing, to put out a crop in the wasted fields of war. And the harvest was peace.

When the battle flags were furled in Washington, when the forts around it were razed, the streets of the city were deep in mud or clouded with dust. The vacant lands were morasses. Beyond Tiber Creek and the bed of the abandoned canal, out amid the marshes, stood a marble monument half built.

Beyond it was the river on whose farther bank still reposed the ashes of the founder of this city. This unfinished column of marble, its commemorative purpose seemingly forgot, stood there—a pathetic reminder that President Washington's design of a Federal city was yet unfulfilled.

The day of its fulfillment had dawned. At once the restored Union began to move swiftly forward to its foremost place among nations. The shadows vanished from Washington. The growth of its capital kept step with the rapid growth of the Republic.

Governor Shepherd and the Commissioners and Congress took from the wall the dusty map of l'Enfant and Ellicott, impressed its outlines

on marsh, on hill, on woodland, and, under the cloudless sky, out of the fresh earth the new Washington rose "as from the stroke of the enchanter's wand."

In the paved streets and avenues decorated with nomes and churches which are triumphs of architecture; in the open areas bright with flowers and fountains; in the circles and parks adorned with statuary and monuments of our heroes on land and sea, of men of science and letters, of our statesmen and jurists; in the long succession of stately public buildings; in the gorgeous Congressional Library, worthy mansion of letters; in yonder monument to the father of his country, "the marble column sublime in its simple grandeur;" in this Capitol, on whose first corner stone the founder of the city laid his hand, this already the noblest structure in the world, yet destined to be fairer within and grander without—in all these crowning glories of the fairest of all cities, our countrymen acclaim Washington their Delphi, their Mecca.

We cherish it, not for the beauty of the now populous city alone, but by a common sympathy that draws all Americans to this spot dedicated to the Republic. Each generation has added new interests which touch the imagination, new historic associations which stir American pride. Washington is linked with the memories of the wise and valiant of our race and blood now departed.

We love it for the great events and the great virtues of which it has been the theater. We love it for its part in a century of our history, that epic of our nation's life whose great transactions, starting hopefully with President Adams, closing gloriously with President McKinley, have centered the eyes of the world on us here.

The presiding officer then introduced Hon. John W. Daniel, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to address the convention on "The Future of the United States and its Capital."

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN W. DANIEL.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Ancient history had no precedent for the United States of America, and modern history has no parallel. A new land, a new people, a new principle of government, a clean slate for the refiguring of old problems, leisure and liberty to revise, correct, and expurgate old editions of civilization and originate new ones—these were the rare conditions that initiated the new deal for human rights and fortunes. The Anglo-Saxon was forehanded, prepotent, paramount, and ascendant. He outfigured, outworked, and outfought all rivals. To his side he beckoned all men as brethren, and all types of men came trooping from the four corners of the earth to share his winnings. In freer spirit and in higher hopes they cast new patterns for themselves and for other nations.

If we are a greater England, we are also a greater Ireland, a greater Scotland, and a greater Wales; a greater Denmark, Norway, and Swe-

Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
First meeting place of Congress.

Congress House, Baltimore, Md. The second National Capitol.

Statehouse, Philadelphia, Pa. The first National Capitol.

The old Court-House, York, Pa. The third National Capitol.

BUILDINGS USED FOR EARLY CONGRESSES.

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den; a greater Netherlands, a greater Germany, a greater Greece and Rome, and a greater Jerusalem; a greater everybody, bearing, indeed, the Anglo-Saxon birthmark, but fused into a new, original, and composite national character.

"Great races are made of the mixture of races, like the beautiful bronzes which are composed of many metals." The brightest and bravest blood of the world's great races is mixed in the American.

The Roman augur looked to the West to catch in the reflected light of the upper sky the first flush of the coming dawn. So look we to the past of our country for the omens of its brilliant future. The United States contains the most diversified and assimilative elements that ever composed a great nation. Our domain is the best located. We have the most compact, the most convenient and symmetrical, of all the seats of great nations. We are the most defensible of nations. North and south of us are friends from whom there is nothing to fear. East and west the everlasting seas are moats of our battlements.

Within our borders are all the elements of human sustenance and national greatness. Our forests would build homes for the world to live in; our coal would run its machinery, warm its firesides, and cook its food; our iron, lead, copper, and zinc would supply its furnaces; our granite and marble would build its temples. From our woods, fields, fisheries, orchards, and gardens we could set a feast that would turn Lucullus green with envy; and dinner over, the world could quaff our wines, fill its cups with our coffee, sweeten it with our sugar, regale its fancies on our tobacco, and light itself to bed with our oil. If never another man or another thing were landed on our shores, we could wax strong, adorn our homes with finest art, and multiply and replenish the earth with the overrunnings of our richness.

We have risen to greatness more rapidly than ever arose a great nation. Our ascendancy is less endangered from without than was ever that of a great nation. We have outrun the prophecies of our progenitors and surpassed the ideals of our founders. Our development has been the epic of human progress. It has made poetry of statistics and glorious romance of history. It has left the dreams of optimists as faded specters in the rear of achievement. Our longevity projects itself to the farthest reach of human speculation, and the future is gorgeous with every sign of hope and courage.

Our people understand each other better than they have ever done. Consequently they have more hearty feelings of friendship and sympathy for each other than they ever had. At home and abroad the principles and the flag of the American Union were never more respected. We are the most thoroughly unified of the great nations. In this building the differences of forty-five Commonwealths and 76,000,000 people come to the mill to be ground out. The whirr of the grinding is great and might make the impression that our differences are also great.

But be not deceived. Our States are as much alike in their forms of government as the leaves of a tree. Our people are alike in their language, their laws, their usages, and their aspirations. Our political clocks all keep the same time—that is to say, after election—Washington time. Our differences are only the natural and just differences that must ever arise from locality and individualism. Instead of rebuking them we should be thankful for them. They are sincere and unavoidable. They are the processes of Providence, which out of difference molds higher uniformity, and out of conflict produces the best resultant force. When the grinding of opinion is over, all partake at a common table of the same bread. After all it is only differences that come here. Our similitudes, which are as a myriad to one difference, are quiescent, and comparing them we should not forget that "a single grasshopper under a fence makes more noise than a thousand cattle reposing in the shade."

We are the strongest of nations. So far, with only the phantom of a regular army as a nucleus of education, our wars have been fought for the most part by the volunteer citizen soldiery. They have never failed to cope successfully with the trained bands of Europe. To-day at the tap of a drum ten millions would swarm to the national defense, and to a foreign foe our seacoasts would become—

Looming bastions fringed with fire.

There can be no disparagement of our regulars, but against the soldier of any age or any country we might place with confidence the American volunteer.

There is an army in our country grander than any every mustered on the field of Mars. In line it would stretch over 5,000 miles. It is the conscript and volunteer school children of the United States, over sixteen millions strong. It is the embryo of the mightiest civilized force ever organized by any people. Woe be unto him who sows in these young souls any unworthy thought. When this army deploys in action, may it fly the banners of truth and liberty and carry in their hearts love of their countrymen and their fellow-men, the only patriotism that is not sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

The experience of over a century has exhibited the strength of our electoral institutions. We are as strong within as without. In the first inaugural address delivered in this city on the 4th of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson said:

"Strangers, unused to think freely and speak what they think, might be imposed on by the animation of our discussions and exertions, but the contest of opinion being decided by the voice of the nation and announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law and unite in common effort for the common good."

I believe with him that this is "the strongest government on

earth." I believe with him, also, that "this is the one nation where every man according to the law would fly to the standard of the law and would meet invasion of the law as his own personal concern."

When he thus spoke our self-government was yet an experiment. It is now a consummation. We might repeat his admonition:

"Sometimes it is said that man can not be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."

The history of a hundred years has answered it. Compare the men whom the people have chosen as Presidents with an equal number of hereditary monarchs of any other nation, and self-government in comparison finds its incarnate vindication. This is the only great nation that ever passed through its formative conflicts without inflicting in a single case the penalty of death for a political cause. Does not this fact alone speak volumes for free thought, for free speech, for the government of the people, and for the high character of the American people?

If we have had strife, it has been the proud and lofty strife of the brave and the true who can cherish honor, who can cherish principle, can cherish love, but can not cherish hate. And be this never forgotten, that our only strife was over the heritage which empire foisted upon our ancestors against their will and which the Republic has removed forever. And that Republic stands at the dawn of a new century with every son a free man under its flag and ready to defend it.

"I am an American" means more to-day than it has ever meant, for if all the nations were arranged in line, each represented by one typical man, the American man would stand at the head of the line, the tallest, the straightest, the brawniest, the most practical-minded. and biggest-hearted of them all.

We are the foremost nation of the world. We are the light and hope of the world. It is our freedom that has made us gentle, and gentleness has made us great.

Race problem, Philippine problem, trust problem—what will you do with them? This is not the time, nor am I here to answer. We may well view these and other problems with deep solicitude and anxious reflection. But if our problems be mighty, they grow out of our might and have the mighty to deal with them. They come to those who have never been confounded by problems and have never dodged one; who have solved problems just as great and some greater than any now presented, and have left them all behind with monuments of their solution builded over them.

When John Smith and his little band sailed into James River in 1607, a flight of arrows in their faces arrested attention to the greatest and deadliest of race problems. There are as many Indians on the American continent now as there were then, but where is the race problem of 1607?

The London company, syndicate, or trust, sent these settlers here and it ordered everything. It called a legislature at Jamestown in 1619, and in 1624 that legislature said:

> This people will pay no tax save as this assembly shall appoint.

One hundred and fifty years afterwards that principle became the corner stone of this nation. Bills of rights and free constitutions cover the country. But what has become of the London company? The king gone, the Indian gone, the tea tax gone, the stamp tax gone, and the London company, too—gone, all gone! But the American is here, and from ocean to ocean not an acre but a free acre, not a man but a free man, and all ancient problems but fireside tales. Behind our new problems marches the broader and better Republic. In the words of an illustrious American, "It is history that teaches man to hope." No human history burns with so high and bright a hope as that of the United States of America.

We have been a world power ever since we tied taxation and representation together and identified in one community the taxlayer and the taxpayer. It was out of that germ that arose our free Constitution. Wherever it is found, a free constitution would grow out of it. It has quickened the republican movement around the globe. It has brought us the homage not only of the downtrodden who welcomed its delivering hand, but as well that of the powerful who heeded not its forewarnings.

But yesterday an English statesman, a former prime minister, declared that had not the elder Pitt left the House of Commons for the peerage, he would have induced the English King to admit the American people to representation in Parliament; and he fancies that then the Crown itself and all its belongings would some day have migrated to this country, leaving the British islands as the European outposts of a world empire. The world empire, under any crown, is the fading dream of humanity. The world republic is the ever brightening and growing dream. It is not likely that any crown will ever come to this land of ours, but our constitutional system, with the people sovereign and holding in their hands the purse and the sword, can go anywhere or everywhere if right and justice and wisdom lead the way.

Eighteen sister Republics of America have patterned on its example. Our Monroe doctrine has said to the monarchies, "Touch them not;" and the world republic, not the world empire, is the vision that grows more and more distinct as we go spinning "through the ringing grooves of change." This land is already the radiant center of Anglo-Saxon power. It is also the radiant center of that vision. We will cleave to the principle that conjured it. It is brighter than crowns. It is stronger than scepters. It is higher than thrones. It is longer ranged than cannon. It is sharper than swords and bayonets. It is more august than an army with banners. It marches while armies sleep. It conquers where armies fall. It floats where navies sink. It is the shield of the

weak. It is the glory of the strong. It is the riches of the poor. It is the faith and hope and uplift of the oppressed. It is subtler than policy. It is right, and it is the destiny of nations.

As our country moves to speed that destiny, it will carry the future of Washington City with it. Our fathers brought the Federal Government here in 1800, and dedicated this spot as "the eternal capital of the eternal Republic." And the capital and the Republic have grown with equal pace and their step has ever been forward. It was then a straggling village of 2,000 souls; it is now a magnificent metropolis of over 200,000. The Republic of 5,000,000 people and 16 States then rested its western boundary on the Mississippi River, its southern on the northern line of Florida. It has now 76,000,000 people and 45 States, and our continental boundaries are the Pacific Ocean, Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico. We have multiplied our States threefold, our territory nearly fourfold, and our population in the ratio of 16 to 1. This is a statistical fact, not a financial statement. Our center of population was then near Baltimore, Md. It is now near Columbus, Ind., and is still traveling west "to grow up with the country."

To my mind this capital city of the Republic is the city unique and beautiful. Other nations have fixed their capitals in the crowded urban centers of commerce, and they possess the splendors that opulence has gathered around them. Our capital, like our nation, was made to subserve a principle, and it has grown up in the midst of the mementoes and associations of the principle which it represents. Its broad avenues intersecting its regular squares; its frequent reservations of grass and flowers and fountains; its parks and trees; its substantial business houses and sightly dwellings; its schools, colleges, universities, galleries, and museums; its monuments and public buildings; its noble river and picturesque landscape; its integral effect upon the eye, with the apex of the Washington Monument piercing the sky on the one side and this noble pile lifting its dome on the other—these things make Washington City a nobler panorama and more inspiring contemplation than are afforded by any other city in the world.

The United States will live; and with them Washington will live, expanding, multiplying, beautifying, enlightening, with every turn of the prodigious wheel of which it is the axle. Plans for its improvement abound. One contemplates the erection here of the Halls of the Ancients, where the eye may behold revived the architectural creations of bygone nations. Another would produce on some expansive field a miniature of the United States of America, showing in the earth itself the delineations and undulations of our national topography. These and kindred schemes are well worthy of consideration; but the essential must come first. Washington needs, and the people of the whole country needs, fitting outlets for the new railroads that press for admission, and bridges which will span the Potomac and connect the city with the

military post, the agricultural station, and the beautiful cemetery at Arlington.

More public buildings are needed by both the District and the Federal Governments. All will be gratified to know that the White House is to be enlarged for the more suitable accommodation of the President in the exercise of the official and hospitable functions incumbent on the Chief of our multitudinous people; and all will wish the present occupant that happiness which he would if he could bestow on every one of them. No less pressing are the needs of the many Departments. This Government should not be forced, as it has been and is now, to rent rooms like a transient visitor, nor to put its public servants in dingy lodgings like postponed claimants.

It is planned for the ages and it should reside in habitations adapted to health and comfort and becoming to its character. Whatever we do in building should be the best of its kind in plan, in material, and in execution. All our public buildings should be of the noble classic design worked out by American architects according to the diversities of American genius. As this Capitol building, rising in white and soaring majesty, speaks to the heavens and to the earth, as it were, in manifestation of its office, so should every public building established here express to the beholder in every lineament of its structure the stability, the dignity, and grace of the American nation.

And one public building above all others is needed here as the reflex of the peculiar genius of this people and of its supreme intellectual distinction in a department where it surpasses all ancient and modern peoples. We are the most inventive of nations. The free intellect has been the most original and productive of all intellects. Other nations have surpassed us in literature and the fine arts, but in inventive and useful arts the United States is far transcendant. The Patent Office, established by Thomas Jefferson and protecting for a brief period the only constitutional monopoly, the right to the exclusive enjoyment of one's original ideas, is the crown of American intellectual supremacy over the material world, even as the Constitution of the United States is the crown of political architecture and the Union itself the crowning glory of our people.

As Francis Bacon says, "The sciences dwell sociably together," and we should put on Capitol Hill, facing the Senate Hall, as a companion piece to the exquisite Library building now facing the Hall of Representatives, another building of like architecture. And the American capitol of letters should have by its side the American capitol of inventive art, both facing this capitol of the people, where their sovereignty has its highest exemplification. In that hall should be displayed the evolutions of inventions, with every invention indicated by its model, inclusive of the last improvement. It would be the greatest college of applied science that the world has ever seen; a monument to and a

stimulus to invention, and leading by gradations to those truths of science which hover over the threshold of the age, "waiting to be caught."

It was the mariner's needle that discovered America, for the inventor made the discoverer possible; and inventive genius is that which is putting us ahead of all the nations. It is invention that manifolds the thoughts of the wise and scatters them in the humblest habitations. It is invention that has made the poor man's cottage gleam in cleanliness and beauty like the palace. It is invention that has made circulating libraries and art galleries of our periodical literature. It is invention that forestalls the pestilence, extinguishes the conflagration, illuminates the darkness, makes the fountain to gush forth by the fireside and in the desert, eliminates distance, relieves the famine, and snatches the stricken of the battlefield from the jaws of destruction. It is invention that has made princes of the earth out of our merchants, manufacturers, and skilled workmen; that has given precedence to our products in all the marts of the world; that is pouring the golden horn of trade balance into our treasury chests and transforming us from a debtor to a creditor nation.

It is invention that has made war so terrible that peace foresees its bed of repose at the mouth of the cobwebbed cannon. It is invention that is to lift our earthly being from poverty, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, unlock the bastiles, and open all the doors where lie the victims of hardship and bigotry and oppression. It is invention that has brought to manifest revelation the unity of the universe, the unity of man, the unity of life, the unity of soul, and thrown the very gates of immortality ajar by proving the perpetuity of physical and moral force. It is invention that, whispering round the world, brings us in voice-touch and mind-touch with each other though thousands of miles apart, and that reminds us by its miracles as to the Author of our being that—

> Closer is He than breathing,
> And nearer than hands and feet.

It is invention that will one day in the distant Aiden make the United States of the World fulfill the dream that now hovers over the United States of America. It is our high fancy that when that day comes the English language will be the universal language. Our Constitution will be the model of the universal constitution. The principle of the Declaration of Independence, that taxation and representation must go together, will be the universal principle. The flag of the stars will be blazoned with the constellation of the nations. Here will assemble the Parliament of Man. The farthest star in the heavens will bear the name of Washington, and the city that now bears the founder's name will be the capital of the universal republic.

The Presiding Officer then called upon the Hon. George F. Hoar, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, to deliver the final address.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE F. HOAR.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is a hundred years since this city, planned by George Washington, became the seat of government. The site was chosen by the First Congress, in accord with the design of the framers of the Constitution. And yet we seem to-day to be still engaged in laying its foundations. The other great capitals of the world—Rome, London, Paris, Berlin, Edinburgh, Vienna—have their origin in a remote past. They not only embody the earliest authentic history of their countries, but their beginning is lost in the darkness of antiquity or hidden in the mist of fable. Their early annals have perished in a deeper oblivion than that which covers the builders of the pyramids, which moved Sir Thomas Browne to his sublimest utterance: "History sinketh beneath her cloud. The traveler, as he paceth amazedly through these deserts, asketh of her, Who builded them? and she mumbleth something, but what it is he heareth not."

But Washington is still in earliest youth. There are Americans living who were born before this city received its name. For the first fifty years and more, down to the end of the civil war, our frugal predecessors hardly expended enough to make it decently habitable. They expended nothing for its adornment, except the construction of this Capitol, which was not finished in its present condition until 1861. But, taking the century as a whole, certainly the American people have no reason to be ashamed of their city.

It was on the border line between the two contending parties in the civil war. The fires of that mighty conflict burned here more fiercely and hotly than anywhere else. When peace came, Washington, like the whole country, felt the inspiration of the new era.

> Before, she like some shepherdess did show,
> Who sat to bathe her by a river's side;
> Not answering to her fame, but rude and low,
> Nor taught the beauteous arts of modern pride.
>
> Now, like a maiden queen, she will behold,
> From her high turrets, hourly suitors come;
> The east with incense, and the west with gold,
> Will stand, like suppliants, to receive her doom.

I have spoken of the antiquity of European capitals. London has been a center of civilization for more than twelve hundred years. The House of Commons has existed for eight hundred. There has been a Bishop's Palace at Fulham more than a thousand. Paris has been a seat of government for thirteen centuries; Berlin for nearly four; Vienna for seven. And yet there are few places that can show for any one century more than three products of architecture that equal the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the Congressional Library. If we can add to the glories of Washington three such structures only for each coming century, we need not be ashamed of comparison with any foreign city when Washington shall have reached the same age. Yet in 1800 we

Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J. The fourth National Capitol.

The old Court-House, Trenton, N. J. The sixth National Capitol.

Statehouse, Annapolis, Md. The fifth National Capitol.

Federal Hall, New York, N. Y. The seventh National Capitol.

BUILDINGS USED FOR EARLY CONGRESSES.

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were a people of but 5,000,000. We are now 77,000,000. The population of this District is multiplied in larger proportions still. We shall deal with our metropolis in the coming centuries, as compared with that which has gone, with a liberality proportioned to our wealth, numbers, and power. If God spare the Republic. what may we uot hope for Washington?

These three structures, unrivaled as they are, each in its respecuve class, are more interesting still for what they typify and stand for. The monument to the Father of the Country is but a simple shaft. It marks a narrow spot. It commemorates a single human character. But the spot it marks, as was said, Mr. President, by one of the most accomplished men who ever sat in your chair, "is a prime meridian." The prime meridian of universal longitude on sea or land may be at Greenwich or at Paris or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure, exalted, human character will be marked forever by yonder obelisk. Integrity and patriotism are to be measured by nearness to it or departure from it. Boastfulness, out of place everywhere, is a thousand times out of place when we speak of the modest and unselfish Washington. Yet we can establish by the concurrent authority of the foremost men of all civilized countries that what the old monk, Joseph of Exeter, said of the English Alfred is true of him: "The Old World knows not his peer, nor will the future show us his equal; he alone towers over other kings, better than the past ones, and greater than those that are to be."

That integrity, that unambitious service, that unerring wisdom, that unwearied industry, that unhesitating self-sacrifice, that purity not only unsullied but untempted—not even the temptation to sin seems to have beset that lofty nature—were all his. The devil is an ass. But he never was such an ass as to waste his time tempting George Washington.

There is no time to-day to cite the overwhelming and concurrent testimony of great Englishmen, statesmen, and writers of history, and of great authorities on the Continent, to the primacy of George Washington among mankind. The only name likely to be thonght of anywhere for parallel or comparison is that in whose glory we also have an inherited title to share—that of Alfred, the thousandth anniversary of whose death is about to be celebrated by the people on whose throne his descendant now sits.

This whole city is, in a larger sense, a Washington monument. It were better that that great name pass into oblivion and be forgotten unless the walls of this building where we are assembled, dedicated to legislation and to justice, also bear honorable witness to the character and influence of him who laid its corner stone. Here for a hundred years a free people have enacted a great history, with its great achievements and its greater self-restraints. Here have been enacted the laws under which thirteen States have become forty-five States, and the country, which at first covered a little space by the side of the Atlantic,

has spread until it covers a continent and its portals are upon both the seas. Here has been witnessed the sublimest spectacle that can exist on earth—a great and free people governing itself by a law higher than its own desire. A country where every man has his equal voice must, in its legislation, sometimes exhibit the infirmity common to humanity. But, in the main, faith and honor and duty have triumphed in these halls over selfishness and passion and ambition. Here the interests of capital have been protected by the votes of labor. Here debtors have fixed in good faith the value of their payments to their creditors. Here a people under no constraint but their own sense of duty, determined, in spite of fearful temptation, to continue to bear the weight of a vast debt. Here the policy of dealing with the conquered was decided at the end of a long war by the votes of the conquerors, among whom every other family was in mourning for its dead, and not a drop of blood was shed and not a punishment exacted. Here finance and currency, with their subtleties surpassing the subtleties of metaphysics, have been dealt with by the plain sense of plain men. Here great public ways connecting distant oceans have been provided for. Here the manufacturing independence of America has been achieved. Here the great measures have been framed and enacted under which millions of men have been raised from slavery to citizenship and millions more welcomed from foreign lands. Here a disputed title to executive power has been peacefully settled under circumstances that would have drenched any other land with blood. And all this has been accomplished under the restraints of a written Constitution.

Here, also, in yonder silent chamber have been pronounced the judgments under which the powers of Nation and State have been kept each in its appointed path, as the planets are kept in their courses, without noise and without jar. This has been the record of a single century. It has been the record of the achievement of earliest youth. The men who have wrought this history knew well what they were doing. There has been no drifting into empire. They have but seen what they foresaw. The man who is to write this story, as Bancroft might have written it, as Macaulay might have written it, as he who gave us the best portraiture of Washington in literature before Massachusetts called him to another service—called him from writing history to making it—might have written it, has not yet begun his task. But it will yet be written. It will be written to be read of all men, as the one best story, so far, of constitutional liberty, protected and vindicated by law, according to the will of a free people.

Literature and art and science came later. They always come later. Art has provided for literature in yonder library its noble and fitting home. American science, also, has here its noble and fitting home. The Smithsonian Institution, founded, as we delight to remember, by the generosity of an Englishman, a subject of that gracious sovereign from whose realm we have learned so much of law and science and

literature and liberty, to whom we are glad to send our salutation on this our Centennial Day. While we remember with gratitude this great benefaction of our English kinsman, we are happy to recall also that it has been at least in some degree recompensed by the bounty to the city of London of George Peabody, an American, a citizen of the North by birth, a Southern man by adoption, an admirable example of the best traits of both sections blended into the highest character and type of American citizenship. Here, also, universities destined to take a high rank among the great institutions of the world have already laid their foundations and are raising their towers to the sky.

The men who wrought this great work are gone—most of them—John Adams and his illustrious son, Jefferson and Madison and Jackson and Lincoln and Grant and Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Seward and Benton and Sumner and Wilson and Morton and Chandler and Stevens and Fessenden and Justin Morrill and Lamar and Harris and Bayard—I have begun a catalogue I can not complete But no list of the illustrious statesmen of the Republic or of the illustrious benefactors of this metropolis in the last century must omit the name of him whom the fatal arrow smote, in the hour which seemed alike the end and the beginning of a great career—your predecessor and friend, Mr. President, James A. Garfield. A few of their companions and coadjutors survive to behold the dawn of the new century and give their counsel to the people who are to carry on its work, as a few of the companions of Washington beheld the beginning of this, and inaugurated its great accomplishment on the principles of the Revolution. Their work also is about done. They seem to survive for a brief period only that the new century may clasp hands with the old, and that they may bring to the future the benediction of the past.

The presiding officer then announced that the purposes of the joint convention had been accomplished and declared it dissolved, restoring the gavel to the Speaker of the House. Thereupon the President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the Senate, the ambassadors and ministers to the United States, the Governors of the several States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others, retired.

The Fifth United States Cavalry escorted the President back to the Executive Mansion.

To Mr. R. Ross Perry, chairman of the committee on exercises at the Capitol, and his assistants is due great credit for the orderly manner in which the arrangements intrusted to his committee were carried out. The committee was subdivided into four sections: Legislation, Mr. Chapin Brown,

chairman; stands, Mr. John B. Larner, chairman; admiss.on and escort, Mr. M. I. Weller, chairman; seating guests, Mr. William Henderson Moses, chairman. Mr. Chapin Brown, vice-chairman, rendered excellent service in connection with the accomplishment of the necessary legislation.

Mr. Larner maintained his reputation for skill and energy in connection with the construction of the very tasteful stands, which were arranged for by the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Eliot Woods, Assistant Architect, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and other officers of Congress.

The arrangements under Mr. Weller were most satisfactory. Certain rooms were set aside for the officials participating in the exercises, and at the proper time they were ushered to the floor by the doorkeeper and took their respective positions in line preparatory to entering the Chamber.

During the absence of Mr. Moses, Mr. Norris assumed his duties and displayed much tact in seating the guests without confusion. Excellent order throughout was maintained by the officials of the House of Representatives.

RECEPTION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Complimentary to
National Capital Centennial Committee
and their Guests.

The Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art
request the pleasure of your company
at a Reception to be given in honor of the
Governors of the States and Territories
at the Gallery from eight until eleven
Wednesday evening, December twelfth,
nineteen hundred.

RECEPTION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

The Centennial Celebration was brought to a close by a reception in the evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in honor of the Governors of the States and Territories. There was a large reception committee, of which Mr. Charles J. Bell was the chairman, and the arrangements, which had been carefully planned under his personal direction, were satisfactorily carried out. On the committee were the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Chief Justice and judges of the Court of Claims, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Appeals, together with a selected list of representative private citizens.

The reception committee was subdivided into four sections: Receiving committee, executive committee, floor committee, and committee of the country at large. The receiving party, which included the executive committee, together with the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the several subcommittees appointed by the citizens' committee, was divided into two parts, one serving from 8 to 9.30 o'clock, and the other from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. The first section of this committee consisted of Messrs. S. H. Kauffmann, vice-chairman, H. F. Blount, Barry Bulkley, H. I. Cobb, George H. Harries, W. S. Knox, J. K. McCammon, Willis Moore, Theodore W. Noyes, E. S. Parker, R. Ross Perry, Thomas W. Smith, John W. Thompson, W. P. Van Wickle, B. H. Warner, Beriah Wilkins, and John B. Wight. The second division included Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, vice-chairman, Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, Gen. H. V. Boynton, and Messrs. James G. Berret,

Chapin Brown, W. V. Cox, John Joy Edson, W. S. Hutchins, J. B. Larner, W. H. Moses, Myron M. Parker, M. I. Weller, A. A. Wilson, S. W. Woodward, and Simon Wolf. The floor committee and the committee at large also assisted in receiving and entertaining the invited guests, who began to arrive at 8 o'clock.

The gallery was very effectively lighted throughout, thus affording the visitors an opportunity of examining the collections of pictures and statuary. A section of the Marine Band, conducted by Lieutenant Santelmann, was stationed at the south end of the south court, and delighted the guests with patriotic airs.

At about half-past 9 o'clock the President and his party arrived. The President was escorted to the gallery by Mr. Bell, followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson and other members of the Cabinet, and Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, and here the Governors, prominent officials, and the specially-invited guests paid their formal respects to the Chief Executive. The Governors were attended by their staffs, in uniform; and the numerous officers of the Army and Navy, who were present in their full dress uniform, lent an added brilliancy to the inspiring occasion, at which fully 5,000 persons were in attendance.

MAIN STAIRWAY, CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 1900.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES.

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Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, vice-chairman.[1]
Mr. W. V. Cox, secretary.

Mr. Charles J. Bell.
Hon. Elisha Dyer.
Mr. John Joy Edson.
Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, M. C.
Mr. Theodore W. Noyes.
Col. Myron M. Parker.
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Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, M. C.
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Hon. William S. Cowherd, M. C.
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Hon. George E. Lounsbury.....Connecticut.
Hon. Ebe W. Tunnell.....Delaware.
Hon. William D. Bloxham.....Florida.
Hon. Allen D. Candler.....Georgia.

[1] Succeeding Mr. John B. Wight, February 27, 1900.
[2] Succeeding Mr. Hoar as chairman.
[3] Succeeded by Hon. James W. Denny, M. C., on December 5, 1900.

Hon. F. Steunenberg.....Idaho.
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Mr. Charles J. Bell. Mr. Theodore W. Noyes.
Col. James G. Berret. Mr. R. Ross Perry.
Mr. John Joy Edson. Mr. John W. Thompson.
Mr. Beriah Wilkins.

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William Kerr, secretary.

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Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of Treasury.
Elihu Root, Secretary of War.
John W. Griggs, Attorney-General.
Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General.
John D. Long, Secretary of Navy.
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior.
James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

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John M. Harlan, associate justice.
Horace Gray, associate justice.
David J. Brewer, associate justice.
Henry B. Brown, associate justice.
George Shiras, jr., associate justice.
Edward D. White, associate justice.
Rufus W. Peckham, associate justice.
Joseph McKenna, associate justice.

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Lawrence Weldon, judge.
John Davis, judge.
Stanton J. Peelle, judge.
Charles B. Howry, judge.

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John W. Ross.
Capt. Lansing H. Beach, U. S. A.

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Martin F. Morris, associate justice.
Seth Shepard, associate justice.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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Andrew C. Bradley, associate justice.
Charles C. Cole, associate justice.
Harry M. Clabaugh, associate justice.
Job Barnard, associate justice.

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Adler, Dr. Cyrus.
Abert, William Stone.
Allen, Col. Charles J.
Almy, C. G.
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Baird, Commander George W., U. S. N.
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Baker, John A.
Barber, A. L.
Barber, LeDroict L.
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Barney, Harry Wilder.
Beale, Truxton.
Bell, Alexander Graham.
Benjamin, Marcus.
Berger, Fred. G.
Berry, Walter V. R.
Bestor, Norman.
Biddle, J. M.
Bingham, Col. Theodore A., U. S. A.
Birney, Arthur A.
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Blagden, Thomas.
Blair, Gist.
Blair, Montgomery.
Blair, Woodbury.
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Bone, Scott C.
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Brewer, Hon. Mark S.
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Brigham, Hon. J. H.

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Browne, Aldis B.
Brownlow, Col. J. B.
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Chew, Robert S.
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Davis, Madison.
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De Koven, Reginald.
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Dent, Louis A.
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Henderson, William G.
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Moore, Clarence.

Moore, Prof. Willis L.
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W. Scott Towers, secretary.

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Thompson, W. B.
Thompson, W. S.
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Wilkins, Beriah.
Wilkins, John F.
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Willard, H. A.
Willard, H. K.
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Wine, L. D.
Wines, M. W.
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Woodbury, Levi.
Woodward, S. W.
Worthington, A. S.
Young, N. E.
Zeh, W. J.

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Dodge, H. H.
Domer, W. A.
Draper, H. W.
Droop, Carl A.
Dunlop, G. Thomas.
Eaton, Horace W.
Ely, S. M.
Gifford, John C.
Gifford, Loren E.
Gillard, George E.
Gould, A. M.
Govern, Charles J.
Graff, Charles.
Grant, Alexander.
Grice, Francis E.
Hall, Henry O.
Hardie, J. C.
Harris, Findley.
Haskell, Col. William C.
Hastings, J. Syme.
Hawxhurst, J. M.
Heiberger, F. J., jr.
Hendricks, Arthur.
Hibbard, William W.
Hill, E. Lodge.
Hodgkins, Prof. H. L.
Hopkins, Thomas S.
Hough, Dr. Walter.
Howard, Clifford.
Howe, Dr. F. T.
Hungerford, W. A.
Jarvis, John F.
Johnson, Dr. H. L. E.
Jones, Harry S.
Judd, George H.
Kaiser, Edward T.
Karr, W. W.
Korts, Charles H.
Kranz, G. Fred.
La Dow, R. V.
Larner, Philip F.
Lavender, F. J.
Lay, Capt. Thomas W.
Lynch, John, jr.
McFarland, W. A.
Mades, Charles.
Marshall, J. R.
Miller, Benjamin.
Moses, Harry C.
Moss, Henry N.
Nye, Francis.
Offutt, A. E.
Palmer, William J.
Parker, B. W.
Parsons, A. J.
Pittman, F. L.
Prince, A. D.
Ray, Charles.
Roberts, Hon. George E.
Rogers, W. E.
Rupprecht, H. E.
Samson, Henry W.
Shaw, W. B., jr.
Simpson, G. Warfield.
Smith, F. G., jr.
Sprigg, Dr. William Mercer.
Stead, Robert.
Stodder, C. W. P.
Stone, Robert L.
Strasburger, Joseph.
Swartzell, M. F. F.
Swormstedt, Dr. L. B.
Townsend, C. H.
Tulloch, S. W.
Van Deusen, Albert H.
Walker, Frank.
Ward, Lieut. Henry H., U. S. N.
White, W. A.
Whitehead, Cabell.
Wilson, William McC.
Woodward, Thomas P.
Young, C. F.

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Bann, William H.
Becker, Victor J.
Bennett, Frank V.
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Blackford, B. Lewis.
Bliss, A. O.
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Boteler, J. W.
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Brian, Capt. H. T.
Brown, Ellis W.
Bryan, C. C.
Buckey, Thomas W.
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Chase, P. B.
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Cohen, William K.
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Cropper, John.
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Dunlap, Irving H.
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Evans, Frank M.
Fairfax, Chas. W.
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Fleming, John.
Fowler, Charles D.
Fox, Edmund K.
Freeman, Frank L.
Fulenwider, John E.
Galliher, W. T.
Gatley, W. A.
Gill, W. S.
Gillet, C. J.
Gillin, David.
Geddes, William M.
George, O. B.
Goldsmith, M.
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Green, George F.
Grogan, Peter.
Grosvenor, Gilbert H.
Grove, Harry C.
Guy, Benjamin F.
Hahn, William.
Halsted, John J.
Handy, C. W.
Happ, P. F.
Harban, J. H.
Harding, Theodore A.
Hardy, Theodore H.
Harper, J. H.
Harrington, Edward P.
Hart, Alphonso.
Hawkes, Col. Benjamin F.
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Heiskell, J. L.
Henderson, James B.
Henry, J. Malcolm.
Hensey, Thomas G.
Herrmann, J. Philip.
Hesse, Henry A.
Hickey, John F.
Hill, John R.
Howe, George A.
James, Charles J.
Johnson, R. M.
Johnson, V. Baldwin.
Jones, Horace T.
Jones, Marcus R.
Joy, A. C.
Joyce, R. Edwin.
Karr, Henry C.
Kastle, John W.
Kaufman, D. J.
Keen, Edwin S.
Keene, J. R.
Kehoe, W. J.
King, B. C.
Kinnear, J. B.
Kirby, Thomas.
Knight, Hervey S.
Knowles, W. A.
Knox, John O.
Lancaster, Chas. C.
Lay, T. A.
Leet, Grant.
Lucas, M. G.
McCalmont, Edw. S.
McNally, W. J.
McPherson, Donald W.
Marcellus, Robert H.
Marston, Capt. H. P.
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May, George J.
Mayer, Alfred.
Mertz, George L.
Meyer, N. S.
Middleton, Alpheus.
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Mitchell, John, jr.
Mitchell, R. L.
Moore, David.
Moore, Jacob.
Moque, J. O.
Morris, Ballard N.
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Newbold, T. R.
Nolen, A. S.

Odell, Col. W. S.
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Polkinhorn, J. H.
Prescott, S. J.
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Ramsay, William.
Rankin, J. N.
Ransom, J. C.
Rice, Creighton.
Richardson, William W.
Ricketts, O. J.
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Roche, Edw. J.
Rogers, C. C.
Rose, Dr. J. N.
Rosenberg, Maurice D.
Rupp, W. H.
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Saul, John A.
Schneider, Charles F.
Schneider, John A.
Scott, Alexander.
Shand, Miles M.
Shaw, Edgar M.
Shillington, Joseph.
Sholes, W. H.
Shuster, William M.
Simpson, Horton.
Simpson, James C.
Smillie, T. W.
Smith, Francis H.
Stejneger, Dr. Leonhard.
Stevens, E. C.
Stiles, H. C. C.
Stinemetz, S. W.
Stone, Dr. T. Ritchie.
Strasburger, Myer.
Sturtevant, Charles L.
Stutler, Warner.
Sullivan, R. E.
Swormstedt, J. S.
Syphax, John E.
Teel, W. S.
Tenney, Robert B.
Thomas, W. Francis.
Thompson, C. N.
Thompson, W. S., jr.
Tindall, Philip.
Tolman, Edward M.
Tolson, Morsell.
Turpin, P. B.
Veerhoff, William H.
Voorhees, J. H.
Walker, Ernest G.
Walker, R. W.
Wallace, William J.
Walton, Maj. Clifford S.
Ward, H. G.
Webster, Edward.
Weill, Nathan.
Wells, James.
Werner, Charles.
West, William D.
Whiting, E. E.
Whitmore, W. S.
Wickersham, T. A.
Wilkins, F. G.
Wilson, B. B.
Wilson, Harry C.
Wilson, Louis C.
Wood, Court F.
Young, J. D.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC COMFORT AND ORDER.

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Maj. Richard Sylvester, secretary.
William S. Knox, vice-chairman.
E. B. Hesse, assistant secretary.

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Acker, Walter H.
Albert, Allen D., jr.
AtLee, Goodwin.
Ball, Charles B.
Berry, J. E.
Bickford, Nathan.
Bond, George M.
Bowen, James G.
Brandenburg, C. A.
Brittain, William B.
Bronson, W. S.
Brooks, Hobart.
Brown, Solomon G.
Brown, Stephen C.
Bryant, Rev. S. L.
Bugher, Capt. F. H.
Bundy, C. S.
Burch, H. C.
Burdette, Le Blounde.
Cadick, Thomas W.
Cady, H. A.
Callahan, John.
Cardozo, Dr. F. J.
Carew, A. J.
Carr, Dr. W. P.
Chapin, Dr. A.
Christman, Howard L.
Clapp, Woodbridge.
Clark, E. S.
Collamer, Newton L.
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Corby, Charles I.
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Cromwell, J. W.
Crook, Dr. Harrison.
Crosson, Dr. H. J.
Darby, Rufus W.
Darling, Dr. H.
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Davis, Dr. Charles A.
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Devine, John T.
De Vries, Dr. J. Carlisle.
DeWitt, Gasherie.
De Zapp, Rudolph.
Dickson, Col. William.
Dietrich, A. L.
Dodge, W. C.
Dorsey, N. W.
Dowling, Dr. Thomas.
Downey, W. F.
Droop, E. F.
Dwyer, William J.
Eberly, August F.
Evans, Dr. W. B.
Ewin, James L.
Filler, Dr. Charles W.
Finckel, William H.
Fishburn, Rev. M. Ross.
Flint, Weston.

Fowler, Dr. William C.
Franzoni, J. D.
Freeman, John T.
French, Dr. W. B.
Frisby, Prof. Edgar.
Fulton, H. K.
Gage, N. P.
Garges, Daniel E.
Gatchell, J. Fred.
Georges, J. J.
Gheen, John H.
Gibson, William.
Gill, Herbert A.
Glazebrook, Dr. L. W.
Gotta, Robert C.
Graham, Andrew.
Graham, Thomas.
Graves, Edward.
Gray, W. Bruce.
Grimshaw, W. H.
Griswold, H. A.
Grosvenor Asa W.
Grumley, E. C.
Hainer, E. H.
Haley, W. A.
Hammett, Dr. Whitt.
Hannan, E. J.
Harper, W. M.
Harris, James H.
Haycock, R. L.
Hege, S. B.
Henderson, Dr. George.
Henderson, R. W.
Hitchcock, F. H.
Hodges, Dr. J. Walter.
Holerith, Herman.
Holloway, J. L.
Holverson, Thomas.
Houn, William H.
Hoover, Smith.
Houghton, W. H.
Howenstein, H. R.
Howenstein, W. O.
Hubbard, Jerome.
Huyck, J. V. N.
Jarvis, Thomas.
Jewell, T. B.
Johnson, A. Geary.
Johnson, C. A.
Johnson, Dr. Joseph Taber.
Johnson, E. L.
Jordon, E. L.
Keenan, J. R.
Keen, George T.
Keene, J. G.
Keidel, Charles, jr.
Kennedy, John L.
Kenney, C. D.
Kimball, Dr. E. G.
Kimball, W. H.
Kingsman, Dr. Richard.
Knox, George V.
Lackey, James.
Lamb, A. R.
Latimer, Dr. C. M. N.
Lee, J. William.
Leech, William P.
Legge, John F.
Lewis, Herbert W.
Lewis, H. W.
Lindsay, Melville.
Livingston, C. H.
Lochboehler, Dr. G. E.
Lockwood, E. J.
Lothrop, Dr. Edward S.
Lown, W. G.
Luchs, Joseph.
Luckett, Joseph E.
MacLeod, D. B.
McCaully, B. F.
McConnell, W. M.
McComb, D. E.
McCubbin, Charles J.
McDermott, F. P.
McDonald, Dr. T. L.
McKenney, F. D.
McNeil, J. L.
McQuade, E. J.
McReynolds, F. W.
Marmion, Dr. William V.
Mears, Otto.
Meeds, Benjamin N.
Merkle, W. W.
Mertz, Edward P.
Miller, Francis.
Mills, Harrington.
Mills, Judge Samuel C.
Montgomery, Dr. W. S.
Moore, M. W.
Moot, Rev. Fred. W.
Moulton, Hosea B.
Muddiman, C. A.
Murphy, D. I.
Myers, William F.
Nalley, W. E.
Nailor, Wash. T.
Naylor, Dr. Henry R.
Newman, E. A.
Nee, P. J.
Nickerson, A. Howitt.
Nicolaides, Kimon.
Nolan, John J.
Orme, J. W.
Osborn, A. G.
Palmer, Samuel C.
Paret, John F.
Patten, Dr. Alphonse.
Peitz, H.
Perkins, L. L.
Pillsbury, E. H.
Pipes, Capt. J. M.
Polkinhorn, H. B.
Pool, Dr. B. G.
Porter, W. W.
Powell, J. Tyler.
Powell, W. B.
Pyles, Dr. R. A.
Ramsburgh, Dr. Jesse.
Randall, E. S.
Randle, A. E.
Reed, A. L.
Reiss, Benjamin W.
Riley, Thomas R.
Rines, L. C.
Rizer, Col. H. C.
Rowe, H. S.
Santelmann, Lieut. W. H.
Saul, B. F.
Saunders, William H.
Schaefer, Louis M.
Schneider, Charles.
Serven, A. Ralph.
Shannon, Andrew C.
Shaw, Alfred.
Shaw, B. F.
Shoulters, Dr. George H.
Sidwell, Thomas W.
Simmons, Arthur.
Small, Robert.
Smith, Frank E.
Smith, H. H.
Smith, John W. F.
Smith, W. Hamilton.
Snyder, E. H.
Speare, W. R.
Stearns, Dr. S. S.
Stephenson, A. H.
Stern, Rabbi L.
Stone, Dr. Isaac S.
Stone, Israel W.
Stoughtenburgh, W. H.
Strongman, George W.

Studds, Colin.
Sweeny, T. W.
Talty, M. F.
Tassin, Wirt.
Taylor, Judge A. S.
Thom, George.
Thompson, John B.
Tobriner, Leon.
Topham, Washington.
Treutlen, Col. John F.
Truell, Edwin M.
Tschiffely, F. A., jr.
Turk, W. A.
Tyssowski, T. M.
Van Schaick, Rev. John, jr.
Vincent, Thomas N.
Wade, G. Taylor.
Walker, W. H.
Walsh, Dr. John E.
Weaver, W. T.
Whelpley, J. W.
White, R. E. L.
Wilber, E. A.
Wilkerson, Agur.
Wilkins, Eugene B.
Wilkinson, Dr. A. B.
William, Harry.
Williams, Wash. B.
Wines, M. J.
Winter, Dr. John T.
Wolf, Alexander.
Woodruff, Edmund W.
Woodward, Dr. William C.
Worch, Hugo.
Xander, Henry.
Zimmerman, J. W.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

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J. W. Babson, secretary.

MEMBERS.

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Athey, John C.
Ballinger, M. A.
Bartlett, Maj. G. A.
Beebe, Charles G.
Bergman, William.
Berry, Edgar P.
Beyer, Louis, jr.
Bunch, Robert E. Lee.
Burchard, William.
Colvin, J.
Culp, J. M.
DeCaindry, W. A.
Eckloff, J. C.
Finckel, C. K.
Flather, W. J.
Frasier, James.
Goldsmith, J. S.
Gray, Frederick.
Gray, Hamilton K.
Harbin, George F.
Henry, J. W.
Holt, H. P. R.
Hood, James F.
Hunt, Conway B.
Johnson, J. R.
Kennedy, J. W.
King, John F.
Lewis, Capt. George C.
Lewis, W. C.
MacLannan, W. F.
Maderia, F. P.
McKenzie, Alexander.
McLean, Harry C.
Moore, J. Gales.
Moses, Brice J.
Pearsall, Thomas C.
Petty, J. T.
Ridenour, Upton.
Robinson, N. E.
Rogers, Charles C.
Ruff, A. B.
Russell, R. L.
Sioussa, A. W.
Smith, Odell S.
Staley, Edwin King.
Stier, F. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Walker, Martin.
Watson, J. M. A.
Weaver, F. Baker.
White, Charles E.
Williams, C. P.
Wood, Eugene R.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

This committee, composed of the select committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the committee from the country at large, and the citizens' committee from the District of Columbia, shall prepare plans and direct the holding of an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This committee shall possess all powers of the joint committee at times when it is impracticable to call a meeting of the latter.

SELECT COMMITTEE FROM THE SENATE.

This committee shall act with the committees appointed from the House of Representatives, the country at large, and the citizens of the District of Columbia in holding fitting ceremonies of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

SELECT COMMITTEE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This committee shall act with the committees appointed from the Senate, the country at large, and the citizens of the District of Columbia in holding fitting ceremonies of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

COMMITTEE FROM THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

This committee, composed of one person from each State and Territory of the Union, appointed by the President of the United States, shall act with the committees appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives and the citizens of the District of Columbia in holding fitting ceremonies of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

This committee shall act as general committee, and shall have supervising charge of all citizens' committees and all matters pertaining to the celebration delegated to it by the joint committee. Its chairman shall have the power to appoint such officers, agents, and subcommittees as may be necessary. It shall authorize expenditures, and without its express approval no expenditures of money shall be made, no indebtedness incurred, nor any contract be entered into by any officer or subcommittee; and no indebtedness will be recognized or paid except for the amount thus expressly authorized. It shall be furnished copies of all contracts before the same shall take effect and copies of all correspondence conducted by all subcommittees. Full reports shall be furnished it at least once a week by all subcommittees, or as much oftener as the chairman of this committee may require. When the committee is not in session its chairman shall exercise all its functions and authority, reporting his action at the next meeting so far as practicable. Through its treasurer, the committee shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received from any source, all appropriations authorized, and all disbursements made.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

This committee shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the reception to be held on the evening of the day of celebration, and shall extend invitations to and receive distiuguished guests, including the President of the United States,

the members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, justices of the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, justices of the District of Columbia supreme court and court of appeals, officers of the Army and Navy, the Governors of the several States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and such others as may be designated. This committee shall also perform such other functions as usually devolve upon a reception committee.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

This committee shall raise sufficient funds to meet the expenses of the celebration, giving suitable acknowledgment to all contributors, and when such funds are collected they shall be turned over to the treasurer of the citizens' committee, who shall keep a proper record of all receipts and disbursements.

COMMITTEE ON EXERCISES AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

This committee shall, in conjunction with the President of the United States and his secretary, prepare and have general charge of the exercises to be held at the Executive Mansion.

COMMITTEE ON EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL.

This committee shall act on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia, with the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the select committees from the Senate and House of Representatives, and the committee from the country at large, in preparing for and holding commemorative exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives in honor of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress in the permanent capital. It shall also be the duty of this committee to prepare and obtain such legislation as may be required for holding such exercises, and to receive and care for guests invited to the same, as well as to provide for the construction of reviewing stand or stands in front of the Capitol, if necessary.

COMMITTEE ON PARADE AND DECORATIONS.

This committee shall determine the extent and character of the parade and have charge of all matters pertaining to the same; secure decorations for and decorate the line of march, as well as such other streets and avenues as might be deemed desirable, and the national and city government buildings; and the chairman of the committee, in connection with the chairmen of the committees on reception, exercises at the Executive Mansion, and exercises at the Capitol, shall engage all necessary music for the entire celebration.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

This committee shall collect and disseminate correct information in regard to the celebration, giving it as much publicity as the event would seem to justify, and arrange for the accommodation of and facilities for the press.

COMMITTEE ON MEDALS AND BADGES.

This committee shall cause to be prepared designs for the commemorative medal, committee badges and buttons, as well as buttons for general distribution, together with a statement of the cost thereof, and, when approved and authorized by the citizens' committee or its chairman, the committee on medals and badges shall have such medals, badges, and buttons prepared and distributed.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

This committee shall have charge of the execution of such printing as may be referred to it by the citizens' committee, as well as the execution of such designing, printing or publication as may be referred to it; and in connection with the chairman and secretary of the citizens' committee shall determine upon the style and contents of the official programme of the celebration, and shall have charge of the execution of the printing of the same.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC COMFORT AND ORDER.

This committee shall cooperate with the authorities of the District of Columbia in determining upon and enforcing regulations necessary to clear and so maintain the line of march of the parade, and streets requisite for formation of the same, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for the protection and comfort of the public. This committee shall also secure such reductions as it may be able to secure on transportation rates from different points in the United States to Washington; provide quarters, if necessary, for the Governors and their staffs, and look after their comfort; and provide carriages for guests, if required.

The following rules were promulgated for the guidance of members of this committee:

The chairman of the subcommittee on depots will assign members of his committee to the several depots, to meet the Governors and other distinguished guests in conformity with information as to date, time, and place of arrival, which he will procure from the secretary of the committee on public comfort and order.

Committeemen detailed as above will, upon the arrival of any Governor, comply with his wishes as to carriage service and hotel, the driver of any vehicle conveying such distinguished guest being instructed to collect for his service.

Messenger boys will be at the bureaus of information established at the depots, and will be detailed to the service of any prominent guest or visitor.

The chairman of the subcommittee on hotels will assign members of his committee to the several hotels where Governors and other distinguished guests may be stopping, on the 11th and 12th days of December, who will consult the wishes of such visitors and do anything tending to add to their pleasure and comfort.

On the 12th day of December a carriage will be at the service of each Governor. The drivers subject to such call will wear a red, white, and blue rosette, and may be readily had by telephoning the chairman of the carriage committee (call 1865).

The chairman of the subcommittee on carriages will so assign the members as to have carriages in waiting early on the morning of December 12 for the several Governors, at their respective stopping places, in order that they may comply with the programme for the day, and to see that the Governors are provided with carriages for the parade in the afternoon and the reception in the evening.

The drivers of the Governors' carriages at the White House, the Corcoran Gallery reception, and at the Capitol will wear red, white, and blue rosettes, be separately parked, and the chairman of the subcommittee on parade and ceremonies will have members of his committee present to see that the Governors are properly provided for at the close of the respective ceremonies.

By order:

JAMES G. BERRET, *Chairman.*
RICHD. SYLVESTER, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON AUDITING.

This committee shall examine all bills and vouchers against the centennial fund, ascertaining that they have been authorized by the citizens' committee or its chairman, and that the accounts are approved for payment by the chairman of said committee. After such examination, if found correct and authorized, all bills and vouchers shall be approved by the chairman of the auditing committee and given the treasurer, who shall draw his check for the amounts of the vouchers in settlement thereof. The auditing committee shall also examine and verify all statements of appropriations, of receipts or disbursements made by any officer or committee, and, if found correct and authorized, the same shall be approved by the chairman of the auditing committee.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

October 24, 1898: Public meeting of citizens.

November 1: Committee of nine (subsequently constituting the citizens' committee, as designated at the next public meeting).

December 17: Public meeting of citizens.

January 25, 1899: Citizens' committee.

February 2: Citizens' committee.

October 30: Citizens' committee.

November 6: Citizens' committee.

November 28: Citizens' committee.

December 7: Senate and Citizens' committees.

December 15: Senate, House of Representatives, and Citizens' committees.

January 10, 1900: Citizens' committee

January 18: Citizens' committee.

February 14: Citizens' committee.

February 21: Joint committee (composed of committees of the Seuate, House of Representatives, country at large, and citizens' committee).

February 27: Executive committee (appointed at joint committee meeting).

May 21: Citizens' committee.

June 1: Citizens' committee.

June 16: Citizens' committee.

August 30: Executive committee.

August 30: Citizens' committee.

October 24: Citizens' committee.

October 31: Citizens' committee.

November 2: Citizens' committee.

November 14: Citizens' committee.

November 24: Citizens' committee.

November 30: Citizens' committee.

December 7: Citizens' committee.

December 11: Joint committee.

December 20: Citizens' committee.

December 24: Citizens' committee.

BANQUET BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

BANQUET BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[February 21, 1900.]

The Board of Trade of Washington, which has always stood for the best interests of the city, and through whose cooperation so much has been already accomplished toward the improvement of the Capital, tendered a banquet to the Governors of the States and Territories, the members of the Congressional committees on the Centennial, and the Citizens' committee.

The decorations of the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel were very elaborate, and the function was brilliant in every detail. The hall was a blaze of light, and the floral decorations were magnificent. The chandeliers were entwined with smilax and ivy, in which small electric globes of red and white were embedded. Easter lilies, too, were conspicuous. The balcony, where the National Guard Brigade orchestra was stationed, was very becomingly adorned, and over the front were hung two wreaths, bearing the figures "1800" and "1900," respectively.

The guests were received in the parlors by Mr. John Joy Edson, president of the Board of Trade, and shortly after 8 o'clock the large folding doors leading into the banquet hall were opened. When the guests entered the hall it was lighted only by green-shaded candelabræ; but suddenly there was flashed on the north wall a large American flag composed of electric lights. Surrounding the flag, flowers of various kinds were arranged, and beneath it was a huge bank of orchids, lilacs, roses, and ferns.

The tables, arranged in the form of a gridiron with one side open, were exceedingly attractive, with handsome vases of roses and tulips.

The menu cards were unique in design. On each were painted six original water-color sketches, the scenes of which were taken from Washington and vicinity.

When the guests had been seated, Mr. Edson, acting as toastmaster, proposed the health of the President of the United States. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Edson announced with regret that the President was unable to attend, and requested Gen. George H. Harries, secretary of the Board of Trade, to read the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 21, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that engagements already made will prevent me from accepting the very kind invitation extended me for this evening, as it would afford me much pleasure to join with the members of the Board of Trade in the reception and dinner to the Washington Centennial committee.

The purpose of the Centennial committee, as outlined to me some months ago, met with my hearty approval, and I am glad to learn that good progress has been made.

Please convey to the members of your organization and to your distinguished guests my congratulations and best wishes.

Very sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Mr. JOHN JOY EDSON,
President of the Washington Board of Trade, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edson then addressed the guests in the following words of welcome:

It is a pleasant duty, on behalf of the Board of Trade of the citizens of Washington, to greet the committee called by resolution passed by Congress to arrange for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the general government in the District of Columbia, and to welcome them to this city.

The occasion suggests that an account be given of the growth and marvelous improvements of the National Capital, from cornfields and mud in the year 1800 to brick, marble, and paved streets in the one hundred years now closing. These will be briefly referred to by other speakers. It is not simply the place of residence of nearly 300,000 people, but, vastly more important, it is the Capital of the Republic. In it every citizen of our country, however humble or great or remote, has a positive interest.

For one hundred years it has been, and until the end of time, we

believe, it will be, the home of the Government of the people of the United States. A watchful care for its welfare and just pride in its becoming a model National Capital and city are closely allied, and, in fact, are a part of the patriotism which binds us together and makes us a great nation.

It is for the purpose of rejoicing over the patriotic interest in the past and of increasing it in the future that this celebration was planned. It will not be condemned by wise men as mere show and sentiment. All things are not measured by the unit of values. Patriotism is a sentiment; devotion to the public welfare is sentimental. The glorification of great men and great deeds of the past are matters of sentiment, but they all lift us above our personal affairs and help us to do something for the public good, worthy of approval and remembrance. We believe that whatever recalls to our minds what was well done and beneficial to the country, what was wise and patriotic, stimulates the highest order of public spirit and patriotism in us and our descendants.

We must believe, too, that whatever is done in properly ornamenting the National Capital is as wisely done and as much for the practical benefit of the country as work on rivers and harbors or on any public improvement. Behind all commerce and public improvements, and behind the Government itself, are the intelligence and united public spirit of the citizens. Without these, all manner of public improvement and the machinery of the Government are useless. National pride and the patriotism of the people are the life of the Republic.

We believe that the large amounts expended on the Capitol and Library buildings, and on the grounds about them, were well spent. For mere immediate utility, in a narrow sense, plain brick walls and board walks and fences would have served as well. But these classic and stately buildings are always object lessons. Upon the thousands of constant visitors to the Capital annually, from all parts of the country and the world, they make a direct uniform impression of the power and dignity of the Government.

We desire that this city shall be a "fit setting" for the great capital, and that squalor and meanness shall not surround and mar its wonderful grandeur. We believe that enduring public buildings, wide streets, and ornamented parks, with statuary and fountain, handsome and convenient railway stations and terminals, attractive approaches to the city on all sides, south as well as north, are fit vestibules to the nation's capital, are the best practical investment of public funds. They inspire in the minds and hearts of the large and increasing numbers who visit the capital a national spirit and admiration for their country, for the liberty and blessings they enjoy, unequaled by any other nation.

We ask you also to believe that the citizens of Washington, fortunate in their residence, are as patriotic as any. They are citizens of the Republic, without, however, the usual ties of State, county, and town.

Their local interest and pride are centered in the capital, and to the full extent of their ability they earnestly desire to aid the citizens of the country and the authorities in making Washington City worthy in every respect to be the capital of the richest, the most intelligent and powerful, the freest and most patriotic nation in the world.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Edson announced that the special toast of the evening would be to the centennial celebration of the removal of the seat of the National Government from Philadelphia to Washington, and called upon Mr. C. W. Needham, dean of the law school of the Columbian University, to speak on behalf of the Washington Board of Trade. His address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is an honor to represent the Board of Trade of the city of Washington upon this occasion, and to address this distinguished company upon the subject of a fitting celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Washington. I should account myself eloquent indeed if I were able to do justice to my constituency, the occasion, and the subject. That an event so important in the history of our national life should receive proper commemoration, and that the celebration should be under the direction of the most distinguished men of the nation, is universally conceded. But how to celebrate, and what shall be the underlying thought, the constant purpose and aim in all that affects the growth and prosperity of this city are the questions immediately before us.

It is the nation's city! The convention which framed the Constitution in 1787 considered the establishment of a seat of government under the exclusive control of Congress essential to independent national life; and, on motion of James Madison, there was added to the enumerated powers of Congress in the Constitution a general provision that the representatives of the nation should "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." Washington, the great founder of the city, called it the "Federal City." James Madison spoke of it as the "National Metropolis." Through all of the discussions, in the conventions and in Congress, it was to be not only the exclusive territory, but under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States.

The Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778, and the Congress of the Confederation from the latter period to 1789, had been a movable body, and their sessions had been held in four different States and eight different cities. The fathers thought it wise that the administration of the National Government should be free from immediate State influence, and that as the nation had a head, an untitled but royal family, it should

have a home; hence it came about that the nation which had established itself upon a new continent was the first in history to found a "seat of government on new ground by legislative act."

A nation is known and judged by its representative men, its institutions, and its manifest wealth; every visitor to our land makes up his judgment of the nation at large from the impression made upon him by the men he meets, the institutions he comes in contact with, and the visible manifestation of wealth and power. If the men are intelligent, broad minded, far sighted, well grounded in honor and integrity; if the institutions are progressive in thought, reaching out after the best and truest facts in human life; if the structures in marble and stone, and statues and paintings are of the highest art, if there be refinement in society, then the nation is placed high in rank among the civilized nations of earth, and men will seek friendship and homes among such a people. Emerson said: "If there were any magnet that would point to the countries and houses where are the persons who are intrinsically rich and powerful, I would sell all and buy it and put myself on the road to-day."

The race goes with us on their credit. The knowledge that there is in a city a man who invented the railroad raises the credit of all its citizens. But enormous populations, if they be beggars, are disgusting; like moving cheese, like hills of ants or fleas—the more the worse. To grow great and strong communities, there must be great plans and rich and deep foundations. Society that is good rises like those majestic trees in California, which spring from a soil as deep as the trees are high, and spread their boughs in an air ever mild and full of life from mountain and sea. Life in its highest form is made up of many elements, and of all the sentiments in the human mind none is more universal than that of the beautiful. Looking at human history, the "beautiful is a river that has followed the marching human race like the sweet, fresh waters which followed that army that wandered in the desert under the banner of Moses."

Follow man through Egypt and Greece and Palestine and Rome and Italy and France and England, and you will find this "river of sweet waters" everywhere. The ruins of civilization may be silent over the particular merits of those who built and worshiped in the temples and lived in the palaces, but the ruins all assure us that all those hearts, in all countries, and in all times, were in harmony in just such taste as is now the foundation of art. The history of the race, if wholly written, would add to the records of war, of politics, and of religion, the history of sentiment, which in the child reaches out for the brightest rose, and in manhood and womanhood seeks marble and bronze and crimson and gold and music and song. The highest utility includes the beautiful; songs are as useful as reapers; poems are as necessary as railroads; statue and memorial bridge meet a want in human life as real as that which calls

for the telegraph, and architecture is as valuable as carpenter work. Let us then build for the nation a city which shall be full of the beautiful.

Nor is wealth to be despised. Dr. Johnson said: "Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are making money." A man who lives in a hut or a cave will die with no more estate than the wolf or the wild ass. The men who build railroads and factories and furnaces and mills are the benefactors and missionaries who bring the glad tidings of industry and markets and national wealth. Each nation has a civilization of its own; the black man and the Indian have not learned and taken up "the white man's burden." Let this city represent the nation that within a hundred years has peopled half the continent, not with savage Indians or brutish white men, but with those that love labor and literature and art and liberty.

The city is the point of contact, and in a large measure determines the reputation of the nation of which it forms a part; the activities of men are there, the institutions which exist represent the development of the people in science and art and literature and general culture. It becomes, therefore, the measure taken of the nation at large.

In this city we receive the official representatives of every civilized nation upon the earth; men in high standing in the political and social life of the nations they represent. To meet these representatives and see the capital city, the most distinguished people from every land are daily visitors, and from this point of contact the American people are estimated. Here are the rulers of the nation, those who make and those who interpret and those who execute the laws. Here are the great Departments where the nation's affairs are transacted; where public policy, internal and foreign, is determined, and the national progress is guided. Where, then, so much as here, can the stranger expect to find so excellent a representation of our people, of its institutions, and of those arts which are the measure of a nation's wealth and civilization?

What, then, ought this city to be? What was intended by its founders and what may fairly be expected from its growth in a hundred years? Its founders were men who had the souls, if not the vision, of prophets; with a population of 3,000,000 to provide for they wrote a Constitution, in short but expansive sentences, that provides equally well for 70,000,000, and will be sufficient for 300,000,000. They did not bound the seat of government by Florida avenue on the north nor the river on the west; they laid it ten miles square; they laid out parks; they planned its streets and avenues broad and expansive for beautiful houses, splendid buildings, and open spaces for works that should adorn and beautify the city and please the taste of a cultured people. Since they planned so wisely, what wonderful growth there has been! From a population in 1800 of only 3,110 we have now nearly 280,000.

With only 136 in public employ then, we have to-day nearly 20,000; the disbursements at the beginning only about $137,000 per annum for

all purposes, where to-day is paid out $20,000,000 per annum. Public buildings of great architectural beauty at large cost have been erected; streets and avenues have been extended and paved; parks have been planned, and vast improvements for the health and pleasure of the people are under way. Time does not permit me to speak of the beautiful homes and churches, the libraries and places of amusement, the institutions of learning, nor of the marvelous beauty of the city. But its possibilities are even greater than its achievements.

What, then, shall we do for the Federal City? Our day is here; we can not accomplish all that shall be done for it or bring all our plans to completion, but we must build in this temple in the time allotted to us; the reputation of the city and through it the reputation of the nation is in our keeping. The United States, known for generations among the great powers as a trading, money-making nation, has taken a great step upward. It heard the cry of an oppressed people, and, although it loved peace more than war, it loved liberty more than peace. Rising in its strength it unfurled its banners upon the land and spread her sails upon the sea, and in three months was admitted to the peerage of the greatest nations of mankind. Civilization comes not by bread alone, nor by bread and clothes and shelter, but by the uprising of many sentiments, and the city that shall fittingly represent America must be made like the beautiful temple of old, by the wonderful mingling of wood and beaten gold, of rock and burnished stone, of mind and matter.

How is this to be accomplished?

1. By the exercise of a liberal spirit and a wise and honest expenditure of money in public buildings required by the National Government. These buildings should be located with reference to the public convenience and to the artistic grouping of buildings and open space.

2. By the application of part of the contribution made for the celebration of great events to permanent adornments.

3. By the establishment of institutions of learning through private enterprises that shall represent in their methods and work, and in so far as possible in their buildings, the best in the land.

4. The adornment of the public parks should be under the direction of competent judges of works of art who possess the skill to place them with reference to the best effect. In short, let the city in its public buildings, in their general grouping, in artistic effects, in its institutions, in its homes, represent the culture and attainments, and wealth, and power of the nation whose city it is.

The next speaker was Mr. R. Ross Perry, who, on behalf of the centennial committee, urged the importance of improving the Capital in a manner commensurate with the greatness of the nation. He likened the presence of the guests to "a gathering of loyal sons to show their devotion to a proud

mother," adding that from the various States which they represented had come the individual features which together formed the true American character.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, was next introduced, and in the course of his remarks he impressed upon his audience the desirability of having a definite part of the city laid aside for the erection of public buildings. He also warmly commended the fidelity of the Board of Trade in its patriotic exertions.

The next speaker was Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, whose praise of the accomplishments of the American Government during the one hundred and twenty-three years of its existence was heartily applauded.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, followed, and in well-chosen words expressed his faith in the future of Washington and his belief that it would be made the most beautiful city in the world.

This speech was followed by one from Governor Thomas, of Colorado, who, although wishing that the capital might have been established "in the modern Palmyra of the Occident," recognized the fact that the chosen locality had been wisely selected. He strongly advocated the further beautifying of the city, and suggested the propriety of erecting a municipal building that would rival the Congressional Library. He also advocated the plan of a memorial boulevard from the Capitol to the Potomac, as well as a memorial bridge and a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Governor Powers, of Maine, was next introduced, his remarks reflecting his belief that Washington should be made the finest capital in the world, and adding that Maine would support any measure which had in view the beautifying of the city.

Governor Wells, of Utah, was then heard. He heartily approved the idea of having a new Executive Mansion, adding some interesting and witty remarks concerning the representation of his State in Congress.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, was then introduced, and expressed himself as one whose sympathies were keenly alive

to the objects of the celebration through his long residence in the city. He concluded by asserting that the welfare of Washington reached to the uttermost parts of the country—from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, in a brief speech lauded the hospitality of the Board of Trade, and expressed it as the opinion of the people of his State that Washington City should be an adornment to the nation.

The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon was greeted with hearty applause. He referred to Washington as the place where the youth of the land came to shape their ideals of government, and assured the audience that Congress would do its part to make the Centennial Celebration such as would emphasize the progress of the century which was almost ended.

Governor Lind, of Minnesota, who will always be remembered for his efforts in securing adequate appropriations for the new Congressional Library, was then introduced, and extended the good will of his State toward the people of Washington. He highly commended the enterprise of the people of the District of Columbia, and expressed the hope that the celebration would be successful in the highest degree.

The Hon. David H. Mercer, of Nebraska, followed in the same laudatory vein. He favored the erection of magnificent buildings. With the Congressional Library, said he, should be erected a magnificent temple of justice, and "the grounds south of the avenue should be rehabilitated, parked, and dotted with public buildings. The Capital City should be made the greatest capital in the world."

Senator Gallinger expressed himself as favoring generous appropriations for improving the city. He wanted to see the memorial bridge built and a boulevard, such as had been outlined, completed.

The last speaker was Governor Mount, of Indiana, who dwelt especially upon the progress which the nation had made, and extolled its unmatched and boundless resources.

Mr. Edson then, on behalf of the Board of Trade, expressed the great pleasure which the presence of the guests had

afforded, and thanked them for the manifestation of their sympathy and good will. The distinguished company then dispersed after singing "America."

The special committee of arrangements for the banquet was composed of Messrs. John Joy Edson, chairman; George Truesdell, S. W. Woodward, Isadore Saks, Crosby S. Noyes, Beriah Wilkins, and Gen. George H. Harries.

DECORATION AND ILLUMINATION.

SOUVENIR MEDAL AND BADGE.

DECORATION AND ILLUMINATION.

Patriotic feelings were aroused by the ample display of the national colors on public and private buildings alike throughout the city, and especially on Pennsylvania avenue and F street. The Government buildings were appropriately decked for the occasion. A number of large flags made an effective display on the State, War, and Navy building, their centers being held in place by American shields. The flags of many Central and South American countries adorned the building occupied by the Bureau of the American Republics. The Treasury Department was made resplendent in the effective decorations of the Stars and Stripes, and a large group of flags hung over the north entrance, their staffs being united in a common center.

The East Room of the Executive Mansion had been very handsomely prepared for the morning exercises. Banks of flowers and tropical foliage ornamented the mantels, and numerous electric lights gave a resplendent effect to the large crystal chandeliers. On the east wall and against a background of yellow silk curtains were a number of water-color drawings and pen-and-ink sketches indicating in greater detail the plans of the proposed enlargement of the Mansion.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was tastefully ornamented for the afternoon exercises. Interspersed freely among the decorations was the American flag, gathered at the ends and middle so as to represent large bows. The rail separating the members' desks from the lobby was covered with bunting, and the front row of desks was hidden beneath flags. The desks of the Speaker, the Clerk of the House, and the official reporters were also draped with the national colors.

At the Corcoran Gallery of Art in the evening the decorations were very beautiful. In the Hall of Statuary the marble

pillars and the electric-light globes were festooned with vines, while the wide staircase was hedged with palms and blooming chrysanthemums. At the first landing the walls were decorated with smilax.

The street illuminations were also very effective. On Seventeenth street this feature was, as has already been mentioned, under the charge of Mr. Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer of the District. Festoons of lamps were arranged along this street southward from Pennsylvania avenue to the entrance of the Art Gallery, and along New York avenue as far as the entrance on that side. The south line of Pennsylvania avenue at Seventeenth street was lighted by a suspended device bearing the words "Capital Centennial Celebration, 1900," in a blaze of incandescent lamps. Beneath this was a large American flag composed of colored lights which alternately brightened and paled, giving the flag a waving appearance. An electric flag similarly constructed was erected on the Fifteenth Street side of the Treasury building.

SOUVENIR MEDAL AND BADGE.

A handsome medal was struck in honor of the National Centennial Celebration. It was designed by the committee on medals and badges, Mr. William P. Van Wickle, chairman, and through the courtesy of Hon. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, the dies were cut at the United States mint in Philadelphia, under the personal supervision of the chief engraver, Mr. Charles E. Barber. The medal is 1¾ inches in diameter, and is of a rich, dark bronze, containing metal from the old Capitol and White House of 1800. It is mounted with a swivel and with a ribbon of the national colors, and is provided with an invisible pin for attachment. On the "obverse" is shown a profile bust protrait of President McKinley in subrelief, overlaid by a bust profile of John Adams in bold relief, with the following lettering encircling the heads: "John Adams, 1800"—"William McKinley, 1900."

On the "reverse" is a panel across the center, inscribed with the following words: "Commemorative of establishment of the Capital in the District of Columbia." Above the panel is a representation of the United States Capitol building as it stands at the present time, bearing the superscription "United States Capitol, 1900." Below the panel is a representation of the United States Capitol building as it appeared one hundred years ago, with the following words subscribed: "United States Capitol, 1800."

In addition, two gold medals, 24 carat, were struck from the dies of the bronze medal, for presentation to President McKinley and to the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, chairman of the citizens' committee. Ten silver medals were presented to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, and local universities and libraries.

Bronze copies of the commemorative medal, in neat cases, were presented to the official participants and to the specially invited guests.

A simple style of badge was also devised, consisting of a button, on which is depicted the bust of George Washington, with the words, "National Capital Centennial, 1900." From the badge three ribbons of the national colors extended downward, the title of the committee being stamped in gold upon the center one.

PLATE 29.

MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CENTENNIAL, 1900.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

The following extracts from the Congressional Record show in detail the various actions of Congress in connection with the celebration, which for convenience are arranged under these heads: "Appointment of Congressional committees," "Providing for committee from country at large and report to Congress on plans for celebration," "Reference of report on plans for celebration," "Providing for plans for enlargement of Executive Mansion and treatment of Mall and Centennial avenue," "Final legislation providing for joint exercises," and "Preparatory to assembling of the Houses for the exercises at the Capitol on December 12." The date of each action and the branch of Congress by which enacted are indicated, except that the latter is not repeated where it is the same for successive paragraphs.

APPOINTMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

December 7, 1898.

Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred so much of the President's message as recommends the celebration with fitting ceremonies in the year 1900 of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States.

December 19, 1898.

The Vice-President appointed Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hale, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Simon, Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Turley as the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration in the City of Washington, authorized by a resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant.

February 8, 1899.

Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

[Senate resolution No. 502, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session.]

Resolved, That the select committee on so much of the President's message as relates to the celebration in nineteen hundred of the establishment of the Government in the District of Columbia be authorized to act, in relation thereto, with any committee that may be appointed by the President, the House of Representatives, or the citizens of said District to make arrangements for said purpose.

January 4, 1900.

Mr. Hoar was, on his own motion, relieved from further service on the Select Committee to provide for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1900.

On motion of Mr. Hale, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That the vacancy on the part of the Senate upon the Joint Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington be filled by the President *pro tempore*; and

The President *pro tempore* appointed Mr. McMillan.

HOUSE.

February 27, 1899.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, Mr. Babcock introduced the following resolution (H. Res. 421) providing that a committee of ten members be appointed by the Speaker to confer with other committees on the centennial anniversary:

Resolved, That a committee of ten members of the House be appointed by the Speaker, who shall be authorized to act with any committee that may be appointed by the President, the Senate, or the citizens of the District of Columbia, to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital in the District of Columbia.

(Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.)

December 8, 1899.

The following resolution (H. Res. 28) was introduced by Mr. Heatwole with a view to making necessary arrangements

for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the national capital in the District of Columbia:

Resolved, That a committee of ten members of the House be appointed by the Speaker, who shall be authorized to act with any committee that may be appointed by the President, the Senate, or the citizens of the District of Columbia, to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the National Capital in the District of Columbia.

(Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.)

December 12, 1899.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of ten members of the House be appointed by the Speaker, who shall be authorized to act with the committees that have been appointed by the President, the Senate, or from the citizens of the District of Columbia, to prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration, in the year nineteen hundred, of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

December 13, 1900.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the following Select Committee on the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, as provided for by the resolution passed last night.

The Clerk read as follows:

Select Committee on the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington: Mr. J. G. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. William W. Grout of Vermont, Mr. Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota, Mr. James S. Sherman of New York, Mr. James A. Hemenway of Indiana, Mr. Robert J. Gamble of South Dakota, Mr. J. W. Bailey of Texas, Mr. Marion De Vries of California, Mr. William S. Cowherd of Missouri, and Mr. John C. Bell of Colorado.

December 4, 1900.

The Speaker laid before the House the following resignation:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to respectfully advise you that I have this day resigned as a Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States from the Second Congressional district of the State of California.

Very respectfully, yours,

MARION DE VRIES.

Hon. D. B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Dubuque, Iowa.

December 5, 1900.

The Speaker announced the following appointment:

To the Select Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, Mr. James W. Denny, of Maryland.

PROVIDING FOR COMMITTEE FROM COUNTRY AT LARGE AND REPORT TO CONGRESS ON PLANS FOR CELEBRATION.

SENATE.

December 12, 1898.

Mr. Hoar introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 200) providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare and carry out plans for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington, which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint from the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, five members, who shall act with the committee of citizens of the District of Columbia in the preparation and carrying out of plans for the celebration of the centennial of the anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington as the permanent capital of the Government of the United States; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large to cooperate with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees in the management of said celebration.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration in the City of Washington, authorized by resolution of the Senate on the 7th instant.

The motion was agreed to.

January 28, 1899.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Select Committee on the Anniversary of the Foundation of the City of Washington, D. C., to report a bill, and to ask for its present consideration.

The bill (S. 5391) to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia was read for the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The President is authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large, of such number as he shall think proper, to act with any committees that may be appointed by the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, and with any committee that may be appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia, who may prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration, in the year nineteen hundred, of the first session of Congress in the District and the establishment of the seat of government therein. Said committee shall report their proceedings to the President, to be by him communicated to Congress.

SEC. 2. The actual expenses of the members of said committee shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the second section of this act.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. In section 2, line 2, after the word "committee" I move to insert "so appointed by the President."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE.

January 30, 1899.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Platt, one of its clerks, announced that among the bills passed by the Senate and requiring the concurrence of the House, was the following:

S. 5391. An act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

January 30, 1899.

Under clause 2, of Rule XXIV, the above-mentioned Senate bill was, with others, taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

February 10, 1899.

Under clause 2, of Rule XIII, the following bill (S. 5391), to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, was reported without amendment by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, accompanied by a report (No. 2090). Both bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

February 23, 1899

Mr. BABCOCK. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5391) to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

A BILL to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The President is authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large, of such number as he shall think proper, to act with any committees that may be appointed by the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, and with any committee that may be appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia, who may prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration, in the year nineteen hundred, of the first session of Congress in the District and the establishment of the seat of government therein. Said committee shall

report their proceedings to the President, to be by him communicated to Congress.

SEC. 2. The actual expenses of the members of said committee so appointed by the President shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the second section of this act.

The report (by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa) is as follows:

[Report (No. 2090) to accompany S. 5391.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5391) to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the appointment of committees to prepare plans for an appropriate national celebration, in the year 1900, of the first session of Congress in the District and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

The following memorial was presented by the above-mentioned committee to the President:

"At a public meeting of citizens, held the 24th of October, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine citizens, who should consider plans for the proper celebration of this centennial and report their recommendations at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

"It is the opinion of this committee that the national character of this event and the peculiar conditions which do now, and doubtless will, surround our national history make it desirable to elevate the celebration beyond purely local aspects. It marks the creation and growth of the capital of a great country; it indicates the rapidly opening possibilities of our future. The country has, apparently, completed one phase of its development. The coming century opens for it a world-wide field which it has not hitherto sought to enter. Within our borders we have a united and prosperous people.

"In order that this subject may be brought to the attention of Congress in a manner suited to the dignity and importance of the occasion, we have the honor to request that you will suggest in your annual message to Congress such legislation as will provide for the appointment of a national committee, consisting of five Senators and five Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, who shall act with the committee appointed by the citizens of the District of Columbia, and that you be empowered to further increase this committee by the addition of citizens at large.

"It is also suggested that you invite the Governors of the several States and Territories to act as members of this committee, which, when finally constituted, shall be authorized to report to Congress a suitable plan for the celebration of the event.

"It might be added that the committee already appointed are unanimously of the opinion that so important an event could well be marked by the erection of a type of architecture which will in itself inspire patriotism and a broader love of country, such as a memorial hall, a bridge connecting the District of Columbia with the sacred ground of Arlington, or some other permanent structure which would commemorate not only the occasion, but also the exceptionally happy condition of our people at this time, when to so marked a degree there is noticed the absence of all sectional feeling and the prevalence of good will throughout the land."

The following is taken from the recent message of President McKinley, and is incorporated as a part of this report:

"In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States by authority of an act of Congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the Federal District and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the Capital in honor of the Father of his Country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

"These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the Capital, and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.

"A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historic an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

"I recommend to the Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration."

The attached letter from Commissioner Wight explains the desirability of this bill, and is made a part of this report:

"OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 3, 1899.

DEAR SIR: In connection with Senate bill No. 5391, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to provide for a proper national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

At a meeting of the citizens of the District of Columbia, held in October last, to consider plans for the celebration of this important event, I was elected chairman of the meeting, and was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to make arrangements for the same. This committee was appointed, and consists of prominent citizens of the District of Columbia who have had large experience in the matter of inaugural ceremonies, etc.

At the first meeting of the committee it was unanimously decided that the celebration should be national in its character, and not purely local, inasmuch as it celebrates the establishment of the National Capital.

The committee then waited upon the President of the United States, who favored such a form of celebration, and has so expressed himself in his last annual message to Congress.

This bill provides for the appointment by the President of a committee from the country at large, of such a number as he shall think proper. If he is allowed to do this, the committee will be appointed, consisting probably of the Governors of the various States and other prominent citizens, who will confer with the committees appointed by Congress and the citizens' committee of the District of Columbia, and arrange for the proper celebration of the event referred to.

This is a matter, certainly, in which the whole country must take an interest, and it is believed that the formation of such a committee of arrangements will insure the wise and beneficial use that may be made of such a celebration, and add largely to the welfare and growth of the National Capital.

I am directed by the committee of which I am chairman to present you these facts, and to say that the committee very earnestly desires the passage of the bill, so that steps may be taken as soon as possible in the direction indicated.

If any further information is desired, I shall be very happy to confer with you or to send it to you upon your request.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WIGHT, *Chairman.*

Hon. GEORGE M. CURTIS,
Acting Chairman District Committee, House of Representatives."

The following paragraphs quoted from the Washington Evening Star were also made a part of Mr. Curtis' Report:

At a subsequent meeting of citizens of the District, held at Willard's Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held on the 24th of October to consider plans for the proposed celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of this city to be held in 1900, Mr. John B. Wight, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, and *ex officio* chairman of the committee, presided, and Mr. W. S. McKean was the secretary. This committee of nine is composed of Messrs. M. M. Parker, John Joy Edson, Charles J. Bell, R. Ross Perry, Theodore W. Noyes, Lawrence Gardner, John W. Thompson, and A. T. Britton.

Its report, which was read by the chairman, gave an account of the appointment of the committee upon authority of resolutions adopted at a public meeting held October 24. Continuing, the report stated:

"A meeting of the committee was called for the evening of November 1, at which all were present with one or two exceptions. Full consideration was given the resolution constituting the committee, suggestions were made as to the various forms of celebration, and the committee expressed the unanimous opinion that, inasmuch as the celebration would relate to the establishment of the National Capital, it should be national in character, and that before determining on any plan whatever, a conference should be had with the President of the United States.

"The President received the committee and at once evinced a deep interest, conferring freely with its members and advising that before further steps were taken, authority should be asked of Congress for the appointment of Congressional representatives on the committee. He also suggested that, were he given authority to do so, he would be glad to increase the committee by the addition of citizens from the country at large to cooperate in so worthy a project.

"The committee then requested the President to make reference to the subject in his annual message to Congress, leaving with him a communication to that effect. The President expressed a desire for more detailed information, which was furnished him, and in his annual message there appears this paragraph:

"'In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent Capital of the Government of the United States by authority of an act of Congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control of the Federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the Capital in

honor of the Father of His Country, and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

"'These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success, even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the Capital, and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.

"'A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including, perhaps, the establishment of a permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it a more legal recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

"'I recommend to Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete plans for an appropriate national celebration.'

"Since the message was sent to Congress, the following joint resolution was introduced into the Senate by Senator Hoar:

"'*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be, and are hereby, authorized to appoint from the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, five members, who shall act with the committee of citizens of the District of Columbia in the preparation and carrying out of plans for the celebration of the centennial of the anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington as the permanent Capital of the Government of the United States, and that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large to cooperate with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees in the management of said celebration.'

"In the Senate, December 7, Senator Hoar introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"'*Resolved*, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred so much of the President's message as recommends the celebration with fitting ceremonies in the year 1900 of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent Capital of the Government of the United States.'

"Should this resolution become a law, the committee will be completed as speedily as possible and convened for the formulation of such plans as may be deemed proper.

"The committee have endeavored in their deliberations to secure the widest and most beneficial results for the District of Columbia. They have not ignored that part of the resolution which requires them to

report to a meeting of citizens such plans as in their opinion are proper for the observance of this great national event, but it will be seen from the report made to-night that no plans have been adopted. The committee have called the citizens together to-night for the purpose of reporting progress, and to acquaint them with the steps which have been taken thus far. It is hoped that their action will meet with the approval of the citizens."

The information which was submitted to the President, to which reference is made in the report of the committee, was then read. It follows in part:

"The citizens of the National Capital appreciate the fact that the year 1900 will be the centennial of events in the nation's history which, while they are general in character, are directly related to our city and the District of Columbia.

"The one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol was properly commemorated by our citizens September 18, 1893, but the approaching events to which we refer are of larger importance and demand more general notice.

"In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time and assumed exclusive control of the Federal district and city.

"This may be said to have been the establishment of the city of Washington as the permanent Capital of the United States, the legal requirements being fully complied with when Congress met in regular session on the first Monday in December, 1800, in accordance with the act of July 16, 1799, which reads as follows:

"'*And be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in December, in the year eighteen hundred, the seat of Government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the District and place aforesaid.'"

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa: Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The bill was ordered to the third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

February 25, 1899.

Mr. Hager, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that it had examined and found truly enrolled S. 5391, an act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. It was then signed by the Speaker.

SENATE.

February 25, 1899.

In a message from the House of Representatives it was announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 5391. A bill to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. It was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

March 1, 1899.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. Pruden, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 28th ultimo, approved and signed the following act:

An act (S. 5391) to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia.

REFERENCE OF REPORT ON PLANS FOR CELEBRATION.

SENATE.

March 7, 1900.

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, the report of the proceedings of the committee appointed in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for an appropriate national celebration of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION *March 7, 1900.*

HOUSE.

March 8, 1900.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message of the President; which was read, referred to the Select

Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, and ordered to be printed:

(For text of message see preceding page.)

PROVIDING FOR PLANS FOR ENLARGEMENT OF EXECUTIVE MANSION AND TREATMENT OF MALL AND CENTENNIAL AVENUE.

[Among the amendments to sundry civil appropriation bill.]

SENATE.

May 14, 1900.

Mr. McMillan submitted an amendment authorizing the President of the United States to appoint an architect, a landscape architect, and a sculptor to make an examination and to report plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and proposing to appropriate $10,000 for services and expenses incident thereto, intended to be proposed by him as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government at Washington, and ordered to be printed.

May 15, 1900.

Mr. McMillan, from the Joint Committee on the Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 14th instant, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint an architect, a landscape architect, and a sculptor to make an examination and report plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and proposing to appropriate $10,000 for services and expenses incident thereto, intended to be proposed by him as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

This amendment, worded as follows, was reached on May 26, during the consideration of the sundry civil bill (H. R. 11212):

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint an architect, a landscape architect, and a sculptor, each of con-

spicuous ability in his profession, to be associated with the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, to make an examination and to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred, plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion; for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and the Zoological parks.

For services and expenses incident to said examination and report, ten thousand dollars, to be disbursed under the control of the Secretary of War.

Mr. STEWART. Let that amendment be passed over.

Mr. ALLISON. At the request of the Senator from Nevada and other Senators, I ask that the amendment may be passed over.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The amendment will be passed over.

May 29, 1900.

(In further consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. McMillan on May 14th.)

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, it seems to me that that amendment is not in order unless it has been estimated for.

Mr. ALLISON. It is not estimated for, but I will say to the Senate that this is an amendment which has the approval of a standing committee of the Senate.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. ALLISON. It was sent to us by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I believe, also, by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CHANDLER. This is not general legislation; it is specific legislation, and I do not suppose anybody doubts that the Committee on Appropriations has the right—not a superior right to any other committee, but the same right as any other committee—to recommend the adoption of appropriations of this kind.

Mr. ALLISON. I was not waiving the right of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MCMILLAN. Mr. President, I should like to say right here that this amendment was placed in this appropriation bill at the instance of the Select Committee on the Centennial

of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington, a joint committee of Congress, acting in connection with the Governors of the States and citizens appointed by the President. At their meeting on the 21st of February this committee decided to advise additions to the White House, and also to open up the Mall by means of a handsome avenue to connect the White House grounds with the Capitol grounds.

This committee has had several meetings, the result of which was this recommendation for the employment of proper and capable persons to report to Congress upon this subject, and this amendment is to carry out that suggestion. The proposition is simply to obtain plans, the report to be submitted hereafter. I think the committee was unanimous in recommending that the appropriation should be made.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment which has been made.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, before that passes away, I wish to make a suggestion. I hope that the commission will not obliterate the historic building known as the White House, and that, whatever they do, they will preserve that building with all its features, for, as I have said, it is historical, and I think it is a piece of fine architecture. If so desired, buildings can be erected on either side of the White House or all around; but whatever is done, I hope that they will leave that building as a legacy to the country. I think the people are by all odds more attached to that building and its associations than to any other building in the United States.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.

June 6, 1900.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the report, and that the statement be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the statement will be read and the reading of the report will be omitted.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11212) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year 1901, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon as to each of said amendments and submitted in the accompanying conference report, namely:

* * * * * * *

On No. 117: Appropriates $6,000 for expense of preparing plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and $4,000 to enable the Chief of Engineers to make an examination and report to Congress plans for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and the Zoological Parks.

J. G. CANNON,
W. H. MOODY,
THOS. C. MCRAE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The question was taken on agreeing to the conference report, and the conference report was agreed to.

FINAL LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR JOINT EXERCISES.

HOUSE.

December 3, 1900.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, House bill 12283, in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia, was introduced by Mr. Cannon, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

December 4, 1900.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I report back without amendment the bill which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The bill (H. R. 12283) was read, as follows:

A BILL (H. R. 12283) in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have each appointed a committee to act with other committees appointed respectively by the

President of the United States and by the citizens of the District of Columbia (in a mass meeting assembled), which committees have in charge the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas said committees have in joint session adopted a plan of celebration which has been submitted to the President of the United States and by him transmitted to Congress, such plan proposing as a feature of the celebration the holding by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, commemorative exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the afternoon of the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, in honor of the centennial anniversary of the first session of Congress held in the permanent Capitol: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, at the hour of half past three o'clock post meridian, and that addresses on subjects bearing on the celebration shall be made by Senators and Representatives to be chosen by the joint committee mentioned in the preamble; that the President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Justices of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments accredited to this Government, the Governors of the several States and Territories, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, officers of the Army and Navy who have received the thanks of Congress, and all persons who have the privilege of the floor either of the Senate or the House, be, and are hereby, invited to be present on the occasion, and that the members of the committee from the country at large, the members of the said citizens' committee, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees of the National Capital centennial, are hereby granted the privilege of the floor of the House during the exercises; that the said citizens' committees shall issue cards of admission to such portions of the public galleries of the Hall of the House as may be set apart by the doorkeeper of the House for that purpose. That the Speaker of the House shall call the assembly to order and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as presiding officer during the exercises. That the twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, be a legal holiday within the District of Columbia. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to deliver to the Architect of the Capitol, for the purpose of decorating the Capitol, its approaches, and the reviewing stands in the Capitol grounds for the occasion, such United States ensigns and flags, except battle flags, and such signal numbers and other flags as may be spared, the same to be delivered to the Architect immediately, and returned by him not later than the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred. The

admission of the general public to the southern portion of the Capitol, including the Rotunda, on the said twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred, shall be by card only, under the direction of the doorkeeper of the House. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed, for the occasion, to make all reasonable regulations necessary to secure the preservation of public order and protection of life and property, and to grant authority or permits for the use of such thoroughfares and sidewalks in the city of Washington as may be necessary for parades, and that the citizens' committee are authorized to erect for the occasion a reviewing stand at the east side of, or on the east steps of, the Capitol.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

December 5, 1900.

Mr. Baker, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill (H. R. 12283) in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia. The Speaker then signed the bill.

SENATE.

December 5, 1900.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, a bill has just come over from the House of Representatives providing for the exercises of the centennial celebration here on the 12th of this month. It is important. It simply provides for the order of exercises and the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives for the celebration. I should like very much to have it put upon its passage now. There is no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 12283) in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia was read for the first time by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read the second time in full.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate. Before the reading begins, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 727) to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside, pending the consideration of the bill from the House, which will be read the second time at length.

The bill was read the second time at length (see p. 203 *et seq.*).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask whether the bill makes the 12th day of December a national holiday?

Mr. HALE. It makes it a legal holiday for the District of Columbia. The Committee——

Mr. COCKRELL. For all time to come, or just simply for this year?

Mr. HALE. Only for this year. The committee that had it in charge at the other end of the Capitol——

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator is sure that it is only for this year?

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. COCKRELL. If it is for all time to come, I am unalterably opposed to it.

Mr. HALE. Let that part of the bill be read.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that part be read again.

Mr. HALE. I know what the intention is. The provision in reference to the public holiday is in the latter part of the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I did not catch it. There were others talking equally as loud while it was being read.

Mr. HALE. Of course it ought to apply only to the present 12th of December.

Mr. PLATT, of Connecticut. It is on the third page of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the 12th day of December, 1900, be a legal holiday within the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE. That is very clear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no amendment proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand that the Senator from Maine, the committee, and all those interested in this matter agree that the 12th of December is not to be a permanent holiday, but only in the year 1900.

Mr. HALE. It is so stated definitely in the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know: it may be claimed——

Mr. HALE. It is the 12th of this December. There is no doubt about it at all.

Mr. COCKRELL. I want to have it clearly understood, because there are a little too many holidays already.

The bill was ordered to its third reading, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

December 7, 1900.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 12283) in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia; and it was thereupon signed by the President *pro tempore*.

HOUSE.

December 10, 1900.

A message from the President of the United States, communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. O. L. Pruden, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed a bill of the following title:

H. R. 12283. An act in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

PREPARATORY TO ASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSES FOR THE EXERCISES AT THE CAPITOL ON DECEMBER 12.

SENATE.

December 12, 1900.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock p. m.

* * * * * * *

Mr. HALE. While waiting for notice from the House of Representatives that it is ready to receive the Senate, I will ask the Senate to remain for a short time without taking a recess. The message will be here in a few moments, undoubtedly.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Petitions and memorials are in order. If there be none, reports of committees are in order.

Mr. MONEY. I thought when we adjourned yesterday to meet to-day it was the understanding that no business would be transacted. Am I mistaken about that order?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair is informed that the Journal does not show it.

Mr. CULLOM. That was the understanding.

Mr. HALE. It was undoubtedly the understanding of the Senate that no business should be transacted to-day, as the other body does no business to-day, because it was made a legal holiday. Therefore I hope that no formal business will be received.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Without objection, that will be the order.

After a delay of ten minutes,

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* (at 3 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.). The Chair is informed that the messenger from the other House is now here.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, there to take part in the ceremonials of the day.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

* * * * * * *

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 13, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m.

House.

December 12, 1900.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., and was called to order by the Speaker, the Hon. David B. Henderson.

On taking the chair the Speaker was greeted with the applause of members.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, our Father in heaven, for our country, its incomparable past, its vast resources, its magnificent proportions, and the promise of its perpetuity and future glory; for this beautiful city, the seat of our Government, which through all the vicissitudes of the past has added to its proportions until it promises to be not only the most beautiful but the most interesting and influential city in all the world.

We invoke Thy blessing upon the exercises of the day which commemorates its hundredth anniversary. We are not unmindful of the struggles, the sacrifices, the heroic deeds of our fathers, who laid the foundation of our Government deep and strong and broad, and that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Help us to emulate the virtues of our fathers; to be watchful, zealous, patriotic, that we may grow to yet vaster proportions, greater usefulness and influence, and Thine shall be the praise. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At this point the members of the Senate entered the House for the purpose of taking part in the specially appointed ceremonies of the day.

FINANCE.

The subjoined statement from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, accompanied by a list of the subscriptions towards the expenses of the Centennial Celebration, demonstrates the readiness with which citizens responded to the Committee's appeal for funds, and indicates the disposition made of the money subscribed to meet the local expenses of the celebration.

OCTOBER 9, 1901.

MY DEAR SIR: The finance committee, charged with raising money for the purpose of meeting expenses incident to the ceremonies commemorating the establishment of the seat of Government in Washington, beg to report that they performed that duty with the following result:

Amount received through individual subscriptions	$8,481
Received from the badge committee, sale of badges	1,500
Total	9,981

After paying all bills, we had a balance of $331.43, which, by direction of the executive committee, was turned over to the Hon. John W. Douglass, to be used by him as chairman in connection with the District Day ceremonies at the Buffalo Exposition.

I take pleasure in inclosing herewith a list of names of those who subscribed, showing the amount in each case. I can not permit myself to conclude this report without congratulating the Centennial Committee on its chairman, in the person of yourself.

In the preparation of the details leading up to this ceremony, you were always painstaking, obliging, and convincing. The address delivered by you at the White House was a beautiful word picture of the marvelous growth of Washington, and has gone into history as one of the gems of that historic event.

Very respectfully,

MYRON M. PARKER,
Chairman Finance Committee.

HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND,
Chairman Centennial Committee, City.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CENTENNIAL FUND.

The Dewey Fund	$500	Thos. F. Walsh	$100
The Riggs National Bank	250	S. W. Woodward	100
Washington Gas Light Co	250	A. M. Lothrop	100
The Evening Star Co	200	Crosby S. Noyes	100
The Capital Traction Co	100	R. Ross Perry	100
The Raleigh Hotel	100	C. C. Willard	100
The Washington Post Co	100	J. R. McLean	100

John W. Thompson	$100	James Lownes	$25
M. M. Parker	100	S. Kann, Son & Co	25
John Joy Edson	100	Barber & Ross	25
C. J. Bell	100	Gifford Pinchot	25
S. E. Rossele	100	Patrick Maloney	20
American Security and Trust Co.	100	B. H. Warner	20
Chris. Heurich Brewing Co	100	Lansburgh Brothers	20
J. B. Henderson	100	James B. Lambie	20
C. F. Norment	50	Wm. F. Mattingly	20
H. C. Winship	50	Daniel Frasier	20
C. J. Hillyer	50	L. G. Hine	20
O. G. Staples	50	George Truesdell	20
Thomas E. Waggaman	50	Albert M. Reed	20
Columbia National Bank	50	James H. McKenney	20
Jas. G. Berret	25	E. Berliner	20
James E. Fitch	25	E. F. Droop & Sons	20
Freeborn G. Smith	25	Dr. Richard Kingsman	20
Thomas W. Smith	25	Jas. W. Orme	20
Saks & Company	25	Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull	20
Cuno H. Rudolph	25	The Cochran Hotel	20
A. Lisner	25	F. J. Heiberger	20
W. W. Burdette	25	O. T. Crosby	20
Rev. Alex. Mackay-Smith	25	G. W. F. Swartzell	20
J. H. Small & Sons	25	A. B. Hagner	20
Robert Portner	25	John Taylor Arms	20
Samuel Maddox	25	Joseph L. Miller	20
G. G. Cornwell & Son	25	Tolbert Lanston	15
John B. Scott	25	R. Harris & Co	15
Henry F. Blount	25	Henry May	15
Galt Brothers	25	Percy Cranford	15
Hon. Walter S. Cox	25	B. B. Earnshaw & Bro	15
Jas. L. Norris	25	Weaver Brothers	15
W. C. Wittemore	25	H. Holserith	15
H. A. Willard	25	Rufus H. Thayer	10
Albright & Barker	25	G. E. Abbott	10
Hon. John W. Ross	25	Geo. Heming	10
Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland	25	B. H. Stinemetz & Son	10
Levi Woodbury	25	Joseph Crawford	10
E. S. Parker	25	Rt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee	10
Wm. McKinley	25	Geo. W. Brown	10
Ralph L. Galt	25	Rev. John D. Whitney	10
Alonzo O. Bliss	25	Henry P. Blair	10
J. H. Cranford	25	J. H. McGowan	10
Hamilton & Colbert	25	W. W. Johnson	10
Wm. Galt	25	E. M. Gallaudet	10
Matthew G. Emery	25	F. O. Beckett	10
Charles Keidel	25	Henry C. Stewart	10
G. T. Dunlop	25	John W. Schaefer	10
Theo. W. Noyes	25	Mrs. M. C. Audenreid	10
Calderon Carlisle	25	Dr. Danl. B. Clark	10
Chas. E. Foster	25	J. Kennedy Stout	10
Wayne MacVeagh	25	John Cassels	10
A. S. Gillett	25	A. A. Wilson	10
W. J. Boardman	25	John Prather	10

C. B. Church	$10	C. A. Langley	$10
Geo. M. Koler	10	A. C. Shannon	10
Martin A. Knapp	10	A. F. Eberly	10
Walter C. Allen	10	C. B. Pearson	10
Conrad Becker	10	A. Geary Johnson	10
A. B. Richardson	10	G. W. Strongman	10
Paul J. Pelz	10	G. W. Casiler	10
W. V. R. Berry	10	L. C. Bailey	10
Matthew Trimble	10	G. Taylor Wade	10
D. A. Chambers	10	Saml. H. Edmonston	10
Noble D. Larner	10	O. H. Tittman	10
Rev. D. J. Stafford	10	A. E. Randle	10
Rev. R. H. McKim	10	Jno. J. Nolan	10
Jas. A. Bates	10	Walter H. Acker	10
R. Ross Perry, jr	10	Wm. B. Gurley	10
Moore & Hill	10	John Callahan	10
Wm. Hahn & Co	10	B. F. Leighton	10
J. V. N. Huyck	10	John C. Parker	10
Geo. F. Pyles	10	T. A. Lambert	10
F. D. McKenney	10	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	10
Charles W. Richardson	10	Jno. C. Chaney	10
I. S. Stone	10	W. E. Edmonston	10
Geo. A. Mills & Son	10	F. P. May	10
J. B. Gregg Custis	10	S. S. Shedd & Bro	10
Jas. Topham	10	Anson Mills	10
Byron S. Adams	10	W. V. Cox	10
Browning & Middleton	10	Richardson & Burgess	10
John Cropper	10	L. P. Shoemaker	10
S. C. Smoot	10	Edw. J. Stellwagen	10
Chas. J. Allen	10	F. L. Moore	10
Wm. H. McKnew	10	Robert B. Caverly	10
V. Baldwin Johnson	10	H. C. Ansley	10
Thos. P. Morgan	10	J. J. Darlington	10
J. M. A. Watson	10	Alex Hecht	10
John Cammack	10	Gibson Brothers	10
Wm. R. Speare	10	John J. Hemphill	10
A. B. Graham	10	Hornblower & Marshall	10
Luchs & Bro	10	W. T. Walker	10
S. G. T. Morsell	10	James M. Green	10
John T. Winter	10	Alphonso Hart	10
John F. Jarvis	10	A. J. Parsons	10
Dr. Z. T. Sowers	10	S. S. Burdette	10
Mertz & Mertz	10	Chapin Brown	10
Otto Mears	10	Robt. I. Fleming	10
John L. McNeil	10	Geo. J. May	10
Geo. W. Cook	10	Wm. Corcoran Hill	10
Geo. Field	10	Thos. M. Chatard	10
John B. Wight	10	Dulin & Martin Co	10
Thos. E. Ogram	10	Geo. F. Muth & Co	10
Jas. K. McCammon	10	A. A. Birney	10
R. H. Gunnell	10	Dr. H. C. Yarrow	10
H. L. Biscoe	10	M. Dyrenforth Co	10
Chas. B. Bailey	10	W. P. Kellogg	10
Geo. B. Cortelyou	10	Gasch Brothers	10

Wm. F. Roberts	$10	F. B. McGuire	$10
John H. Magruder	10	A. B. Browne	10
C. G. Sevan	10	I. T. Brown	10
Geo. A. Shehan	10	A. A. Thomas	10
James S. Morrill	10	W. S. Harban	10
Geo. H. Harries	10	H. H. Darneille	10
John F. Waggaman	10	John A. Merritt	10
Thomas J. Keane	10	W. P. Van Wickle	10
John B. Daish	10	J. & M. Strasburger	10
H. A. Seymour	10	A. F. Fox	10
Judd & Detweiler	10	Arthur Cowsill	10
P. J. Nee & Co	10	Edw. A. Mosely	10
The J. C. Ergood Co	10	Ellis Speare	10
Chas. B. Beebe & Co	10	Charles Kraemer	10
A. J. Joyce Co	10	W. B. Thompson	10
R. S. Solomons	10	I. C. Slater	10
Max Cohen	10	J. T. Petty	10
W. S. Thompson	10	Victor G. Fisher	10
A. C. Moses	10	I. G. Kimball	10
A. S. Caywood	10	C. J. McCubbin	10
R. L. Franklin	10	Daniel Laughlin	10
Thomas Wilson	10	J. H. Ashton	10
E. S. Hendrick	10	John F. Ellis & Co	10
Hugo Worch	10	Newton & Gillett	10
John Miller	10	G. C. Bloomer	10
House & Hermann	10	C. D. Williams	10
Andrew B. Duvall	10	H. Rozier Dulany	10
M. I. Weller	10	J. B. Wilson	10
W. C. Haskell	10	Frank A. Lutz, jr	10
Christian Xander	10	Joseph Gawler	10
Owen O'Hare	10	Hon. J. W. Foster	10
A. R. Sewen	10	Edward L. Jordan	10
Dr. J. D. Morgan	10	Jerome Hubbard	10
N. H. Shea	10	James Y. Davis' Sons	10
Frank Hume	10	Hugh Reilly	10
J. G. Hill	10	D. W. Prentiss	10
J. E. Berry	10	Louis D. Wine	10
Andrew Gleason	10	Walter R. Wilcox	10
Dr. J. W. Bovee	10	John B. Larner	10
H. V. Boynton	10	Chas. W. Needham	10
Louis A. Dent	10	T. R. Jones	10
Charles Rauscher	10	G. W. Talbert	5
T. F. Schneider	10	H. C. McCauley	5
Robert Fletcher	10	Dr. S. E. Lewis	5
R. G. Rutherford	10	S. D. Lincoln	5
F. A. Sanner	10	Cyrus Bussey	5
Nathaniel Wilson	10	J. H. Harris	5
F. H. Henderson	10	M. E. Crane	5
Arthur Peter	10	J. A. Tanner	5
Frank Pilling	10	H. H. Stoutenburgh	5
A. M. McLaughin	10	Oscar Luckett	5
T. L. Holbrook	10	Robert N. Harper	5
Herbert G. Ogden	10	Melville Lindsay	5
S. C. Neale	10	W. B. Powell	5

W. C. Duvall	$5	W. H. Moses	$5
G. L. Magruder	5	W. A. H. Church	5
Rev. F. D. Power	5	H. B. Davidson	5
F. N. Carver	5	Dr. A. P. Fardon	5
W. B. Todd	5	G. W. N. Custis	5
E. T. Kaiser	5	J. T. Walker & Sons	5
J. J. Halstead	5	L. M. Saunders	5
A. E. H. Johnston	5	E. L. Johnson	5
W. H. Rapley	5	Cecil Clay	5
J. F. Shea	5	T. N. Gill	5
G. A. Bartlett	5	H. N. Taplin	5
W. J. Frizzel	5	S. W. Tullock	5
S. R. Bond	5	M. S. Thompson	5
G. H. Bailey	5	G. N. Acker	5
R. H. Darby	5	T. A. Harding	5
J. C. Athey	5	Wm. P. Lipscomb	5
Philip Tindall	5	F. H. Thomas Company	5
G. W. Baird	5	E. F. Heald	5
D. W. Glassie	5	Dr. F. T. Chamberlain	5
A. Gude Bros	5	W. H. Black	5
John R. Francis	5	Dr. Wm. Tindall	5
Dr. W. R. King	5	E. S. Wescott	5
A. E. L. Leckie	5	Chas. Schuchert	5
A. A. Hoehling, jr	5	Ernest Wilkinson	5
Percy S. Foster	5	H. F. Simpson	5
R. H. Terrell	5	Wm. W. Dodge	5
Henry B. Munn	5	Rev. T. S. Hamlin	5
D. B. McCary	5	Dr. S. C. Busey	5
H. H. Gilfry	5	F. M. Heaton	5
E. S. La Fetra	5	Geo. B. Welch	5
R. W. Henderson	5	S. F. Fisher	5
Cash	5	Joseph Parris	5
Frank Baker	5	F. H. Jackson	5
E. G. Siggen	5	E. H. Tucker	5
J. C. S. Burger	5	L. B. Wright	5
Dr. J. H. N. Waring	5	J. G. Butler	5
E. S. Smith	5	E. L. Hill	5
J. H. Peitz	5	Charles Graft	5
G. F. Cook	5	B. R. Green	5
P. M. Hughes	5	C. A. Sheilds	5
J. W. Douglas	5	A. P. Clark	5
N. E. Robbinson	5	J. R. Young	5
J. D. Carmody	5	T. H. Pickford	5
N. K. Foulton	5	J. J. Appich	5
H. P. Cheatham	5	Wm. H. Finckel	5
J. Fred Kelly	5	G. F. Green	5
C. B. Reem	5	Samuel H. Green	5
Henry C. Karr	5	A. W. Francis	5
John A. Schneider	5	J. M. Cutts	5
A. T Stewart	5	Jno. Van Schaick, jr	5
Wm. C. Lewis	5	Weston Flint	5
Dr. J. W. Bayne	5	J. I. Weller	5
J. H. Gordon	5	G. R. Repetti	5
E. W. Donn, jr	5	Earnshaw & Leary	5

J. R. Edson	$5	J. B. Clark	$5
J. M. Calpp	5	J. W. Tolson	5
H. B. Leary	5	E. G. Davis	5
Chas. P. Lincoln	5	A. Hopkins	5
Dr. Robert Reyburn	5	J. R. Procter	5
Herbert A. Gill	5	G. Blair	5
F. W. Hackett	5	L. B. Cutler	5
A. Grionard	5	John A. Stoutenburg	5
J. A. Demonet	5	T. W. Smilie	5
Edgar M. Shaw	5	W. H. Veerhoff	5
H. D. Fry	5	Henry Wells	5
N. P. Gage	5	Wallace Radcliffe	5
H. C. Rizer	5	F. E. Grice	5
Hon. M. S. Brewer	5	E. N. Gray	5
C. H. Livingstone	5	J. L. Ewin	5
B. F. Larcombe	5	Wm. D. West	5
T. P. Cleaves	5	J. W. Chickering	5
G. C. Maynard	5	W. D. Baldwin	5
J. W. Babson	5	C. C. Pursell	5
W. M. Harper	5	G. T. Dunlop	5
J. S. Swormstedt	5	A. M. Brooks	5
R. E. Pairo	5	Nathan Bickford	5
G. C. Gorham	5	E. J. Cantwell	5
B. W. Reise	5	W. C. Dodge	5
T. L. De Land	5	M. W. Moore	5
S. H. Walker	5	Myer Cohen	5
N. L. Collamer	5	B. F. Hawkes	5
W. S. Whitmore	5	Wm. A. De Caindry	5
W. H. Proctor	5	A. McKenzie	5
C. G. Stone	5	F. R. Weller	5
Hon. J. B. Harlow	5	F. J. Heiberger, jr	5
D. W. Van Dyke	5	P. M. Rixey	5
Wm. J. Flather	5	C. C. Bryan	5
Rudolph Eickhorn	5	F. S. Gannon	5
T. W. Sidwell	5	E. W. Brown	5
R. E. Sullivan	5	M. A. Ballinger	5
W. I. Montgomery	5	Chas. Moore	5
C. S. Sturtevant	5	B. W. Hodges	5
W. S. Abert	5	Jno. Yarrow	5
W. C. Woodward	5	Isaac Gans	5
Jas. F. Hood	5	Leet Brothers	5
Edwin H. Fowler	5	O. S. Smith	5
Leonhard Stejneger	5	Geo. Thorn	5
Harrison Dingman	5	M. P. Ward	5
W. H. Dall	5	Saml. J. Prescott	5
W. R. Deeble	5	Wm. A. Knowles	5
R. H. Marcelles	5	T. V. Powderly	5
H. K. Gray	5	C. W. Handy	5
J. R. Keene	5	Geo. W. White	5
J. J. Georges & Son	5	Arthur Brice	5
Rev. Byron Sunderland	5	Herbert Putman	5
Rev. Luther B. Wilson	5	R. A. Phillips	5
A. J. Dodge	5	W. A. Haley	5
C. C. Bundy	5	F. P. Reeside	5

Kimon Nicolaides	$5
J. Walter Hodges	5
J. De Witt Arnold	5
J. W. Bulkley	5
Dr. L. B. Swormstedt	5
M. A. Custis	5
C. M. Hendley	5
Lem Towers, jr	5
C. A. McKenney	5
Thos. P. Woodward	5
Dr. T. M. Newman	5
Ralph W. Lee	5
Mrs. G. W. Harding	5
The Misses Harding	5
O. W. White	5
Dr. J. E. Walsh	5
J. M. Chamberlain	5
Marcus Baker	3
Wm. P. Herbst	3
M. F. F. Swartzell	3
A. Shaw	3
G. D. Graham	3
W. Topham	3
Latimer & Nesbit	$3
Jno. O. Knox	3
Edgar Frisby	3
B. N. Needs	3
L. C. Wilson	3
C. A. Johnson	3
H. B. Looker	3
W. W. Deloe	3
Allan Davis	2
B. F. Janney	2
F. P. McDermott	2
G. E. Corson	2
Louis W. Perkins	2
W. E. Todd	2
W. E. Malley	2
H. L. Prime	2
J. H. Hill	2
E. M. Terrell	2
J. L. Kennedy	2
N. N. McCullough	2
Total	8,481

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Page.

1. The coming of the white man, and the founding of the National Capital. By Ainsworth R. Spofford 221
2. Removal of the Government to the District of Columbia in 1800. By Ainsworth R. Spofford 243
3. Removal of the seat of government to Washington. By W. B. Bryan 253
4. The centennial of the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. By Samuel C. Busey 263
5. Locating the Capital. By Gaillard Hunt 275
6. Sketch of the various forms of local government in the District of Columbia: with list of Washington city officials. By W. B. Bryan 281
7. Plans for treatment of that portion of the District of Columbia south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street S.W., and for a connection between Potomac and Zoological parks 319
8. Books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, and original plans of the "Centennial Exhibition" in the Division of Prints, Library of Congress, Washington. Compiled by Mr. Arthur J. Parsons, Chief of the Division of Prints, Library of Congress 329
9. Beautifying the National Capital. By W. V. Cox, secretary of the Joint Committee 341

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN, AND THE FOUNDING OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.[1]

By Ainsworth R. Spofford, LL.D.

In this age, when nearly all the old histories have to be rewritten, when every fact is questioned, and every opinion must show its reason for being, I am honored with a request to outline the early history of the region in which it is our happiness to live.

What manner of people were they who dwelt in these regions of the globe a hundred years ago? What was their prevailing character, education, religion? What kind of houses did they dwell in? What were their manners and habits, their costume, employments, amusements, domestic regimen, and social life? I have sought diligently for such answers to these questions as exist in contemporaneous journals, letters, and travelers' observations, since no other authorities than those having personal knowledge can be trusted. What I have gathered, though greatly condensed, may serve to give a fairly truthful picture of the life of the white man in Maryland and Virginia at the time when our National Capital was carved out of the territories of those contiguous States.

First, however, I must briefly establish the chronology of the earlier coming of the white man. Passing by the Norse and the Spanish discoveries of the New World as foreign to our theme, let us note the first English settlements on American soil. Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert divide between them the honor of having been the father of British-American colonization. Gilbert, in 1578, obtained from Queen Elizabeth a patent for planting an English colony in America. Raleigh, half-brother to Gilbert, was interested in the scheme, and sailed with him in 1578 for America. Gilbert was forced to return, but Raleigh made an attack on Spanish vessels near the Cape Verde Islands, and then sailed for England in 1579. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed on his second voyage, took possession of Newfoundland, and sailed to the coast of New England, but was lost at sea in 1584. That year Raleigh secured a charter for planting the new lands in America, and sent out an expedition which left a colony on Roanoke Island, in North

[1] Read before the Washington Academy of Sciences, April 15, 1899, and printed in the Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., January, 1900.

Carolina, in 1585. Queen Elizabeth named the whole region Virginia, and appointed Sir Walter governor of Virginia. The Roanoke colony did not prosper and was soon abandoned.

VIRGINIA.

In 1606 the first Virginia Company was formed in London, with larger means and a distinct purpose of permanent settlement in America. The company consisted of noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants of London; was known as "the London Company for Virginia," and sometimes called "the Adventurers for Virginia." The manuscript records of their careful and systematic government of Virginia now form one of the most precious possessions of the Library of Congress. The company was granted a royal charter, with exclusive right to occupy the regions between 34° and 38°, or from Cape Fear to southern Maryland. The Virginia Company, like the East India Company, was a commercial organization. The first shipload of emigrants numbered 105, of whom 48 were classed as "gentlemen," while there were unhappily only 12 laborers and very few mechanics. The voyage occupied four months—from January 1 to April 26, 1607. They sailed up the broad river Powhatan, which they renamed the James, in honor of the King, and founded Jamestown on a low and swampy peninsula at the mouth of the Chickahominy. This was in direct violation of their instructions, "neither must you plant in a low and moist place, because it will prove unhealthful." The colonists paid dearly for their rashness. Marsh fevers, with careless regimen, decimated their ranks, and in six months 50 men, or one-half the colony, had died.

The red man, too, was offended by the coming of the white man. After the first wild surprise and the terror of fire-arms were recovered from, the savages began their endeavors to get rid of the unwelcome guests. Crafty and cunning, bloodthirsty and cruel, they cut off straggling parties in ambush, and finally killed 347 settlers in one day by a concerted massacre, after the infant colony had grown to some 2,000 souls. Women and children alike were slaughtered without mercy. Days of sore trial and nights of fear and distress succeeded to the brilliant hopes of the early emigrants. Provisions often failed, what corn they got from the Indians was quickly consumed, and famine stared them in the face. Too many of the colony were shiftless adventurers, unaccustomed and unwilling to work, and the fruitful soil, ready to yield luxuriant crops, remained largely untilled. The hardy and resolute Capt. John Smith, tired of the idle company that surrounded him, set out on an expedition of discovery, and visited Powhatan, the emperor of the Virginia tribes, at Werowocomoco. Later, he sailed up the Potomac River, and, it is supposed rather than proven, saw the site of the present District of Columbia.

So much interest attaches to the long controversy over John Smith's

claims to honor and credence as pioneer and historian that I may be pardoned for briefing some of the points involved. Until recently all histories of Virginia have been built upon Smith's early narratives, the writers simply repeating one another. His romantic history was accepted as unquestioned until modern criticism took hold of it and applied searching analysis to its many improbabilities. The story of his rescue from a bloody death by Pocahontas has been printed in hundreds of volumes, and has even been perpetuated in a grotesque sculpture by Capellano in the Rotunda at Washington—a harrowing example of the barbaric art that prevails in yonder Capitol. This story is wholly unsupported by any contemporaneous evidence. Not one of the early chroniclers of Virginia—Wingfield, Spelman, Bullock, Jones, Beverly—alludes to it. Smith himself published two books on Virginia soon after the alleged rescue, the "True Relation," in 1608, and the "Map of Virginia," in 1612, in which he tells of his treatment by Powhatan, but not a word of any contemplated massacre. His first recorded statement of it was in a letter eight years after to Queen Anne, in 1616, when he said Pocahontas had saved his life. This was expanded in his "Generall Historie," 1624, sixteen years after the event, into the detailed romance of the two great stones, with Captain Smith dragged and laid out upon them, the savages standing ready with clubs to beat out his brains, and Pocahontas getting his head in her arms and laying her own head upon his to save him from death. Smith's other works, moreover, abound in marvelous tales of his prowess and escapes in Africa and Asia, where a fair Turkish princess also saves his life. The least that can be said in judging of the strange tale is that it is not proven. Among the historical writers who discredit it are Neill, Deane, Alexander Brown, Henry Adams, Bancroft, Lodge, Eggleston, Charles Dudley Warner, Gay, Palfrey, and Doyle. On the other hand, among the modern writers who credit it are W. W. Henry, Howison, Bruce, Arber, and John Fiske.

It may, indeed, be thought that the discredit of John Smith has recently been carried too far. The reverse swing of the pendulum of historic judgment may have done injustice to one who must ever remain a notable figure in American history. Capt. John Smith was an egotist and a braggart, but he was a great deal more. He was possessed of ardor, courage, penetration, industry, and perseverance. Had he remained longer in the colony (for his whole service in Virginia covered only two and a half years, from 28 to 30 years of his age) he might have made a much greater record. As it was, he did more for the struggling colony in its first two years than any other man, and with less means. He explored, with cool daring, amid tribes of hostile savages, the James River, the Chickahominy, and the Potomac. He made the first map of Virginia worthy of the name, a map, considering the obstacles in the way and the nonexisting data, of surprising accuracy. He had the sense to despise the gold fever, and the abortive aims of his fellow-

adventurers, and to devote himself to practical utilities with his utmost energy. His sagacity made him deal with the cunning and treacherous savages with more success than any others. In his short term of the presidency of the colony he built defenses, foraged successfully for supplies of corn in the starving time, and required lazy vagabonds to work. He was surrounded by dissensions and difficulties of every kind. The absurd ordinance of the London Virginia Company, that the colonists should share all in common, ended in the idlers and the shirks sponging upon the community. Then, as now, communism meant that the industrious and the capable should labor to support the indolent and the shiftless. If John Smith, in his many writings, sometimes boasted more than other men, he had also done more. Men are rare who can be trusted to write their own biography. Let us have charity for poor John Smith, vain though he may have been, as we behold him vanishing, all blackened with powder, from the Virginia for which he had done so much, bearing with stout heart the heavy "white man's burden."

As years rolled on, there came a steady influx of emigrants to Virginia. Colony after colony crossed the sea, until, about 1620, there were landed some 1,100 annually. In Hotten's "Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants," etc., London, 1874, the only extensive published record of early emigrants to America, are some 15,000 names. But among the multitude of eager searchers who daily haunt our libraries in quest of the missing link that shall connect them with British ancestors, scarcely one in a hundred ever finds it. Out of the hundreds of shiploads of early emigrants many kept no records, and of many more the records are lost. For the purposes of the genealogist, in most cases, the coming of the white man was in vain.

The progress of the colony in the arts of peace was steady and great. In 1649 there were 11 mills to grind corn and 6 public breweries. Iron and bricks were manufactured in large quantities. The colony was hampered in its foreign commerce by the narrow and odious navigation laws of England, which prohibited her colonies from trading with any other nation, thus cutting off a lucrative trade which might have made all countries tributary to Virginia's great staple—tobacco.

In 1670 the peace of the colony was disturbed by the great number of desperate villains sent over from the prisons of England, and the council of Virginia ordered that no vessel should be allowed "to bring in any jaile-birds after January next." Negro slavery was introduced as early as 1619, by importation from Africa, and continued a growing evil, demoralizing to a certain degree both races, though the profits of slave labor insured its perpetuation.

That one may form an intelligent judgment of the country and period that we contemplate, there should be brought into view a distinct idea of the natural features of Virginia. The country was held for hundreds of miles by barbarous tribes of aborigines, forming a loose confed-

eracy, each under its own Werowance, or chief, but subject to the powerful king, Powhatan. The Virginia Company's grant extended about 240 miles north and south, with no defined limit westward. Its territory was washed by four noble tide-water rivers—the James, the York, the Rappahannock, and the Potomac—each having many tributaries. The ample Chesapeake Bay, full of convenient and safe harbors, with good anchorage open to commerce from one end of the year to the other, supplied a coast line of 150 miles. The magnificent harbor of Hampton Roads could float all the navies of the world. The soil, covered mostly by vast primeval forests, was of such variety and fertility as to produce almost every kind of plant requisite for the benefit of man. "The vesture of the earth," says Strachey, "doth manifestly prove the nature of the soyle in most places to be lusty and very rich. There are pines infinite, especially by the sea coast." The early settlers soon introduced all varieties of fruits and vegetables indigenous to England, which, added to the staple agricultural products native to Virginia—Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grapes, melons, etc.—soon loaded the tables of the inhabitants with viands in rich profusion. Wild cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries of delicate flavor abounded, and the woods were prolific of chestnuts, chinquapins, hazelnuts, peanuts, and walnuts. The forests were endless groves of stately trees—oak, pine, maple, hemlock, walnut, ash, chestnut, sassafras, and poplar. Early voyagers tell of the sweet aromatic odors blowing off the shore from the forests of balsam pines. The rich and varied flora of the country loaded the summer air with fragrance, the wild bees laid their stores of honey in the woods, the native song birds filled the air with melody.

The climate, midway between the extremes of heat and cold, was genial and wholesome, save in low and marshy regions, and cattle, sheep, and swine could be kept in most winter seasons in the open air. "I believe," says Beverly (1705), "it is as healthy a country as any under heaven; but the extraordinary pleasantness of the weather and plenty of the fruit lead people into many temptations. If one impartially considers all the advantages of this country, as nature made it, he must allow it to be as fine a place as any in the universe."

For animal food the Virginians found all which the most eupeptic Britons had on their tables, and in addition wild bears, opossums, rabbits, and squirrels. The waters, both fresh and salt, literally swarmed with fish—the toothsome shad, the delicate rock-fish, the multitudinous herring, the lively bass, the immense sturgeon, with crabs and oysters in inexhaustible shoals along the bays and rivers. Of the feathered tribes were wild turkeys, pigeons, partridges, and water fowl in clouds, the delicious canvas-back ducks feeding on the wild celery of the bays and inlets. Quaint old Alsop, describing the eastern shore on the Chesapeake Bay, says the water fowl "arrive in millionous multitudes about

the middle of September and take their winged farewell about the midst of March." "There be wild turkeys extream large," wrote Dr. Clayton to the Royal Society in 1688, and he gives their weight at 50 to 60 pounds each.

Tobacco, the great indigenous staple of Virginia, grew luxuriantly in her soil, became to her planters a great source of wealth, a world monopoly for more than a century, and supplied a currency and a measure of value.

With their material wants supplied thus bountifully by all the kingdoms of nature, the Virginia planters of later years formed a class of men who lived generously and entertained handsomely. Says the historian Beverly: "The gentry pretend to have their victuals drest and served up as nicely as if they were in London." Indeed, the intercourse between Virginia and the old country was by no means infrequent. Visits to relatives abroad, or from those abroad to their friends in America, were of constant occurrence. The social intercourse at home was intimate and lively. Daily almost the gentlemen and ladies of the rural gentry would mount their horses (for carriages were but little used) and ride three, five, ten, or more miles to visit neighbors, dining together and returning in the evening. Every house was a house of entertainment, for hotels were almost unknown. Any decent stranger was sure of welcome. There were frequent card parties, horse races, shooting matches, athletic sports (like quoits, wrestling, fencing, and running), river parties, hunting meets, and riding matches. The tables of well-to-do citizens were always supplied with malt liquors, wines, brandy, or rum. The favorite wine was Madeira, though claret, port, and Sauterne were not uncommon. A generous, not to say profuse, style of living prevailed, and "old-fashioned Virginia hospitality" was a term daily illustrated in a community where George Washington records that his family did not once sit down to dinner alone for twenty years.

Dress and manners partook largely of the style and habits of cultivated people in Europe at the period. The Rev. Hugh Jones records that at Williamsburg, the early capital, "may be seen a great number of handsome, well dressed, compleat gentlemen." Knee breeches, silken hose, and shoe buckles of shining silver were prevalent, and velvet was the favorite wear for gentlemen's gala dress. Lace ruffles and snow-white cravats set off a costume, which, if not more sensible than that now in vogue, was at least more picturesque.

With their large leisure, it may be thought that Virginia gentlemen of a century ago were prone to idleness. Nothing could be further from the truth as regards the leading men among them. They were busy with much felling of trees, fencing of grounds, plantation cares, with land surveys and building improvements, with law suits, with roads and bridges, with local elections and church business, with school arrangements, with

family provisions, and with correspondence at home and abroad. The worm fence, made of rough rails laid zig-zag fashion, became known the country over as the Virginia fence.

The prevalent idea that intelligence was at a low ebb in early Virginia must yield to authentic facts. In spite of the oft-quoted dictum of the narrow-minded Governor Berkeley, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing," it is a fact that the first free school founded in America was in Virginia (1622); in 1693 William and Mary College was established, and elementary schools were common; in 1736 a newspaper was successfully established at Williamsburg, and in 1748 education was made compulsory by legislative act in case of parental neglect. Ninety-four per cent of the inhabitants of Norfolk County could write, as shown by the marriage bonds on record. Private libraries, too, were common in many Virginia homes. In fact, the progenitors of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Mason, Madison, and others, were far from wanting in intellectual attainments.

The historian Jones records of the Virginia colony in 1724 that there were very few poor people and no beggars therein. The planters, and even the negroes, "spoke good English, without idiom or tone." He adds that the citizens generally wore good clothes, had "comely, handsome persons," and good manners and address. "The climate," said he, "makes them bright and of excellent sense."

It is not singular that we find scattered through the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries numerous encomiums upon Virginia. Says the quaint historian Beverly: "Here people enjoy all the benefits of a warm sun, and by their shady trees are protected from its inconvenience. Here all their senses are entertained with an endless succession of native pleasures." The chronicler of Newport's voyage wrote that Virginia might "claim the prerogative over the most pleasant places in the world." Edward Williams wrote, in 1650, "the melancholiest eye in the world can not look upon it without contentment, nor content himself without admiration." Hugh Jones records: "Virginia is esteemed one of the most valuable gems in the crown of Great Britain" In England the newly found virgin land excited a wide spread interest, reflected by numerous allusions in dramatic and poetic literature. Spenser dedicated his Faerie Queen (1596) to "Elizabeth, Queen of England, Ireland, France, *and Virginia*." At a later period Thomas Neals was made by royal patent "Postmaster-general of Virginia and other parts of North America." Arthur Barlowe wrote: "The soil is the most plentiful, sweet, fruitful, and wholesome of all the world." Another writer speaks enthusiastically of "the dear strand of Virginia, earth's only paradise." The early historian Hamor (1615) tells of the "goodlie rivers, nowhere else to be paralleled," and he says there were "wilde pigeons in winter beyond number or imagination, so thicke that they have even shadowed the skie." Another adds: "There

are infinite hogges in heards all over the woods." Ralph Lane says: "We have discovered the main to be the goodliest soil under the cope of heaven." Capt. John Smith wrote: "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation."

Thomas Hariot's "Brief and true report of the new-found land in Virginia," 1588, was the first published account, but between this and 1700 more than thirty distinct books and pamphlets respecting Virginia were published, though a complete Virginia bibliography is still to seek. Beverly's "Virginia," within two years of its appearance in 1705, was translated into French, and three times reprinted at Paris and Amsterdam. For more than a century before Washington's time a constant succession of British ships brought colonists to Virginia, and though many returned, dissatisfied with the limited means for amassing wealth, or the absence of advantages to which they had been accustomed, the country grew more and more populous continually.

MARYLAND.

The story of Maryland's first settlement by the white man is familiar. Under King Charles's charter of 1632, Caecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore, fitted out an expedition of about "two hundred gentlemen and their servants," who embarked with his brother, Leonard Calvert, as governor of the colony. They landed in Chesapeake Bay in March, 1634, and, sailing up the Potomac, founded the town of St. Marys about 12 miles from its mouth.

Father Andrew White, the pious Catholic missionary, who sailed with this colonial expedition, and whose name is held in honor to this day, labored for years among the Patuxent, Piscataway, and Patapsco Indians. He narrates in simple Latin the conversion of many savages, including the Queen of Patuxent, the King of the Anacostans, and the Queen of Port Tobacco. He tells how Governor Calvert visited "a village which is called Potomac, a name derived from the river," which he describes thus: "A larger or more beautiful river I have never seen. The Thames, compared with it, can scarcely be considered a rivulet." The good father extols the excellence of the native preparations of Indian corn—"*quem* 'pone' *et* 'omini' *appellantur.*"

I can not dwell upon the history of Maryland as a colony, but will come to some characteristic features of those parts of the State adjacent to Washington in the latter part of the last century.

At Upper Marlborough, county seat of Prince George, and only 16 miles from Washington, there was a grand assembly room, where balls were held and plays acted. Here people flocked to see the races, which lasted a week, winding up with a grand ball, the dancing being kept up till near morning, to the music of two or three fiddles and a clarinet or flute. The houses of the town were all crowded by visitors from Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and the whole country around. The best of manners prevailed and no disorder nor intoxication was tolerated.

The second theater in the United States was opened at Annapolis in 1752, by an excellent troupe known as "the Company of Comedians from Virginia," where they had played at Williamsburg the same year, and who played at Annapolis and Upper Marlborough for more than twenty years. New York had plays only two years earlier, in 1750, and Philadelphia in 1749. The French abbé Robin, who traveled in Maryland in 1781, records that there was "more wealth and luxury in Annapolis than in any other city which I have visited in America." Indeed, the style of living among prosperous citizens was of a kind which may be characterized as generous and even profuse. The gentlemen wore velvet coats, knee breeches, swords, lace ruffles, wigs, cocked hats laced with gold or silver, and snuff boxes. The ladies were dressed in silks, satins, lace and brocade; they frizzed and rouged, and both sexes wore powdered hair. Brissot, the French traveler, in 1790 tells us that the ladies' dress was "of the most brilliant silks, gauzes, hats, and borrowed hair." On their heads were pyramids of towering turbans, to which the odious and sometimes intolerable theater hat of to-day, with its fortification of an aviary or conservatory, destructive of human vision and peace of mind, presents a too close analogy. But few jewels were worn, for they were not common in that age. In the country women wore bonnets called "calashes," the front stiffened with cane and projecting 12 or 15 inches from the face horizontally. These were described, no doubt correctly, as the height of ugliness.

In those days horse races abounded and cock fights were common diversions, while fine old Virginia gentlemen sometimes staked their negroes on the result. Everybody was fond of field sports, and even the clergy joined in the chase. Horses were so common that no one ever thought of walking to any distance. Most roads were merely bridle paths. Ladies rode to the chase or to church on horseback, and went to balls in the evenings mounted on side saddles, with scarlet riding habits tied over their white satin dresses. The men of Maryland and Virginia were like centaurs, who lived in the saddle, and thought nothing of pursuing a fox chase 30 miles, through two or three counties. Even the grave and sedate George Washington would set off fox hunting at 5 o'clock on a frosty morning, with a party of youngsters, or oversee the hauling of a seine of shad in the Potomac, at the head of a gang of yelling negroes. Such severe training in outdoor life gave vigor and endurance to the physical system, and made the Maryland Continentals the flower of the Revolutionary armies.

The houses of those days were always surrounded with ample grounds, and even in the cities such a thing as a block of houses was unknown. The old Maryland term "manor" was applied to the country estates, which always had a mansion with ample porch in front, where the members of the family sat in fine weather for air and shade, with a wide hall running through the house for ventilation. Large estates had their own mills for grinding flour and meal, meat house, corn house, henhouse, and

many servants' outbuildings, and even the smallest farmhouses had a smokehouse for curing the domestic pork and beef. Within there reigned a cheerful hospitality. The huge, yawning chimney ate up untold cords of wood (for coal was then unknown), and in summer tea was served *al fresco* on the lawn. Cool tankards of sangaree or lemon punch stood invitingly in the hall, and in the cellar was a cask of Burgundy and often a pipe of Madeira. West India rum, however, was the favorite beverage of the less wealthy class, because it was cheap, and that was bought by the puncheon. The tables were supplied with a bountiful variety of viands to tempt the palate. At breakfast there were huge mounds of muffins, hot corn pone, plates of Maryland biscuit, steaming pots of coffee and tea, pigs' trotters and venison steak, fresh fish, or succulent oysters or soft-shell crabs. The dinner table rejoiced in great joints of beef or mutton, roast goose and cider apple sauce, stewed rabbits, wild turkey, roast pig or opossum, and often boiled corned beef, pork, and cabbage, with sweet potatoes, juicy succotash, and other vegetables, and dessert of plum pudding and pumpkin pies. You will concur with me that the eating and drinking were somewhat hearty.

Guests were numerous, and so open was the hospitality that no house was ever considered full, though each room (and they were large) had half a dozen or more of guests; and it was the custom to serve all with mint juleps in summer and hot rum or whisky in winter upon rising in the morning. People from the North or from Europe called the style of living very extravagant. In fact, many old families kept up a hospitality so expensive that they were almost ruined by it, and farms were mortgaged recklessly to keep up appearances.

Both in Maryland and Virginia nothing was more striking than the gallantry and deference shown by men of all classes toward the fairer sex. The unanimous sentiment of the people stood for the honor of man and the virtue of woman, and every offense against either was quickly resented.

The legal interest was 6 per cent on money loans and 8 per cent on tobacco loans, but many were compelled to borrow at usury, even as high as 24 per cent a year. The ruinous expedient of issuing irredeemable paper money—that delusion and snare of inexperienced states and nations—was more than once resorted to, with the always certain result of speculation, collapse, and heavy loss to the people. In the scarcity of gold and silver, tobacco, the one product of the land which had a sure commercial value, became the currency and was made a legal tender in 1733—one of the few instances in which the remedy was better than the disease. The whole financial fabric of Maryland and Virginia rested upon tobacco. The colonial governors' salaries were paid in tobacco. The doctor's bill was settled by so many pounds of tobacco. The attorney's fee was fixed at 100 pounds of tobacco in minor cases and 200

pounds in important ones. All day laborers' and servants' wages were paid in tobacco. The Virginia Company in 1621 sent over one widow and 11 maids for wives, requiring that "every man that marries them give one hundred and twenty weight of best leaf tobacco for each of them" to pay charges. Judges and jurymen alike were paid in tobacco. The clergy tax was 40 pounds of tobacco for every citizen, so that his very religion and his hope of heaven was measured by tobacco.

So far was the ever-growing planting of tobacco carried, year after year, that nearly all the rich virgin lands of Maryland and Virginia were exhausted and ruined by it. Most of the pine-grown and shrub-covered thickets that surround Washington to-day represent worn-out and abandoned tobacco fields, on both sides of the Potomac. A century ago the huge hogsheads of tobacco were rolled to market for many miles, each rigged with tongue and axle, and propelled up hill or held back down hill by negroes, mules, and oxen.

The first white man authentically known to have set foot on the soil of the District of Columbia was Capt. Henry Fleet, an English mariner and trader. He made an expedition up the Potomac in 1632, to buy beaver furs from the Indians, whose language he knew, having been much among them in Virginia. He anchored 6 miles below the Falls of the Potomac, where he got 300 weight of beaver from the Nacostines, or Anacostian tribe, whose name is perpetuated in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. Fleet thus describes the region:

> This place, beyond all question, is the most pleasant and healthful place, in all this country, and most convenient for habitation; the air temperate in summer, and not violent in winter. It aboundeth with all manner of fish. And as for deer, bears, buffaloes, turkeys, the woods do swarm with them, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. * * * The 27th of June I manned my shallop and went up with the flood, the tide rising about four feet in height at this place. We had not rowed above three miles, when one might hear the falls to roar, about six miles distant, by which it appears that the river is separated with rocks, but only in that one place, for beyond is a fair river.

This Henry Fleet was a member of the Maryland house of assembly in 1638, and of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1652. He lived for a time near the mouth of the Potomac, at a place still known as Fleet's Point.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

What of the religion of those who built up the region in which we live? All records attest that the earliest settlers were zealous observers of religious rites. At their first setting foot on the shores of the great Bay of Chesapeake the pioneers of 1607 planted a cross, and baptized the point Cape Henry. Maryland was consecrated to Christ at St. Marys by the planting of a cross, in which Catholics and Protestants participated. On laying out the site of Jamestown, one of the earliest buildings to go up was a church. Nearly every vessel from England

bore one or more clergymen. When the council that governed the little colony had quarreled and made up their differences, they partook together of the communion, in token of reconciliation.

But the laws first adopted for the government of the colony show more clearly what severity of religious zeal pervaded the polity of the time. In the "Lawes and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martial, for the Colony in Virginia," printed in 1612, is this stringent provision:

> That no man blaspheme God's holy name upon paine of death. That no man speake impiously or maliciously against the holy and blessed Trinitie or against the knowne Articles of the Christian faith, upon paine of death.
>
> Every man and woman duly twice a day upon the first towling of the bell shall upon the working daies repaire unto the church, to hear divine Service, upon pain of losing his or her dayes allowance for the first omission, for the second to be whipt, and for the third to be condemned to the Gallies for six Moneths.

And even in Maryland, so loudly praised for freedom of opinion in religion, this worse than Draconian code was enacted in 1649, in "An act concerning religion":

> *Be it ordered and enacted by the right honorable Cecilivs, lord baron of Baltimore, with the advice and consent of this General Assembly*, that whatsoever person within this province shall blaspheme God, that is, curse him, or shall deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to be the Sonne of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall utter any reproachfull speeches, words, or language, concerning the said Holy Trinity, or any of the said three persons thereof, shall be punished with death, and confiscation of all his land and goods to the Lord Proprietor and his heires.

This act proceeds to provide that if any one shall disturb or molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of his religion, or the free exercise thereof, such offender shall pay treble damages to the person so wronged or molested, besides the sum of 20 shillings sterling in money, one-half to the lord proprietary and the other half to the party so wronged or molested.

Thus we find this so-called "act of toleration," which punished by fine any one who interfered with another's free exercise of his religion, also punished with death any one who preferred to doubt the doctrine of the Trinity or the Godhead of Christ. It gave religious freedom with one hand and took it away with the other. Need we wonder that it was called by some "a cursed intolerable toleration"?

But these statutes were too barbarous to be executed, and no one was put to death in either colony under them, showing how much men were better than their laws and more liberal than their creeds. When we shudder at finding in the Virginia code of 1612 the penalty of death ordained for 50 different offenses, we are reminded that far more trifling offenses were then punished by death in England, where the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed multitudes of bloody beheadings, hangings, and burnings at the stake. We who live in the full blaze of

the light that is poured upon the radiant path of human progress may thank God that the ages are gone when men were murdered for their beliefs, their misbeliefs, or their unbeliefs.

But was there no persecution for religion's sake in colonial days? History records that in 1663 two Quaker women were flogged, under Virginia laws, 32 lashes each with a nine-corded whip, every stroke of which drew blood. The same year the Virginia assembly enacted that any separatists from the Church of England, assembled for worship, should be fined 200 pounds of tobacco, and for the third offense should be banished from the colony. The creed and the forms of the Church of England were established as the sole tolerated religion. People who refused to have their children baptized were fined 2,000 pounds of tobacco. Any master of a ship who brought in a Quaker was fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco. George Wilson, a Quaker preacher, writes in 1662 "from that dirty dungeon in Jamestown," where he was imprisoned for his belief. In 1723 blasphemy was punished by boring through the tongue which had offended. In 1756 every man was taxed 40 pounds of tobacco annually for the benefit of the clergy, and 100 per cent was added to all taxes to be paid by any Catholic. In 1662 Quakers were fined 20 pounds for absenting themselves from church, and no nonconformist could teach religion under pain of banishment. Most of these infamous laws survived until Thomas Jefferson's Virginia "act for establishing religious freedom," passed in 1785, abolished the last relic of the barbarism of the dark ages.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In more modern days church observances appear to have been general, though not, as formerly, compulsory. In Georgetown, which was founded in 1751, a Presbyterian Church was built in 1792, and enlarged by subscription in 1802, when President Jefferson contributed $75 to that object. In 1792 the first Catholic Church in Georgetown (now Trinity Church) was founded. The first Presbyterian Church in Washington was founded as early as 1795, with Rev. John Breckenridge as pastor. It first met in a carpenter shop, used for building the President's house. As illustrating the liberal tendency of the time, it is recorded that at Georgetown the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church was occupied together by Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians, who celebrated the communion service along with the Presbyterians.

From the earliest Washington newspaper, published from 1796 to 1798, the Washington Gazette, of which the only known file is preserved in the Library of Congress, one learns curious particulars of the beginning of things in this District a century ago. A nail factory was started in 1796 at Greenleaf's Point, and a hat factory is advertised as an auspicious novelty. William Cranch, afterwards judge of the District court, advertised for "a sober, industrious woman who understands housework. Good wages

will be paid. N. B. No objection will be made as to color." As this notice stood for six weeks, free labor must have been scarce in Washington. J. V. Thomas, bookseller, advertises bookbinding in all its branches. Lund Washington, postmaster of the city, brother of the President, advertises the Washington letters uncalled for. A runaway negro is advertised at a reward of $8, rather cheap for a human being held in absolute fee simple. Rude woodcuts, depicting a negro running, with stick and bundle, abound. The sheriff of Prince George County advertises frequently runaway slaves in custody, who will be sold to pay charges unless their owners take them away. The editor records the finishing of 20 houses, begun by Robert Morris and J. Nicholson, which those gentlemen celebrated by treating a few acquaintances, the architect and workmen, some 200 in number, to a barbecue on the spot. "We do not recollect ever to have seen a greater appearance of social glee on a similar occasion." These houses stood on South Capitol street, corner of G street. Blodget's Hotel and his lotteries were the butt of many gibes. "We understand that Mr. Blodget draws 100 tickets per week; now, as the wheel contains 50,000 tickets, the lottery will be drawing ten years. We, therefore, advise all holding tickets to mention them in their wills, as they may become important possessions for the good of their heirs." Again: "Wanted.—A number of patient sportsmen to purchase the unsold tickets in Washington Lottery, No. 2. Gentlemen of fortune would be preferred." And again: "At Philadelphia the tickets in Blodget's lottery are held at $1, at par; but at Georgetown, where information is better, they may be got at under par, and on a long credit." This notable "Washington Lottery, No. 2," was first schemed in December, 1794, and the criticisms here cited appeared in 1796. The lottery prospectus was headed: "For improvement of the national capital," and read: "It is hoped that the friends to a national university and the other national objects may continue to favor the design."

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Gazette printed, June 25, 1796, a proclamation by President Washington, setting forth that the requirement of building all houses in Washington of brick or stone, and not less than 35 feet in height, had impeded the settlement of the city by mechanics and others, and would therefore be suspended until A. D. 1800. The Commissioners of the District made frequent advertisements of public auction sales of Washton lots, at one-third cash, and one and two years' credit for the remainder; sales to be continued until they had raised a sum sufficient to complete the public buildings.

The paper contained many advertisements of hotels. The Capitol Hill tavern announced—"A shuffle-board and ninepin alley are ready for those inclined to amuse themselves." William Tunnecliff, whose tavern was located on Capitol Hill, in square 925, corner of Pennsylvania

avenue southeast and Ninth street, announced "stabling for horses, and lodging for gentlemen or ladies," at his Eastern Branch hotel.

The first dramatic performances in Washington of which I find record were held in 1801, in Blodget's unfinished hotel, near the site of the former Post-Office Department, Seventh and F streets. Rough boards were put in as temporary seats for the audience at the play.

In 1805 there were 700 houses and three market houses in Washington; while in 1800, five years earlier, there were only 47 brick and 119 frame houses completed in the city, after eight years' possession by the Government.

One of the most notable characters in the life and history of early Washington was Thomas Law. He was of a distinguished English family, being a son of the Bishop of Carlisle, and one of his brothers being Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, who became Lord Chief Justice of England. Thomas Law went early in life to India, where he amassed a large fortune, and, being a liberal in politics, he came to America to spend it. This he succeeded in doing in the embryo Washington, where he invested most of his estate, buying some 500 lots, and building a block of houses near Greenleaf's Point, in southwest Washington, which are still standing. He also built the three large mansions in one block at New Jersey avenue and C street southeast, so long occupied by the Coast Survey, and which is now the Hotel Varnum. He married the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Parke Custis, a granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Washington, but separated from her after some years of married life. The late Dr. Brodhead, who was his neighbor for many years, told me that Mr. Law had a very slow, imperturbable utterance. One morning, while sitting at breakfast, his negro waiter announced to him—"Massa Thomas, Missus Law died last night." "The-hell-she-did?—pass-the-po-ta-toes," was his only reply.

The English traveler, Thomas Twining, who had been, like Mr. Law, an East India resident, visited him at Washington in 1796, and remarked upon the seclusion in which he had chosen to bury his distinguished talents. "I could not but be surprised," said he, "at the plan of life he had chosen. The clearing of ground and building of small houses amongst the woods of the Potomac" seemed to him a most uncongenial occupation for such a man as Law.

The Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt stayed with Law during his visit to "Federal City," and, says he, "I could not felicitate Mr. Law on the speculation which induced him to purchase lots in the new city, and thought he might have made a more prudent and fortunate use of his great property." "His fortune," he adds, "is superior to the greatest fortunes in America, and he might have lived on his own revenues with splendor. He has willfully plunged himself into an abyss of cares and all the contentions of this distracted city, which not only prevent the enjoyment of his fortune, but even endanger it."

Mr. Law was an eccentric specimen of the wealthy Indian nabob, who appeared to others marvelously out of place in the crude wilderness of Washington. His leading qualities were obstinacy and independence. The more money he sunk in building fine residences in places where nobody wanted to reside, the more he resolved to have his own way. His losses in real estate were enormous, but he lived luxuriously, entertaining Englishmen and other foreigners with profuse hospitality. We read of his driving his chariot and four horses from Baltimore to Washington, with his wife, in 1796. George Washington and his secretary, Tobias Lear, stayed at Law's house on frequent visits to the Federal City.

Law was one of the chief promoters of the canal lottery, a scheme which must not be confounded with the Washington lotteries of Samuel Blodget. A charter was granted by Maryland in 1795, with Daniel Carroll, Thomas Law, and others as corporators, to build a canal from above Great Falls through Washington City to the Eastern Branch. Into this Mr. Law put much money and time. Procuring from Congress an enabling act authorizing the lottery in 1812, the Washington Canal Company widely advertised the scheme as a "National lottery," and sold many tickets in Virginia, Maryland, and elsewhere.

Mr. Law died July 31, 1834, aged 75 years, at his mansion on Capitol Hill. The National Intelligencer styled him "one of the oldest, most zealous, and enlightened citizens," and said that he had passed an old age clouded by disease and domestic calamity (for all his children had died before him), but "indulging with delight in such hospitality as his narrowed means permitted him to exercise, for his many investments proved anything but lucrative." He wrote at least twelve pamphlets, printed anonymously, chiefly on finance and sound banking. His work, "Thoughts on Instinctive Impulses," however, is an ethical and poetical treatise displaying a wide range of speculative thought.

DESCRIPTIONS BY EARLY TRAVELERS.

Richard Parkinson, whose tour in America in 1798 to 1800 appeared in two volumes, said that Washington contained only 300 houses, and he concluded that it was too young a city for a brewery, which he had thought to establish. Thomas Law he found the only man of any considerable monied property in the city. He met General Washington at Mr. Law's, who was "quite sociable," though he adds, "the General went to bed at 9 o'clock, as that was his hour."

John Davis, the English schoolmaster who first told the unfounded tale of Jefferson's riding alone to the Capitol to be inaugurated as President, and hitching his horse to the palisades, wrote of Washington in 1802, what may well be believed: "There were no objects to catch the eye but a forlorn pilgrim forcing his way through the grass that overruns the streets, or a cow ruminating on a bank." He says the village was surrounded by "endless and almost impenetrable woods,"

and drops into poetry upon "the noble river Potomac, on whose banks the proud structures of Washington are to lift their heads."

Francis Baily, president of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, visited here in 1796. He arrived by stage from Baltimore, for which journey $4 was the fare, and the road was well furnished with good taverns. Georgetown he describes as "a handsome town which will in time lose its name of Georgetown, and adopt the general one of Washington"—a prediction which is now fulfilled. He visited Alexandria, fare 75 cents by stage. He praises the view from the Capitol as "extremely delightful," visits Greenleaf's Point, where 20 or 30 houses were built, and says about 100 others were scattered over in other places. Most of the streets were cut through the woods, appearing like broad avenues in a park. "In short," says he, "all tends to render it one of the most delightful and pleasant sites for a town I have ever remarked."

In the Travels of the Duke de La Rochefoucauld–Liancourt, who spent the years 1795 to 1797 in the United States, and who was a careful observer, is the most extended account of this District and its vicinity in Maryland and Virginia at the period of our review, to be met with. He pronounces the plan of the city "both judicious and noble;" but adds that it is in fact the grandeur and magnificence of the plan which renders the conception "no better than a dream." He details at length the speculation in lots, then at its height, in what he always terms "Federal City;" shows that Robert Morris, with Nicholson and Greenleaf, bought up all that could be had, either from the Commissioners or from private owners; that the Morris syndicate (to use a term not then invented) purchased 6,000 lots at $80 each from the Commissioners, and nearly as many more from individuals, the whole purchase being nearly $1,000,000; that the bargain was made in 1793, on seven years' time, one-seventh to be paid annually; that they were bound to erect 120 brick houses of two stories, within the seven years, but were not to sell any lots before 1796, without a like condition of building on them. This was a stipulation designed, on the part of the Commissioners, to improve the city rapidly by settlement, but it proved ineffective.

Thomas Law bought from Morris 445 lots, paying nearly $300 a lot. Many others bought, but mostly on speculation, for the land fever ran high. The building of the Capitol and the President's palace, so-called, excited the hope of a great influx of population. The public prints of Virginia, Baltimore, etc., were filled with exaggerated praises of the new city. The President and the Commissioners believed that the ground marked out for the city would soon be filled up, and this led them to enforce a regulation prohibiting houses of wood, or of less than two stories in height.

Samuel Blodget, who had bought a large quantity of lots, devised an ingenious scheme of disposing of them by lottery. The great prize was a handsome $50,000 tavern, yet to be built (for the whole speculation

was in the air); the next prizes were three houses to be erected near the Capitol, valued at $25,000, $15,000, and $10,000, respectively. The Duke de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt adds that these lotteries gained a large profit to Mr. Blodget, who, he says, "was the only person not deceived in the transaction."

Messrs. Morris & Co. were not very successful in getting their extensive lot purchases off their hands. People, after admiring the plan of the Federal City in embryo for its beauty and magnificence, began to perceive that it was rather extensive for the actual circumstances of the United States; and that the immense extent of ground would not be so speedily covered with handsome houses, as was expected. Every lot holder intrigued to get his neighborhood first improved; hence rivalries and antagonisms became the order of the day. Georgetown owners of lots declared their property the most eligible, because situated near the principal existing settlement, and boasted of the port of Georgetown and its well-founded commerce, while Washington was a forest and swamp without a harbor. On the other hand, Greenleaf's Point lot owners sang the praises of that situation as the most airy, healthful, and beautiful in the city. Then came the Eastern Branch proprietors, who decried both the Point and Georgetown, and claimed their location as the best, because nearest to the Capitol and most likely to be settled by the Members of Congress, when that body should remove here in 1800. Then, in the fourth place, came Capitol Hill speculators in lots, who depreciated all other locations but their own, as too remote from the political center where Congress was to hold its daily sessions.

Our traveler records about 150 houses as scattered over the vast surface of the city, each of the four contending quarters having 30 or 40, at great distances from each other. He said few lots had been sold to individuals to be improved, though in 1796 40 houses had been begun by the Morris syndicate, who had pledged their property in advance, and had no money to complete their extensive undertakings. Not a single house had been built as yet, in 1796, on Pennsylvania avenue between the President's house and the Capitol.

After recording that the commerce of Georgetown had declined from about $400,000 imports and exports in 1791 to $189,000 in 1796, a decline he attributes to the diminished production of tobacco and the absorption of the merchants in lot speculations, the Duke concludes his somber picture of the prospects of Washington by saying that it was idle to imagine that it would arrive at the execution of the tenth part of its plan before a dissolution of the Union should take place. "Federal City," he says, "will never reach that degree of improvement to render it even a tolerable abode for the kind of persons for whom it was designed." We, who smile over the signal falsification of this dire prediction, should allow that our infant capital, cradled in a wilderness of woods a century ago, offered little enough to countervail the forebodings of failure.

Robert Sutcliff, an intelligent English Quaker, visited Washington in 1804, and wrote: "The situation is one of the most eligible spots for a city that I have ever seen; it bids fair to be one of the most elegant and regularly built cities in the world." Visiting a family in Alexandria, where 100 slaves were employed (at least ostensibly), he remarked that the more slaves there were kept about a plantation, the more disorder appeared. He passed through Piscataway to Port Tobacco, in Maryland, and found the people mostly black, and the sandy road tracked with feet immoderately large, which he attributed to the slaves going always barefoot. On Sunday he met fair white girls riding to church on horseback, with a negro boy mounted behind and jumping off to open gates while the horse trotted on, and the boy, nimbly running after his mistress, jumped up again behind her. At Alexandria he saw negro girls 10 or 12 years of age walking the streets with baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, without any clothing whatever.

Another traveler, who came to Washington in 1796, was Thomas Twining. He wished to go from his tavern in Georgetown to his friend Thomas Law's residence at Greenleaf's Point, but could get no conveyance for a whole day. At last a horse was found, and he proceeded in the saddle through what he terms "a silent wilderness," or a thick wood pierced with avenues, toward the south. He remarks of the Americans that they are far more ready in speech than Englishmen, and that they speak the English language with all the volubility of Frenchmen. This characteristic has not apparently failed them in the century since he wrote.

A Swiss, named Charles Pictet, whose two volumes on the United States appeared in 1795, "Tableaux des États-Unis d'Amérique," describes Washington as a city laid out on a plan proportioned to the majesty of the enterprise, and which "will secure to the capital of America advantages which no city before it will have possessed."

Charles W. Janson was in Washington in 1806, and he gave a graphic and far from cheerful account of its aspect, headed "Failure of the city of Washington." He wrote:

> The entrance, or avenues, as they are pompously called, which lead to the American seat of government, are the worst roads I passed in the country, particularly the mail-stage road from Bladensburg to Washington, and from thence to Alexandria. Deep ruts, rocks, and stumps of trees every minute impede your progress, and threaten your limbs with dislocation. Speculation, the life of the American, embraces the design of the new city. Several companies purchased lots and began to build, with an ardor that soon promised a large and populous city. Before they arrived at the attic story, the failure was manifest; and in that state are the walls of many houses begun on a plan of elegance. The President's house, the offices of state, and a little theater, where an itinerant company repeated the lines of Shakespeare, Otway, and Dryden to empty benches, terminate the view of the Pennsylvania, or Grand, avenue. This is the largest avenue; in fact, I never heard of more than that and the New Jersey avenue. Except some houses uniformly built, with some public houses, and here and there a little grogshop, this boasted avenue is as

much a wilderness as Kentucky. Some half-starved cattle browsing among the bushes present a melancholy spectacle to a stranger, whose expectation has been warmed up by the illusive descriptions of speculative writers. So very thinly is the city peopled, and so little is it frequented, that quails and other birds are constantly shot within a hundred yards of the Capitol. Strangers, after viewing the offices of state, are apt to inquire for the city, while they are in its very center.

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, who was in Washington in 1804, while Jefferson was President, wrote of

> This embryo capital, where fancy sees
> Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees;
> Which second-sighted seers, ev'n now, adorn
> With shrines unbuilt, and heroes yet unborn,
> Though naught but woods and Jefferson they see,
> Where streets should run and sages ought to be.

On his way hither, the poet wrote from Baltimore:

I have passed the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the Occoquan, the Patapsio (meaning the Patapsco) and many other rivers, with names as barbarous as the inhabitants. The mail takes 12 passengers, which generally consist of squalling children, stinking negroes, and Republicans smoking cigars.

He speaks of Blodget's famous lottery hotel thus:

The hotel is already a ruin; a great part of its roof has fallen in, and the rooms are left to be occupied gratuitously by the miserable Scotch and Irish emigrants. The few ranges of houses which were begun some years ago have remained so long waste and unfinished that they are now for the most part dilapidated.

Gouverneur Morris, who attended Jefferson's inauguration in 1801, records that the road from Washington to Annapolis was so deep in mud that the stage was stalled and stuck fast. It took him ten hours to go the 25 miles. Of Washington he wrote: "We only need here houses, cellars, kitchens, scholarly men, amiable women, and a few other such trifles, to possess a perfect city. In a word, this is the best city in the world to live in—in the future." Perhaps the present citizens of Washington will agree with him.

In 1800, John Cotton Smith, a Connecticut member of Congress, on his way to attend its first session, November 17, 1800, in the new city, recorded that he dined at Baltimore on canvas-back ducks, which he pronounced a dish of unequaled and exquisite flavor. He found one wing of the Capitol only erected, which, with the President's house, "both constructed with white sandstone, were shining objects in dismal contrast with the scene around them." Not an avenue was visible save one which he calls "a road with two buildings on each side of it, called the New Jersey avenue." Pennsylvania avenue was nothing but "a deep morass covered with alder bushes." He says there appeared to be but two really comfortable habitations in the city, those of Daniel Carroll (whom he calls Dudley Carroll) and of Notley Young. In spite of the unfavorable aspect presented by the city, this Yankee congressman expresses his admiration for its local position. He extols the view of the majestic river, "the cultivated fields and blue hills of Maryland and

Virginia, the whole constituting a prospect of surprising beauty and grandeur."

When Baron von Humboldt returned from his scientific expedition in Central and South America, in 1804, he visited Washington, and was taken to Capitol Hill to enjoy the prospect. After a careful survey of the surrounding scenery, he said to his companions: "Gentlemen, I have never seen a more beautiful near panorama in all my travels." This was told me by the late William W. Corcoran, who died in 1888, at the age of 90.

The oft-told story of the location of the National Capital at Washington is too familiar, in its main outlines, to justify repetition here. It enters into every book about our city, and was made the subject of a separate publication, "The Founding of Washington City," forming No. 17 of the Maryland Historical Society's Fund Publications, prepared by the present writer. I shall here brief a mere outline of the salient facts, with some allusions which are less generally known.

When the first Congress under the Constitution met at New York in 1789, that body was embarrassed by the claims of many cities and the offers of various States to provide a permanent seat of government. Trenton, Philadelphia, Carlisle, Germantown, Lancaster, York, Harrisburg, Reading, Wilmington, and Baltimore all were eager to receive the new Government with open arms. The debates in the House of Representatives (for none of those in the Senate are reported) were long and sometimes acrimonious. Suffice it to say that after many locations had been successively defeated (Germantown, Pa., having been once selected but reconsidered), the site on the Potomac was carried July 9, 1790, by a majority of only 2 votes in the Senate and 3 votes in the House. Those votes, moreover, could not have been obtained had North Carolina not came into the Union before the decision, casting her vote for the southern location.

The prolonged struggle over a question which excited so many passions, interests, and prejudices, attests at once, in its settlement, the wisdom and moderation of our fathers, and the prodigious power of compromise in human affairs. Philadelphia was placated by receiving the boon of the temporary seat of government from 1791 to 1800. Other Northern votes were secured by pledging enough Southern votes for the national assumption of State debts to carry that favorite measure of the creditor States. As nearly all legislation is the fruit of compromise in some form, as the earliest American Confederation in 1778 was a compromise, so was the founding here of the National Capital a compromise, and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was the greatest compromise of all.

It is a noteworthy fact that this act of Congress for establishing a permanent seat of government, adopted after so long and serious a division of opinion, fixed absolutely no definite place for the site of the Capital City.

It gave the President of the United States the sole power to select any site on the River Potomac, between the mouth of the Eastern Branch (or Anacostia) and the mouth of the Conococheague, or about 7 miles from Hagerstown, Md., which is over 100 miles, following the windings of the river, from the present capital. It was in the power of Washington, under the provisions of this act, to have founded the National Capital at Harpers Ferry, 50 miles west of Baltimore, instead of at a place 40 miles south of it. Indeed, a contemporary letter of Oliver Wolcott says: "In 1800 we go to the Indian place with the long name (meaning Conococheague) on the Potomac."

Washington, however, with that consummate judgment which distinguished his character, selected the only spot in the limits prescribed by Congress which united the advantages of tidewater navigation to the sea, easy access from Baltimore and other cities, and the finest natural sites both for public buildings and the future wants of a thronging population. The "magnificent distances," which were long the theme of almost world-wide ridicule, have been discovered to be none too spacious since the city has grown from a straggling village into a well-built and finely paved emporium for nearly 300,000 inhabitants. While the measurements of the city proper exhibit a total of 6,111 acres, no fewer than 3,095 acres of this aggegate are in streets, avenues, and public reservations, which leaves about half the surface of the city to private residences and their grounds. It results that there is a far greater proportion of open ground reserved from buildings in Washington than in any other large city, and this secures most important sanitary advantages to its inhabitants.

This is no place for any description of a capital so often described. But it is a notable fact in its history that the felicity of the site, with the rival pretensions of other cities, should have forestalled any removal of the capital at times when that chronic discontent which sways the temper of men and of nations, broke out against the established seat of government. These criticisms give an amusing and sometimes grotesque coloring to the letters and journals of some early members of Congress and ambassadors from foreign nations in the earlier decades of our century. But these and later discontents have been allayed, we may hope permanently, by the extraordinary natural advantages of the site growing more and more evident every year, and by the magnificent civic progress of the last quarter of a century, during which Washington has been advanced to the first rank among cities in public buildings, parks, museums, libraries, thoroughfares, cleanliness, private residences, and all the arts of life.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 1800.[1]

By AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, LL. D.,
On behalf of the Committee of the Columbia Historical Society.

The committee appointed in pursuance of a vote of the society, November 6, 1899, to consider and report upon the historic facts connected with the removal to the District of Columbia of the permanent seat of government of the United States, respectfully submit the following as their unanimous report:

The duty with which we were charged required a careful and systematic examination of the legal and documentary evidence bearing upon the subject, including acts of Congress, executive orders and proclamations, departmental records, and contemporary letters and journals. In the entire absence of any comprehensive history of the various steps connected with the initial organization of the Government in this District, we have been much aided by the researches as to portions of the inquiry contributed by members of this society to its archives, and especially those of Dr. S. C. Busey and Messrs. W. B. Bryan and H. T. Taggart. Thanks are also due to President Kasson and to Mr. Osborne for important facts concerning early executive and judicial records collected by them.

The briefest possible summary of the legislation which established this District as the permanent seat of the Government will preface the history of the actual removal, in the year 1800.

The Continental Congress, from 1774 to 1778, and its successor, the Congress of the Confederation, from 1778 to 1789, had been a movable body. It assembled successively at eight places, in four different States, viz: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. Though its sessions during nearly one-half of this period of fifteen years were held at Philadelphia (then the largest city in the country), Congress forsook it in 1783 for Princeton, N. J., mainly because of a rude disturbance of its proceedings by a mob of soldiers, which had not been promptly quelled. This incident undoubtedly

[1] Senate Document No. 12, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

contributed much to the later hostility of that body to fixing the capital in or near any large city.

The convention which framed the Constitution in 1787 was exercised by the question of a proper seat of government. George Mason proposed to provide in that fundamental law against fixing it at any State capital. James Madison held that a central residence for the Government was a necessity. On his motion there was added to the enumerated powers of Congress this one:

> To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States. (Art. 1, sec. 7.)

The first Congress under the Constitution had few more difficult problems to settle than that of a permanent capital for what Washington termed, in his first address to Congress, an "infant nation." It met in New York in elegant accommodations, free of rent; but the claims of other places and various offers of States poured in. Maryland and Virginia each offered 10 miles square in any part of their territory which Congress might choose. Protracted and sometimes acrimonious debates ensued. The chief controversy was over the conflicting claims of sites on the Delaware, the Potomac, and the Susquehanna. The Eastern States were solid for the more northerly site, while the South was nearly equally solid for the Potomac.

Once both Houses of Congress had actually voted to locate the capital at Germantown, then 6 miles from Philadelphia, but it was reconsidered. Wilmington, Harrisburg, and Baltimore were all voted upon and all rejected. The Potomac was denounced by New England members as an unhealthy wilderness, and it was declared that members would forego their election rather than go to a Congress on its banks. Numbers of Eastern adventurers had gone to the Southern States, and all had found their graves there. Mr. Madison declared the banks of the Susquehanna more unhealthy than those of the Potomac. Fisher Ames said that the gentleman from Virginia "seemed to think the banks of the Potomac a paradise and that river an Euphrates."

A Georgia member said that if the North insisted on the Susquehanna, it would "blow the coals of sedition and endanger the Union."

A Connecticut member said, for himself, "he did not dare to go to the Potomac; he feared that the whole of New England would consider the Union destroyed." (Annals of Congress, v. d.)

But out of this nettle, danger, the flower of safety was plucked at last by a compromise. Pennsylvania was placated by giving her the seat of government for ten years, up to 1800. Enough Southern votes against the bill for the assumption of the State debts by the United States were changed to carry that favorite measure of the Eastern States into law; and so the site of the Potomac was agreed to by a majority of 3 votes in the House and 2 votes in the Senate.

The "act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States" was approved by President Washington July 16, 1790. So much of it as bears most closely upon our inquiry reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connogochegue, be, and the same is hereby, accepted for the permanent seat of government of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall, under the direction of the President, survey and, by proper metes and bounds, define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above mentioned; and the district so defined, limited, and located shall be deemed the district accepted by this act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioners shall have the power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river within the said district as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States; and according to such plans as the President shall approve the said commissioners shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President and for the public offices of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. That for defraying the expenses of such purchases and buildings the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

SEC. 5. That prior to the first Monday in December next all offices attached to the seat of the Government of the United States shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

SEC. 6. That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the Government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid; and all offices attached to the said seat of Government shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imports and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated. (1 U. S. Stat. L., 130.)

This act, it will be observed, left a wide liberty of choice to the President of any site within about a hundred miles above the confluence of the Eastern Branch and the Potomac. But an amendment passed by Congress the next year, and approved March 3, 1791 (1 U. S. Stat. L., 214), repealed the limitation of the 10 miles square which required it to be located above the mouth of the Eastern Branch, and authorized the President to include the town of Alexandria and adjacent lands lying below that branch as well as above on both sides of the Potomac.

Previous action by President Washington had been taken by the appointment of three commissioners, Messrs. Johnson, Stuart, and Carroll, on January 22, 1791, under the act of 1790, and by a proclamation January 24, 1791, directing them to proceed forthwith to run "lines of experiment," beginning on Hunting Creek, Virginia, running due northwest 10 miles; thence due northeast 10 miles, crossing the Potomac into

Maryland; thence due southeast 10 miles, and thence southwest 10 miles to the place of beginning. (1 Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 100.) This location, not in terms provided for in the first act, appears to have been made with a view to secure amendatory legislation, and perhaps to make his "lines of experiment" satisfactory alike to Congress, to Maryland, and to Virginia, in view of the sum of $120,000 voted by the Virginia legislature as a free gift toward the public buildings in case of acceptance by Congress of her act of cession of December 3, 1789.

Maryland also gave the sum of $72,000 outright for the public buildings, besides ceding the land for the Federal district, December 23, 1788, and afterwards, by three successive acts, in 1796, 1797, and 1799, loaned the large sum of $250,000 for the same object on the personal security of the commissioners added to that of the Government, the amendatory act having repeated the stipulation that the Government buildings should be erected on the Maryland side of the river.

The corner stone of the District of Columbia was laid on the Virginia side April 15, 1791, with Masonic ceremonies.

March 29, 1791, Washington met the chief landholders in the District at Georgetown, who agreed by deed, attested March 30, to convey to the President and commissioners all their lands in fee simple, retaining an undivided half interest in the lots that might be sold, giving outright all spaces occupied by streets and avenues, and receiving £25 Colonial (about $66.67) per acre for all taken for public buildings or improvements.

March 30, 1791, the President issued a proclamation, defining finally the metes and bounds of the District of Columbia (1 Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 102), and on April 3 he wrote to the commissioners, styling the embryo capital "the Federal City," a designation which Washington continued to use through life. The commissioners, however, on September 9, 1791, in a letter to L'Enfant, determined to call it "the City of Washington," that honored name which it has ever since borne; and they gave the District the title of the "Territory of Columbia."

The actual survey of the District embraced in the 10 miles square was begun in February, 1791, by Maj. Andrew Ellicott, an accomplished surveyor and engineer, who was directed by the Secretary of State, Jefferson, February 13, 1791, to proceed to "the Federal territory on the Potomac" for that purpose. In the following month, March, 1791, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had served with credit in the Revolutionary war, was chosen by Washington and Jefferson to aid in the extensive work of laying out the city that was to be. L'Enfant, with an instinctive genius which has made the plan of Washington City his lasting monument, drew the map and accompanying inscriptions, which the President submitted to Congress with a special message December 13, 1791. (1 Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 113.)

The creation of the capital of the United States was the first instance

in history of a nation's founding a seat of government on new ground by legislative act. And the city was planned on a scale of amplitude, and with a marvelous foresight, which does immortal honor to its chief projectors—Washington, Jefferson, L'Enfant, and Ellicott. These broad streets, magnificent avenues, noble vistas, and ample reservations, by which one-half of the city area is forever secured from being built upon, attest the broad-minded sagacity of its founders. The national capital, cradled in the wilderness a hundred years ago, finds its "magnificent distances," once the theme of thoughtless ridicule, none too ample for a thronging population in an age when distance is almost annihilated.

Coming now to the recital of the removal of the Government to its new and chosen capital, we find the Congress at Philadelphia providing therefor by an act approved April 24, 1800 (1 U. S. Stat. L., 214), amendatory of that of July 16, 1790, and authorizing the President to anticipate the time of removal, fixed by that law as the first Monday in December, 1800. President Adams had previously reminded Congress, in his annual address December 3, 1799, that the Government was required on the first Monday of December next to be transferred from Philadelphia to the district chosen for its permanent seat, and that the commissioners had reported the public buildings advanced so that the removal would be practicable and the accommodations satisfactory. (Annals of Congress, Sixth Congress, 190.)

On the 13th of May, 1800, Congress provided by law that its next regular session should be held on the third Monday of November, 1800, at the city of Washington, instead of the first Monday in December, the constitutional date for its assembling in the absence of a special enactment. (2 U. S. Stat. L., 85.) The next day, May 14, that body adjourned, and President Adams, on the day following, May 15, 1800, issued the following order in pursuance of the act of April 24:

> The President requests the several heads of departments to take the most prudent and economical arrangements for the removal of the public offices, clerks, and papers, according to their own best judgment, as soon as may be convenient, in such manner that the public offices may be opened in the City of Washington for the dispatch of business by the 15th of June. (2 Gibbs's Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and Adams, 362.)[1]

The fact that the 15th of June fell on Sunday in 1800 either did not occur to the President, or was deemed unimportant in allowing just a calendar month for completing the transit of the executive officers and effects from Philadelphia to Washington.

President Adams himself left Philadelphia May 27, 1800, traveling by way of Lancaster, Pa., and Fredericktown, Md., a circuitous route, but affording opportunities of entertainment by the way.

He did not reach Georgetown until June 3, one week later, although the daily stage via Baltimore, leaving Philadelphia at 8 a. m., then

[1] This important Executive order is not filed in the Department of State, nor has it been found in any contemporary publication.

arrived at Washington the next day at 5 p. m. The Centinel of Liberty, or Georgetown and Washington Advertiser, of June 6. 1800, had this paragraph:

> The President of the United States arrived in this place on Tuesday last. At the boundary line of the District of Columbia he was met by a large crowd of respectable citizens on horseback and escorted into town, where he was received with pleasure and veneration. The military of the City of Washington and the marines stationed there manifested their respect by sixteen discharges of musketry and artillery.

There were at that time but sixteen States in the Union.

The same journal records a meeting of the citizens of Georgetown May 31, which appointed a committee to address the President by letter of welcome. In his reply, dated "Union Tavern, Georgetown, June 4, 1800," Mr. Adams wrote:

> I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the translation of the Government to the city so near you.

On Thursday, June 5, we find the scene of the Presidential reception transferred to Washington, where an address was presented to President Adams in the chamber of the House of Representatives at the Capitol by Mr. Tristram Dalton in behalf of the citizens.

Mr. Adams replied:

> I congratulate you on the blessings which Providence has been pleased to bestow in a particular manner on this situation, and especially on its destination to be the permanent seat of Government.

On the 11th of June the President was given an entertainment at Alexandria, at which upward of a hundred citizens were present.

President Adams left Washington on Saturday, June 14, and proceeded on his way to Massachusetts, having spent nearly two weeks in the District.

The removal of the various Department offices, their clerks, archives, etc., to the new Capital was promply entered upon. Search of contemporary newspapers shows that the heads of the Departments left Philadelphia for Washington at the following dates:

Charles Lee, Attorney-General and Acting Secretary of State, May 28, 1800. Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived July 2, 1800. Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War, arrived June 12, 1800. Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, left Philadelphia June 11. Abraham Bradley, jr., acting for Postmaster-General Habersham (absent in Georgia), left Philadelphia May 27 and arrived here May 29. John Marshall, Secretary of State, arrived June 6, 1800.

The clerks employed in the various Departments (about 136 in number) came over from Philadelphia at various dates by stage or hired conveyances. They were allowed all expenses out of the appropriation for removal of the Government offices and archives, and about $64,000 were thus paid out of the Treasury for the entire pecuniary charges of removing a Government from its temporary capital to its permanent one. The

Department records, office furniture, etc., were nearly all shipped around by Delaware and Chesapeake bays and the Potomac by sailing vessels, constituting no small bulk, and the myth of "a single packet sloop," which magazine writers have reported as having transferred all the archives of the United States to this city, has no foundation in fact.

The Washington that received the Executive emigrants was imperfectly provided with accommodations for them. Only one Department building was erected, the old Treasury edifice, on the site of the present south front of that Department, a plain two-story brick of only thirty rooms. The War Department went into lodgings (a practice of which the present day shows many survivals) on Pennsylvania avenue above Twenty-first street, and the Post-Office Department was opened in a leased house near Blodget's Hotel, at the corner of Eighth and E streets.

So far as the records of the Departments now show, the first official paper dated at Washington was a note from J. Wagner, chief clerk of the Department of State, to Evan Jones, dated "7th June, 1800, Department of State, city of Washington." A week later is recorded an official instruction addressed by John Marshall, Secretary of State, to Mr. William Vans Murray, the United States minister resident to the Batavian Republic, under date of June 16, 1800. In the War Department the fire that occurred November 8, 1800, destroyed all the papers in the office of the Secretary. The Treasury Department has no records of letters sent or received in 1800, which were presumably destroyed in one of the two fires which visited that office.

No other Department records at about the time of removal are found.

The removal of the Department of State is thus noticed in the Philadelphia Daily Aurora:

28 May, 1800. The office of the Department of State will be removed this day from Philadelphia. All letters and applications are therefore to be addressed to that Department at the city of Washington from this date.

On May 23, 1800, Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser said, editorially:

The Government offices, it is expected, will be removed in all next week.

In the Daily Aurora of June 12, 1800, appeared a notice that—

Letters and newspapers must in the future be directed to the respective officers of the Government at the city of Washington.

A similar notice in the Daily Advertiser of June 11, 1800, reads more fully:

PUBLIC OFFICES.

The following public offices are removed from Philadelphia:

Office of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and General Post-Office. Letters and newspapers must in future be directed to the respective officers at the city of Washington.

As early as July 7, 1800, we find the Treasury advertising in a Georgetown paper (there being none continuously issued in Washington until

the National Intelligencer began, October 31, 1800) for supplies of 500 cords of wood, oak and hickory, for use of that Department.

In a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Oliver Wolcott, to James McHenry, late Secretary of War, dated Washington, July 18, 1800, that officer says:

> General Marshall has been gone about a fortnight, but will soon return. The law character (meaning Attorney-General Lee) has gone to Norfolk with his lady, and Mr. Stoddert, Mr. Dexter, and myself govern this great nation; but how wisely, is not for me to determine. (2 Gibbs's Washington and Adams.)

President Adams returned to Washington from his home at Quincy, Mass., on the 1st of November, 1800, and the Georgetown Centinel of Liberty announced:

> He occupies the spacious building erected for the accommodation of our Chief Magistrate.

Passing now from the Departments, which we have found fully opened here for public business by the time fixed in President Adams's Executive order of May 15, 1800 (namely, June 15, 1800), we find Congress assembling in the Capitol building (the north wing only being yet completed) on November 17, 1800, the third Monday, fixed by its own act.

No quorum, however, appeared in either House that day; but on the 18th the House of Representatives had a quorum, and the Senate on November 21, when a joint committee was sent to President Adams, notifying him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication from him. The President replied that he would address them the following day. On November 22, both Houses being assembled in the Senate Chamber, he read his speech (equivalent to the annual messages of later days), in which occurred this notable passage:

> Immediately after the adjournment of Congress at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws, for the removal of the public offices, records, and property. These directions have been executed, and the public officers have since resided and conducted the ordinary business of the Government in this place.
>
> I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. (Annals of Congress, Sixth Congress, p. 723.)

In the reply of the Senate, that body said:

> We congratulate ourselves on the convention of the Legislature at the permanent seat of government. (Ibid, p. 726.)

President Adams replied:

> With you, I ardently hope that stability will be communicated as well to the Government itself as to its beautiful and commodious seat.

Similar sentiments in different language were embodied in the address of the House of Representatives and in the President's reply.

It remains to notice briefly the action of the third coordinate branch of the Government, the Supreme Court of the United States.

That body adjourned its February term of the year 1800 on February 13 and assembled for the first session of the following term on the 4th of August, 1800. It is to be noted that this adjournment was in February, before the amendatory act of Congress authorizing the removal from Philadelphia to be anticipated and three months before the issue of President Adams's order fixing June 15, 1800, as the time for opening the executive offices in the city of Washington. The preface to its minutes reads as follows:

> At a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden agreeably to law at Philadelphia (the same being the seat of the National Government), on the first Monday, being the third day, of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, etc.

The minutes of the last session of this term conclude as follows:

> The court, having finished the business depending before them, adjourn to the time and place by law appointed.
>
> SAML. BAYARD, *Clerk.*

The minutes of the first session at Washington opened as follows:

> At a Supreme Court of the United States, holden at the Capitol, in the city of Washington (the same being the seat of the National Government), on the first Monday, being the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1801, and of our independence the twenty-fifth, etc.

A quorum was first secured on Wednesday, February 4, 1801.

It may be noted that the clerk's minute prefixed to the judicial record of the August session at Philadelphia makes the error of calling the first Monday in August the 3d day, whereas it was actually the fourth. The statement in the same minute, "at Philadelphia (the same being the seat of the National Government)," was the stereotyped formula always prefixed, and can hardly be regarded as involving any expression of the court. It may be that the judges, seeing that no special preparation had been made for them at Washington, met at Philadelphia in their habitual quarters for mere reasons of comfort and convenience.

In any case, two facts stand out in distinct relief, upon a careful review of the historical data here set forth:

First. All the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States were in full operation at the city of Washington, and not elsewhere, on the 16th of June, A. D. 1800, in strict pursuance of law.

Secondly. The legislative branch of the Government was duly organized and in full operation in the city of Washington on the 21st day of November, 1800.

Your committee having been charged with no other duty than to inquire into and report the facts regarding the change of the seat of Government of the United States in the year 1800, do not deem it proper to indicate any opinion regarding the most appropriate date for celebrating the centenary of that memorable event. That is a question whose solution ultimately rests with the Congress of the United States.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO WASHINGTON.[1]

By W. B. Bryan.

The removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington was completed as far as the executive offices were concerned by the 15th of June, 1800. Congress adjourned May 14, 1800, having directed that the next or second session of the Sixth Congress should commence in Washington, November 17, 1800.

The departure of the Government officials was considered of so little consequence by the editor of the General Advertiser, a daily published in that city, that the only reference to it was a brief paragraph of some three or four lines in the issue of June 12, 1800, stating that letters and newspapers must in the future be directed to the respective offices of the Government at the city of Washington.

As is well known, Philadelphia was regarded during the ten years of the location of the seat of government there, as merely a temporary abode. Many of the Philadelphians, however, entertained the hope that the law which was passed in 1790, directing the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia, pending the building of a capital city on the banks of the Potomac, would in some way be repealed, and that the Government would remain permanently in Philadelphia. No doubt the clerks, to a large degree, shared this hope, especially when they looked forward to making their homes in the wilderness, as Washington was then generally characterized.

In this connection the fact is interesting that a large house, which was erected by the State of Pennsylvania on Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, for the accommodation of the President of the United States, but which was never occupied either by President Washington or President Adams, was not disposed of until after the official representatives of the Government had left the city, and then an

[1]Read before the Columbia Historical Society, December 3, 1894. Senate Doc. 62, 56th Cong., 1st sess.

advertisement appeared in one of the local papers offering the property for sale.

During the ten years the seat of government was located in Philadelphia the Executive Departments occupied leased buildings, while the Houses of Congress sat in a building still standing at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, which had been furnished for their use by the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Some recently discovered letters supply details both curious and valuable in regard to the removal of the Government to this city. In the letter books in the files of the Post-Office Department were found two letters written by Mr. Abraham Bradley, jr., the Assistant Postmaster-General in the year 1800 and for many years later. In the fair and clerkly hand, which is characteristic of so many of the old records of the Government, made in the more leisurely days of the period now nearly one hundred years ago, is found recorded Mr. Bradley's impressions of the new city and an extremely minute account of the building secured for the use of the Post-Office Department, including even the dimensions of the rooms, as well as the prevailing rents in the city for private houses, the price of vegetables, and other interesting details. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Habersham, had gone to make a visit to his home in Georgia, and did not reach the new city until the fall. The entire charge of the removal of the Post-Office Department, therefore, devolved upon Mr. Bradley. Under date of June 2 Mr. Bradley writes to his friend Robert Patten as follows:

> We arrived here on Friday last, having had a pleasant journey as far as we traveled by daylight. Captain Stevenson, with whom I agreed for a house before my arrival, was not ready to give possession, and the house was not convenient for us. I have, therefore, taken a large three-story house within a few rods of Blodget's Hotel, which will accommodate the office and my family and the postmaster's office. It is about equidistant from the President's house and the Capitol. It is impossible that all the people attached to the public offices should be accommodated with houses, the few that have been left are at rents none under $250 and $300. Provisions are plenty, good enough, and cheaper than in Philadelphia. You can buy a peck of field strawberries for a five-penny bit, garden at 11 cents a quart. Vegetation is at least two weeks earlier here than in Philadelphia. For myself, I do not regret the removal. The situation of the city is beautiful, and this season is extremely pleasant.

Under date of June 11, Mr. Bradley writes to the Postmaster-General as follows:

> We have not been able to open the office and commence business until this day. I left Philadelphia on Wednesday, May 27, and arrived on Friday evening, the 29th. The President left Philadelphia the 26th, and arrived at Georgetown June 1. The situation of the city is extremely pleasant, and it will probably become the greatest city in America. Provisions are plenty and cheap; but it will hardly be possible for all those attached to the public offices to be accommodated with houses within 2 miles of the offices. I have not been able to learn whether any house has been taken for your family, and have therefore been obliged to store your furniture in Georgetown. We have taken Dr. Cracker's house for this office (close by the Great Hotel)

and for my family at $600 a year. The apportionment of the rent I shall leave to you. It appears that $200 is as much as I ought to pay for a house. Our office is kept on the second floor, which contains one large room and two small ones. The largest room is 27 by 17 feet, and the smallest rooms are each 15 by 14 feet. The front room on the first floor was prepared for Mr. Monroe's office, with an apartment for blanks. Only half the floors were laid when we took the house, and only four rooms were plastered. The owner allowed us to expend $300 of the rent to make it tenantable. The carpenters are now at work and we shall complete, as far as our money shall permit, by the last of next week, at which time Mr. Monroe will move his office here. * * * We have a flood of business on hand at this time, and our removal has put us a month in arrears. It took us a week to prepare to move, load, etc., and it will take us another week to get our things in proper order.

There is another letter in which Mr. Bradley drops the gossipy style of the preceding letters, and indulges in some caustic comment and thinly veiled sarcasm at the expense of the owner of the building which the Department occupied in Philadelphia. It is evident from this letter that sundry claims were made for compensation, alleging damage to the walls, the woodwork, and the fireplaces. From the vantage position of a two days' journey from Philadelphia, Mr. Bradley, as the representative of the Department, sturdily resisted these claims. He curtly informed the owner that the ink stains on the floors and the dents in the plaster and in the woodwork were nothing more than the ordinary wear and tear that might be expected, while as for the chimney back, he was told that if he had built his chimneys better he would not now be claiming that they were out of repair.

The information which is in the letters of Mr. Bradley constitute a valuable contribution to the history of that period. While Mr. Bradley does not give the exact location of the building that was leased for the use of the Post-Office Department, his description is, perhaps, as accurate as could be expected under the circumstances. It is hardly necessary to say that while the streets of the city of Washington were beautifully delineated on paper and carefully named, there was no indication, or at least very little, in the city itself that there were any streets. Some years later a traveler to the city stated that he was in the center of the city when he thought he was some distance away.

There was the Capitol and the White House, and midway, as Mr. Bradley says, the large building known then as Blodget's, or the Great Hotel. It was located on the site of the south wing of the present Post-Office Department building. From Mr. Bradley's account, as made more definite by other records, it is believed the house referred to was at or near the corner of Ninth and E streets northwest. Reference is made by Mr. Bradley to providing quarters for Mr. Monroe's office in this building. Mr. Monroe was at that time the postmaster of the city, and this statement clears up a rather doubtful period in the early history of the city post-office. At any rate, the joint tenancy of the Post-Office Department and the city post-office then began, which was continued, with but slight interruption, up to a few years ago.

The accounts of the removal of the Government to this city are extremely meager; in fact, it may be said that the history of that event is still to be written. In all the histories of the city of Washington which have appeared from time to time since the year 1800—and a complete collection would form quite a respectable library—this period has generally received slight attention, and, it may be said, in all cases inadequate attention. It is noticeable that the tendency on the part of nearly all in treating of this event is to pack the Government effects into very small and very few boxes and to reduce the official household to the lowest reasonable limits—probably for the same reason that influences individuals who have obtained wealth and position to exaggerate the poverty and difficulties which surrounded their early days.

Perhaps the account which is most generally quoted is the one which appeared some years ago in an article in Harper's Magazine on the Early History of Washington. The writer, in referring to the removal of the Government to Washington, states that it was not "a very formidable transfer. The oldest inhabitant assures me," he continues, "that a single packet sloop brought all the office furniture of the Departments, besides 'seven large boxes and four or five smaller ones,' which contained the archives of the Government. Fifty-four persons, comprising the President, Secretaries, and clerical force, chose their own method of conveyance."

This bill of lading, as it might be termed, is not complete. The oldest inhabitant was evident a patriot, and if the occasion demanded, he would no doubt have as readily asserted that all the archives of the Government were brought to this city in carpetbags by the Cabinet officers. The description which is given in Mr. Bradley's letter of the rooms which were provided for the use of one of the Executive Departments of the Government, the fact that only one building had been erected for the accommodation of the Executive Departments, although another was in course of erection, the extremely small civil list as compared with the present, and in general the comparatively slight volume of Government business, all seemingly confirm this popular impression of the insignificance of the removal of the capital to Washington.

The first Blue Book, which was printed in the year 1792, shows that the employees in the Government Departments numbered 134, exclusive of the heads of the Departments. The Navy Department was not then in existence, and the General Post-Office, with Timothy Pickering as Postmaster-General, is put down as having made no returns. The next Blue Book was sent to Congress by President Jefferson, January 12, 1802, and the number of Department employees is given as 126. The total amount paid in salaries when the transfer was made to Washington was $125,881. The employees for the first year in the new city, apportioned among the Departments, were as follows: State Department, 8 clerks; Treasury Department, 75; War Department, 17; Navy Department, 16, and Post-Office Department, 10.

The only account of an eyewitness of the arrival in this city of the Government effects of which I have any knowledge is found in a small volume published in 1866, in which Christian Hines gives his recollections of the early days of the Capital City. It is true that Mr. Hines wrote this book at the advanced age of 84, and it is but natural to suppose that in giving a description, unaided by a diary or other written data, of events which had happened sixty-four years before he would fall into some errors. He attempts to enumerate all the houses and their location which were standing in the year 1800, and of course he made mistakes.

It may be presumed, however, that his recollections of such an event as the transfer to this city of the National Government are fairly accurate. At any rate, his account is interesting as a contemporary description, especially in view of the fact that it is the only one in existence. It is a singular circumstance that the letter books and proceedings of the commissioners who were in charge of the erection of the public buildings and the preparation for the accommodation of the Government in the new city contain no reference whatever to the arrival of the representatives of the Government in this city. Mr. Hines's narrative of the removal is as follows:

> About this time (1800) the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington City. The vessels in which were brought the furniture, etc., landed and discharged their cargoes at Lear's wharf, and as the vessels were unladen their contents were carted away to the War and Treasury offices, the only two that were built at the time. Some of the furniture was stored away in the stone warehouse and afterwards taken away in wagons, it being too bulky to remove in carts. Wagons were rather scarce in Washington then, and our cart was engaged with others in removing the boxes of books, papers, etc. I still remember that many of the boxes were marked "Joseph Nourse, Register."

It will be noted that Mr. Hines uses the word "vessels," and does not say that "a single packet sloop" brought all the office furniture and records. Fortunately there is more substantial evidence of the extent of this removal than is afforded by the recollections of a man 84 years of age. The disbursements of that year, as recorded in the records of the Treasury Department, show that over $48,000 were expended to defray the expenses of the removal. If all the Government archives and office furniture were transported in a "single packet sloop," and there were only 54 officials, the cost of the removal must be classed as one of the most extravagant expenditures in the history of the Government.

While all the vouchers giving the details of this expenditure are no longer in existence, a sufficient number are preserved to indicate that this sum of money was actually expended for the purpose named. For example, there is an account with Israel Whelan, who held the office of purveyor of public supplies. This position was created under the theory which prevailed during the early years of this Government that as the Treasury Department was intrusted with the duty of raising the money

to meet the expenses of the Government, it should also have supervision over the expenditures. All supplies for the Army and the Navy and the Indians, and practically everything used by the Government, were purchased by the purveyor of public supplies. It seems that the work of removing the Government effects was intrusted to Mr. Whelan, and while all the vouchers for the money which he expended in the discharge of this duty can not now be found, there is recorded the following statement:

> Account of Israel Whelan. By amount of his expenditures from the 5th of June, 1800, to the 9th of February, 1801, for the wagons and charter hire of vessels [notice the plural number] employed in the transportation of the President's furniture and the records and furniture of the public offices from Philadelphia to the city of Washington, including various payments for carpenter work, porterage, and insurance, with his commission at 2½ per cent, $15,293.23.

This account was duly audited and finally approved February 12, 1801. It is evident from the wording of this account, as well as from the sum total expended, that "the single packet sloop" idea is hardly admissible. Independent of this evidence, it is reasonable to suppose that the accumulation of material and records belonging to the Government must have been at that period considerable. The Government had been in existence over ten years, and had succeeded to that of the Confederacy, with all the records of the war, the muster books, the account books, and the various State papers.

There is another item in the expense attending the removal which is still larger. The Government very justly and very properly defrayed all the expenses which the employees were subject to in consequence of the change in the location of the nation's Capital, as was done when the public offices were transferred from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., for a few weeks in the summer of 1799, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the former city. From the Cabinet officers down to the messengers in the various Departments, the cost of boxing up personal effects and traveling expenses of each employee and his family were paid out of the public Treasury. The entries of the expenses incurred on this account are duly recorded, and show an aggregate of $32,872.34.

In most cases the money seems to have been paid to the heads of Departments and bureaus, the amount being sufficient to cover the cost of the removal of all the employees in the respective bureaus and Departments. In addition, there were a number of personal accounts. Oliver Wolcott, then lately Secretary of the Treasury, received $510; Benjamin Stoddart, the Secretary of the Navy, $729; Charles Lee, the Attorney-General, $338; Samuel Meredith, the Treasurer of the United States, for himself and family, $516; and so the entries run on. The vouchers or bills accompanying these accounts have been lost, but fortunately one bill has been preserved, and may serve as a sample of all the rest. The bill, and it is a unique one, which was presented by John

Little, a clerk in the Register's office, and which was duly paid, read as follows:

For the following expenses attending the removal of himself and family, consisting of nine persons, from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Washington:

For expenses actually incurred in October, 1799, for procuring me a house in the city of Washington	$30.00
Carpenter's bill for making of boxes and cases for furniture, including boards, nails, and packing of same	96.00
Paid I. Irvine for the hire of a carriage for the removal of self and family, nine in number, from the city of Philadelphia to Washington.	100.00
Expenses on the road, six days	72.00
Paid D. Cochran for hauling furniture from Lear's store to my house	7.00
For board after our arrival in Washington until the house was put in repair to receive us	30.00
My official duty compelling me to remain in Philadelphia till the 1st of July, in order to complete the dividends for the payment of interest, I charge for board of self and family in Philadelphia after the shipment of my furniture until that day, deducting the difference of boarding my family and what it would have cost us in housekeeping	30.00
During the hurry generally attending a removal many incidental expenses occurred of which I kept no account. The damage occasioned by the removal of my furniture was considerable, which with cooperage, porterage from my house in Philadelphia to the wharf and other necessary expenses not enumerated would, upon a moderate computation, amount to	80.00
Total	445.00

It may be inferred that if Mr. John Little ever before in the course of his careful life omitted any detail, he certainly did not do so on this occasion when rendering his bill to the Government. It might also be added that his kind and paternal Government seems to have paid the bill without demurrer. It is evident from the accounts that the other clerks were treated with equal liberality, though why Mr. Little should have taken six days to come from Philadelphia to Washington, when Mr. Bradley states that he was two days in making the journey, is rather difficult to understand, except on the ground that Mr. Little's numerous family may have required more rest and recreation in traveling than the Assistant Postmaster-General. However, as the Government did not object to the charge at that time, it is hardly worth while to cavil at the bill at this late day.

While the records and furniture of the Government Departments were conveyed to this city by means of vessels, the Government employees traveled by private conveyances, or by stages which ran from Philadelphia to Baltimore and on to this city. It is probable that in most cases the arrangements for their accommodations were made prior to their coming here. As there were but comparatively few houses erected in this city at that time, the majority of the Government employees were obliged to go to Georgetown. The population of the city in 1800 was estimated to be about 3,000. A large proportion were artisans and

laborers engaged upon the public works. On May 15, 1800, there were 109 brick houses in the city and 253 frame houses. During the following year 84 brick houses and 111 frame houses were completed, and, including the unfinished structures, there was on November 15, 1801, a grand total of 721 houses in the city.

The only building that was then completed and ready for the occupancy of the Executive Departments of the Government was the Treasury Department building, which occupied the site of the south front of the present edifice. It was a plain, two-story structure of brick and stone, with an attic and basement, and contained 30 rooms. This building was destroyed by fire in 1833, and the ruins were removed to give place to the present structure, the erection of which was begun about that time.

The original building was in exterior appearance the counterpart of the old State Department, which was subsequently erected on the site of the present north front of the Treasury building, and was only removed within comparatively recent years.

A short time before the removal to Washington, the commissioners in charge of preparing the new city for the use of the Government began the erection of a building similar in appearance and size to the Treasury Office at the southwest corner of the White House grounds, but it was not ready for the occupancy of the clerks at the time of the removal. It was known as the War Office, and in later years was called the Navy Department building. The Treasury Department, which at that period was the largest and most important Department, and is probably so considered to-day, took possession of the building which had been erected for its use. The War Department leased a three-story house on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, nearly opposite a hotel kept by William O'Neal, whose daughter Peggy gained much notoriety during Jackson's administration.

The Post-Office Department, as Mr. Bradley states, occupied a building at the corner of Ninth and E streets. The other Departments probably secured quarters in leased buildings in the vicinity of the White House, and the habit which the Government formed at that early day of renting buildings for the accommodation of the Executive Departments, instead of erecting buildings, has continued to mark its policy ever since.

Owing to the limited accommodations which had been provided for the Government in the new city, a large proportion of the Government effects were stored in the stone warehouse which had been erected at the foot of Twenty-fifth street by Col. Tobias Lear, formerly a private secretary of General Washington. During the succeeding months of the summer the officials had an opportunity to recover from the confusion of the removal and to set going again the wheels of the machinery of the public business. President Adams made but a short visit at this time.

Congress convened in the new city November 17, or rather the 21st, when a quorum of both Houses was present, and the members of that

august body did not fare much better than the employees of the Executive Departments in respect to the accommodations which were provided. Only the north wing of the Capitol had been completed, and both bodies met in that portion of the building. An appropriation of $9,000 for the purchase of furniture for the use of the Houses of Congress had been made and liberal provision was allowed to the officers of Congress to defray the expenses of removal. Some $6,000 was spent in providing suitable furniture for the President's house, but it is evident from Mrs. Adams's letters that only a small proportion was in place when she arrived there in November.

The War Department officials had barely become located in the building on Pennsylvania avenue when a fire broke out and destroyed a large part of the records. The fire occurred in November, 1800, and in the following January the employees of the Treasury Department had a somewhat similar experience, although the flames, fortunately, were soon under control, and comparatively little damage was done.

These fires gave rise to a good deal of comment, and the Democratic party, which had just won a victory over the Federalists, was inclined to attribute their origin to some political motive on the part of their defeated opponents. A newspaper called the Cabinet, which had a short-lived existence, was at that time published in Washington, the editor being the son of Matthew Lyon, a member of the House from Vermont, who will be remembered as one of the principals in one of the most desperate personal encounters that ever took place on the floor of the House.

Mr. Lyon, jr., had no hesitation in saying in the columns of his paper that the fires in the Department buildings were deliberate attempts of the party then in power to destroy the records and thus cover up the evidence of its maladministration. In consequence of these charges a Congressional investigation was held, but the testimony showed that the fires were due to defective construction. This incident in some particulars is not without its modern counterpart, although it has never happened since that fires in the Government Department buildings have followed the political defeat of the dominant party and have given rise to similar suspicions.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE PERMANENT SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.[1]

By SAMUEL C. BUSEY, M. D.

In view of the contemplated commemoration, in 1900, of the removal of the seat of the Government from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Washington, a collation and review of the events which led up to and completed the establishment of "The permanent seat of the Government" on the river Potomac may add interest to that occasion and invite attention to some historic incidents and facts which seem to have been forgotten.

The title of this paper suggests the inquiry, Should the celebration to take place in 1900 commemorate the mechanical removal of the business affairs, books, papers, and chattels of the Government from Philadelphia to the city of Washington in 1800, or the establishment and occupancy of the permanent seat of the Government of the United States? And also the further inquiry, Did the Constitution or Congress, by the act of July 16, 1790, either by direction or implication, intend to found a capital city, or to acquire, locate, and define a district not exceeding 10 miles square for the "permanent seat of the Government?" The data herein cited will supply the answers to these inquiries.

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution gave to Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States."

By an act approved December 23, 1788, entitled "An act to cede to Congress a district ten miles square in this State for the seat of the Government of the United States," the State of Maryland directed that—

> The Representatives of this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New York on the first Wednesday of March next, be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, on behalf of this State, to cede to the Congress of the United States any district in this State, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

[1] Read before the Columbia Historical Society, November 6, 1899. Senate Doc. 62, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

The State of Virginia, in the act approved December 3, 1789, entitled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government," cites the considerations and advantages of a "situation for the seat of said Government" on the banks of the river Potomac, and in the second section enacts—

SEC. 2. That a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of this State, and in any part thereof as Congress may by law direct, shall be, and the same is, forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of the soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursnant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitntion of the Government of the United States.

These acts of cession by the legislatures of the States of Maryland and Virginia promoted the favorable consideration of the selection of the location of the permanent seat of the Government, which terminated in the approval of the following act of Congress, July 16, 1790:

AN ACT for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the operation of the laws of the State within the said district shall not be affected by the acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the President, survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district or territory under the limitations above mentioned; and the district so defined, limited, and located shall be deemed the district accepted by this act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States; and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year of one thousand eight hnndred, provide snitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President and for public offices of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That for defraying of the expenses of said purchases and buildings the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of land.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That prior to the first Monday in December next all offices attached to the seat of Government of the United States shall be removed to, and until the first said Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing to the present shall be held.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of Government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid; and all offices attached to the said seat of Government shall accordingly be moved thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere, and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imports and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

The record does not show any proceeding in pursuance of the act of July 16, 1790, until the appointment of three commissioners, by the issuance of letters patent, January 22, 1791, which reads as follows:

[SEAL.] GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States. To all who shall see these presents, greeting:*

Know you, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, skill, and diligence of Thos. Johnson and Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and David Stewart, of Virginia, I do, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the act entitled "An act for the establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," approved July 16, 1790, hereby appoint them, the said Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, and David Stewart, commissioners for surveying the district of territory accepted by the said act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and for performing such other offices as by law directed, with full authority for them, or any two of them, to proceed therein according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and authorities to the same of right appertaining to each of them, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States thereto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

The succeeding events passed so rapidly that one is forced to the conclusion that Washington, during the period of apparent inaction, from July 16, 1790, to January 22, 1791, had given the subject such consideration as his judgment approved, and had concluded, as set forth in his proclamation bearing date January 24, two days later than the issuance of the letters patent, to the effect that "after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of several situations," he declared where he would locate and how he would ascertain and define the boundary lines of the district "for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States." He had, furthermore, fixed the location and sketched the outline of a city, within the territory to be included within the survey, as shown by the following letter of Mr. Jefferson to the commissioners, dated Philadelphia, January 15, 1791:[1]

The President, thinking it would be better that the outline at least of the city, and perhaps Georgetown, should be laid down in the plat of the territory, I have the honor now to send it, and to desire that Major Ellicott may do it as soon as convenient, that it may be returned in time to be laid before Congress.

[1] Records Columbia Historical Society, vol. 2, p. 170. As Major Ellicott's appointment is dated February 2, 1791, the date of the letter of Mr. Jefferson must be an error. The correct date should be February 15 instead of January 15.

Next in order, following the issuance of the letters patent, is the proclamation of January 24, 1791, which reads as follows:

Whereas the general assembly of Maryland, by an act passed on the 23rd day of December, 1788, entitled "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State for the seat of the Government of the United States," did enact that the Representatives of the said State, in the House of Representatives in Congress of the United States appointed to assemble at New York on the first Wednesday in March then next ensuing, should be, and they were thereby, authorized and required on behalf of the said State, to cede to the Congress of the United States any district in the said State, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of Government of the United States.

And the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by act passed the 3d day of December, 1789, and entitled "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory, within this said State to the United States, in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government," did enact that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said State, and in any part thereof, as Congress might by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby, forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States, in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Government of the United States.

And the Congress of the United States, by their act passed on the 16 day of July, 1790, and entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States," authorized the President of the United States to appoint three commissioners to survey, under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds, to limit a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Potomac, at some place between the Eastern Branch and Conococheague, which district so to be located and limited was accepted by the said act of Congress as the district for the present seat of the Government of the United States.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner: That is to say, running from the court-house of Alexandria in Virginia, due southwest half a mile, and thence a due southeast course till it shall strike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment. Then beginning the first of the four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting Creek where the said southeast course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due northwest ten miles; thence the second line into Maryland due northeast ten miles: thence the third line due southeast ten miles, and thence the fourth line due southwest ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known that all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the State of Maryland and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of experiment which shall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of landing forming the upper cape of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due southwest, and no more, is now fixed upon and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited, and located for the said district, accepted by the said act of Congress for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous to such part or parts of the present location as is or shall be agreeable to law.

And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment, and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same which is hereinbefore directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

[SEAL.] GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A letter dated Philadelphia, February 2, 1791, is addressed by Mr. Jefferson, as follows:[1]

TO Major ELLICOTT:

You are desired to proceed by the first stage to the Federal territory on the Potomac for the purpose of making a survey of it. * * *

In this letter full directions are given in regard to the survey, and the wish is expressed that "it be made with all the dispatch possible."

To this Major Ellicott replies in a letter dated February 14, 1791:

SIR: I arrived at this town on Monday last, but the cloudy weather prevented any observations being made until Friday, which was fine. On Saturday the two first lines were completed. * * *

Thus may the date of the beginning of the survey of the Federal territory be fixed, approximately, for February 12, 1791, and the next day (Saturday the 13th) the date of completion of the initial lines to locate on Hunting Creek the point of beginning of the four experimental lines to mark the boundary of the district to become the permanent seat of the Government. Within these lines was included a part of the State of Virginia, not contemplated in the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, which was subsequently accepted and approved by the following amendatory act, approved March 3, 1791, entitled—

AN ACT to amend an act establishing a temporary seat of the Government of the United States.

That so much of the act entitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States" as requires that the whole of the district or territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located on the river Potomac for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, shall be located above the mouth of the Eastern Branch be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that it shall be lawful for the President to make any part of the said territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria; and the territory so included shall form a part of the district, not exceeding ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the same had been within the purview of the above-recited act: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwise than on the Maryland side of the River Potomac, as required by the aforesaid act.

[1] Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 2, p. 170.

Ellicott continued in charge of the survey and marking with boundary stones the outlines of the Federal territory, which he reported completed January 1, 1793.

On March 11, 1791, Maj. Peter Charles L'Enfant wrote to Mr. Jefferson from Georgetown, informing him of his arrival there in obedience to the following order from Mr. Jefferson, dated March, 1791:

SIR: You are desired to proceed to Georgetown, where you will find Mr. Ellicott employed in making a survey and map of the Federal territory. The especial object of asking your aid is to have drawings of the particular grounds most likely to be approved for the site of the Federal town and buildings. You will, therefore, be pleased to begin on the Eastern Branch, and proceed from thence upwards, laying down the hills, valleys, morasses, and the waters between that, the Potomac, the Tiber, and the road leading from Georgetown to the Eastern Branch, and the whole with certain fixed points of the map Mr. Ellicott is preparing. Some idea of the height of the hills above the base on which they stand would be desirable. For necessary assistance and expenses be pleased to apply to the mayor of Georgetown, who is written to on the subject. I will beg the favor of you to mark to me your progress about twice a week—say every Wednesday and Saturday evening—that I may be able in proper time to draw attention to some other objects which I have not at this moment sufficient information to define.[1]

In his letter of notification of arrival at Georgetown L'Enfant[2] refers to a hasty and partial exploration of the site made on horseback, in which he states that the part between the river and Ferry road, connecting Georgetown with the ferry across the Eastern Branch, the course of which is not stated, presents "a situation most advantageous to run streets and prolong them on a grand scale and for distant points of view," and that other spots "seem to be less commendable for the establishment of a city * * * on that grand scale on which it ought to be planned." But after a more complete observation and study of the site, he sums up in his preliminary report to the President, delivered in writing upon his arrival in Georgetown March 28, 1791, his final conclusion in the following sentences:

Thus in every respect advantageously situated the Federal City would soon grow of itself, and spread as the branches of a tree does toward where they meet with most nourishment.

then the attractive local will lay all Round and at distance not beyond those limits wherein the which a City the Capital of an Extensive Empire may be deliniated.[3]

To L'Enfant is due the authorship of the designation Capital City. Mr. Jefferson had previously referred to the Federal City or Federal Town. Subsequently it was known as the Federal City by Washington and those who had occasion to refer to it, until it was named the "City of Washington" by the commissioners, September 9, 1791.

Washington arrived in Georgetown March 28, 1791, and the next day proceeded, in company with the three commissioners and the two sur-

[1] Pictures of the City of Washington in the Past, p. 108.
[2] Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 2, p. 150.
[3] Records of the Columbia Historical Society vol. 2, p. 30.

veyors, Ellicott and L'Enfant, to mark the metes and bounds of the site of the city. On the evening of the same day he effected an agreement with the landowners for the transfer of such portions of their property as he might desire for the Government, which agreement was signed March 30, 1791. Immediately after the execution of this agreement, on the same day, before leaving Georgetown, the President issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by proclamation bearing date the 24th day of Jan., of this present year, and in pursuance of certain acts of the States of Maryland and Virginia and the Congress of the United States, therein mentioned, certain lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighborhood of Georgetown, in Maryland, for the purpose of locating a part of the territory of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and a certain part was directed to be located within the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Potomac, and above the limits of the Eastern Branch, prescribed by the said act of Congress;

And Congress, by an amendatory act passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further authority to the President of the United States "to make any part of the said territory below the said limit and above the mouth of Hunting Creek a part of said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria;"

Now, therefore, for the purpose of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of ten miles square, in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress, I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say:

Beginning at Jones's Point, being the upper cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle in the outset of forty-five degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles, for the first line; then beginning again at the same Jones's Point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the first, across the Potomac ten miles, for the second line; thence from the termination of the said first and second lines, running two other lines of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern Branch aforesaid and the other the Potomac, and meeting each other in a point.

And I do accordingly direct the commissioners named under the authority of the said first-mentioned act of Congress to proceed forthwith to have the said four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds, defined and limited, and thereof to make due report, under their hands and seals; and the territory to be located, defined, and limited shall be the whole territory accepted by the said act of Congress as the district for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

In testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my own hand. Done at Georgetown aforesaid the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the independence of the United States the fifteenth.

[SEAL.]

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

L'Enfant continued the preparation of a plan of the city, which was presented completed to the President at Philadelphia, August 19, 1791, and by him accepted and approved, and subsequently, December 13, 1791, placed before the Senate and House of Representatives with the

statement that it was "the plan of a city that has been laid out within the district of 10 miles square which was fixed upon for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

Such is the story of the selection of the location for the permanent seat of the Government and the foundation of a city within the limits of the Federal territory. The word city, nor any reference to such a foundation, does not appear either in the provision of the Constitution or in the acts of cession of the States of Maryland and Virginia, the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, the amendatory act of March 3, 1791, the letters patent, proclamation of January 24, 1791, prescribing the method of fixing the beginning of the survey of the 10 miles square, at which point the corner stone was laid by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, April 15, 1791, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens; nor in any of the preliminary official acts relating to the location of the permanent seat of the Government, except in a letter of Jefferson to the commissioners, of January 15, 1791, in which occurs the reference to a sketch of the outline of a city. The designation "Capital City" appears first in a preliminary report of L'Enfant, bearing date March 26, 1791, but not in any other of the early official documents relating thereto. It may be that the authority granted to the commissioners by the act of July 16, 1790, "to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President, and for the public offices of the Government of the United States, and the provision in the amendatory act of March 3, 1791; that nothing herein contained shall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwise than on the Maryland side of the river Potomac, as required by the aforesaid act," may have, at least by implication, justified and impelled the acquisition and laying out of an area around and about the public buildings sufficient in extent to accommodate with residences and homes the officers and employees of the Government, and such a community of citizens and visitors as it was reasonable to suppose would seek a city in which were located the public buildings, and at which the high officials and dignitaries of the Government would reside. Its foundation is, perhaps, another and striking exemplification of the broad and astute wisdom and sagacity of Washington, but it was without authority of law, except by implication.

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution provides for the location and acceptance by Congress of a district not exceeding 10 miles square for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. Pursuant to the tenor and effect of this provision, the acts of cession of the States of Maryland and Virginia, the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, the letters patent, the amendatory act of March 3, 1791, and the proclamations of the President of January 24 and March 30, 1791, refer to the seat of the Government as a district, territory, tract, tract of territory or country not exceeding 10 miles square. The acts of Congress of May 6, 1796, and April 18, 1798, authorize "loans for the city of Washington, in the

District of Columbia." In the first of these acts the appellations "city of Washington" and "District of Columbia" appear for the first time in an act of Congress. The State of Virginia emphasizes the cession of a "tract of country, not exceeding 10 miles square, or any lesser quantity, * * * in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction *forever*, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon."

The district, territory, or tract of country was designated, probably first by Jefferson, the Federal Territory; subsequently, September 9, 1791, by the commissioners, the Territory of Columbia; and finally, by the act of Congress of May 6, 1796,[1] the District of Columbia, as such part as remains in possession of the United States is known to-day.[2] Pursuant to the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, and to the amendatory act of March 3, 1791, and to the proclamation of the President of January 24, 1791, the District of Columbia became the permanent seat of the Government on and after the first Monday of December, 1800, and the part of the said 10 miles square now known as the District of Columbia must now be, as it has been since the act of retrocession in 1846, the permanent seat of the Government. By the act of retrocession Virginia recovered and continues to hold possession of such part of the original Federal Territory as lies on the Virginia side of the River Potomac, notwithstanding the cession of such territory was made "in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction" forever.

In support of the contention that the District of Columbia is "the permanent seat of the Government," the following data from the annals of the Sixth Congress may be cited:

In his address to the Senate and House of Representatives delivered December 3, 1799, the President refers to the transfer of the seat of the Government from Philadelphia "to the district chosen for its permanent seat." In the response of the House of Representatives to his address, reference is made to this district as the permanent seat of the Government.

In his address to both Houses of Congress delivered in this city November 22, 1800, President Adams congratulated "the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their Government," and submitted to Congress the consideration whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, which he denominated "the capital of a great nation," should be immediately exercised. In its reply to this address the House of Representatives declared that "a consideration of those powers which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget that in exercising these powers a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of America."

At the time of the cession and acceptance of the territory it was

[1] Probably quoted from the act of Maryland, passed December 28, 1793.

[2] Pictures of the City of Washington in the Past, p. 36.

known to Congress, as it was to the President, that the towns of Alexandria and Georgetown and the village settlements of Carrollsburg and Hamburg were located within the limits of the district aforesaid, but no reference is made to these towns or villages in connection with the foundation of a new city, except the statement of Ellicott in his letter of February 14, 1791, from Alexandria, that the inhabitants "are truly rejoiced at the prospect of being included in the Federal district," and of Washington in his letter from Richmond, April 12, 1791, to the commissioners, that the inclusion of Georgetown within the limits of the Federal city would "render the plan more comprehensive, beneficial, and promising, drawing the center of the Federal city nearer to the present town." At a later date, probably about the close of his first term, Washington, in a letter to Arthur Young, expressed the opinion that "the Federal city in the year 1800 will become the seat of the General Government of the United States."

It is worthy of note in this connection that the initial form of government of the permanent seat of the Government was a commission of three persons, appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate, subject to his direction and supervision and removal at his pleasure. To all intents and purposes it was a government by the President, without the restraints and limitations of law, except as might be necessary to legalize acts already accomplished. This form of government continued in force until abolished by the act of May 1, 1801, which created the office of superintendent, charged with various additional duties. Congress, by the acts of May 6, 1796, and April 18, 1798, provided for loans for the use of the city of Washington and the payment of the same with funds to be raised by the sale of lots in said city, and by the act of February 27, 1801, divided the District of Columbia into the counties of Washington and Alexandria, but did not make the city of Washington a body politic until May 3, 1802, by the "Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia," which is, perhaps, logically and legally the inaugural date and year of the city of Washington, and certainly as a body corporate. Previous to this date, but after the removal of the permanent seat of the Government, Congress passed several laws concerning the District of Columbia which were general in their application to the entire territory.

Pursuant to the tenor and intent of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, Congress by the act of July 16, 1790, directed a survey to define by proper metes and bounds "the district for the permanent seat of the Government," and provided for the erection within the limits of said district of "suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the Government," and furthermore, that, "on the first Monday in December, in the year of one thousand eight hundred, the seat of Government of the United States,

shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid; and all offices attached to said seat of Government shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall after the said date, cease to be exercised elsewhere."

By the act of April 24, 1800, the President was authorized to anticipate the removal of "the various offices belonging to the several Executive Departments of the United States" to the city of Washington. Appropriations were made for the purchase of furniture for the "house erected in the city of Washington for the accommodation of the President" and for the "apartments which are to be occupied in the Capitol at said city" by the two Houses of Congress, and also for the pavement of streets for the comfort and convenience of members of Congress in the city of Washington. By the act of May 13, 1800, Congress directed that a session should "be held at the city of Washington," to commence on the third Monday of November next ensuing. In neither of these acts is the city of Washington designated or referred to as the Capital City, nor is section 6 of the act of July 16, 1790, repealed or altered, except so far as may be implied by the authority granted to the President to anticipate, at his pleasure, the removal of the "various offices * * * before the time heretofore appointed by law for such removal." The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned its last session at Philadelphia to reassemble at Washington, February 4, 1801.

Congress has erected public buildings outside of the original limits of the city of Washington, as, for instance, the buildings for the Observatory, Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, St. Elizabeth Asylum, and Soldiers' Home, and no one will contest the power of Congress to authorize the construction of a residence for the President beyond such limits. Congress has also appropriated large sums of money for repair, improvement, and extension of roadways, and for the purchase of a large tract of land for a public park outside of such limits, and recently, by the highway act, provided for the extension of the streets and avenues of the city to the utmost limits of the District of Columbia. Such facts are significant of the intention of Congress to maintain "the permanent seat of the Government" as defined by the Constitution and initial act of Congress of July 16, 1790. Perhaps not less significant of popular judgment is the recent establishment within the territory of Columbia of several institutions of learning which seek to expand and to elevate the standard of the educational facilities of the permanent seat of the Government.

There must be, at least, a technical if not a legal distinction between the transfer of the seat of the Government and the removal of the offices attached thereto, upon which, in connection with the data cited, must rest the contention that the said District, not the city of Washington, is now the permanent seat of the Government. The Constitution created a nation with a government constituted of three coordinate departments,

the executive, judicial, and legislative, to each of which were assigned special functions. The officers attached to the seat of Government were subordinate appurtenances made necessary for the proper and complete evolution and execution of these functions. The transfer of the Government to its permanent seat must therefore have been a more imposing and dignified event than the travel and conveyance, overland and coastwise, of the holders of the offices, with their packages and boxes of books, accounts, papers, and chattels, from a temporary to the permanent seat of the Government. The transfer of the Government was not complete until the departments were in actual and entire cooperation at the permanent seat, which could not be accomplished before the assembling of Congress on the first Monday in December, 1800, the day fixed by the initial act of July 16, 1790, at which time all the offices attached to the seat of the Government should cease to be exercised elsewhere.

LOCATING THE CAPITAL.[1]

By Gaillard Hunt.

The two measures which aroused the most heated discussion in the First Congress under the Constitution provided the one for the public credit and the other for a permanent seat of the Federal Government. The former took the shape of a bill, which Alexander Hamilton had drawn up, funding the Federal debt, and assuming the debts which the several States had contracted during the Revolutionary war. To the assumption of these debts, as they stood, there soon developed a bitter antagonism. It was based upon two chief arguments: First, that it was an invasion of State prerogatives for the General Government to levy taxes to pay debts which the States separately had contracted; and, second, that it was unfair that those States whose debts were not embarrassing should be obliged to share the burdens of States whose debts were large.

Among the Representatives most strongly opposed to the measure were Alexander White and Richard Bland Lee, both of Virginia. The debt of their State had been reduced, was funded at 6 per cent, and the interest was being regularly paid. That Virginia should share in the larger obligations of less cautious States was, therefore, thought to be a manifest injustice. As the debate on the measure proceeded, it assumed a threatening tone. Lee said, if the General Government assumed the State debts due to individuals, the measure would be so evidently partial that he dreaded the consequences, and White declared "it would lessen the influence of the States; they would be reduced to a degree lower than they should be, while, at the same time, the General Government would be elevated on their ruin." The assumption bill was defeated April 12, 1790, in committee of the whole, by a vote of 31 to 29, and in consequence the whole funding scheme was in danger of total collapse. This condition of affairs was followed by the most violent excitement, and although Congress met from day to day, the opposing factions could transact but little business together.

It was more important that the public credit should be provided for than that the capital should be located in any particular spot, for upon

[1] From the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1895, pp. 289-295.

the former depended the financial standing of the new nation in the eyes of the world, while the latter was a measure of purely domestic concern. The two, however, had no connection with one another; yet, by a system since come to be known as "logrolling," they became involved. The Eastern members of Congress desired the passage of the assumption bill, but had no hope, for geographical reasons, of obtaining the capital. The members from the Middle States, on the other hand, were determined, if possible, that the seat of the Federal Government should be permanently located either at Philadelphia or in that neighborhood. The two sections, therefore, effected a combination of their interests, and it was rendered only barely unsuccessful by the strenuous opposition of the South. But Virginia and Maryland conceived that they also had claims to the capital, and their respective legislatures had already taken steps to procure it.

On December 27, 1788, before Congress had come together, the general assembly of Virginia passed resolutions offering 10 miles square of any portion of the State for the new Federal city which the Constitution provided for, and White laid these resolutions before the national House of Representatives May 15, 1789. On the following day Seney, of Maryland, offered a similar act from the legislature of his State. Maryland and Virginia were not, however, in hostile rivalry in their efforts to obtain the Federal district. They contemplated its location on the banks of the Potomac, and calculated upon jointly profiting in consequence. On December 10, 1789, the general assembly of Virginia informed the general assembly of Maryland that it would advance $120,000 toward the erection of public buildings in the new Federal city, if it should be located on the Potomac, provided Maryland would advance three-fifths of that sum, and at the November session, 1790, the Maryland assembly appropriated $72,000 for the purpose.

On December 3, 1789, the general assembly of Virginia passed an act reciting that the seat of the General Government should occupy a central location, "having regard as well to population, extent of territory, and a free navigation to the Atlantic Ocean, through the Chesapeake Bay, as to the most direct and ready communication with our fellow-citizens on the Western frontier." The banks of the Potomac, above tidewater, it was added, seemed to combine all these considerations, and, therefore, a location of 10 miles square or less in that region was offered.

Lee had anticipated in Congress this action of the State by introducing, on September 3, a resolution, "That a place, as nearly central as a convenient communication with the Atlantic Ocean and an easy access to the Western territory will permit, ought to be selected and established as the permanent seat of the Government of the United States." This was seconded by Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and supported by James Madison, who contended, in the face of much opposition, that the Potomac River region answered the requirements more satisfactorily than any

other place. A little later Lee offered another resolution, coming out in terms for the banks of the Potomac. It soon became evident, however, that the combination, which was not strong enough to carry the assumption bill a few months later, was strong enough at this time to defeat the bill locating the capital in the South, for the House decided that the capital should be located on the banks of the Susquehanna River. The bill was sent to the Senate September 22, and came back September 26, with the location changed to Germantown, Pa., and this was accepted by the House with an unimportant amendment, which threw the bill back for further action by the Senate. There other business interposed, and it died when it was upon the very verge of final adoption.

It was at this juncture that Jefferson gave his famous dinner party. He tells the story in his Anas:

> As I was going to the President's one day, I met him [Hamilton] in the street. He walked me backward and forward before the President's door for half an hour. He painted pathetically the temper into which the Legislature had been wrought, the disgust of those who were called the creditor States, the danger of the secession of their members, and the separation of the States. He observed that the members of the Administration ought to act in concert; that though this question was not in my Department, yet a common duty should make it a common concern; that the President was the center on which all administrative questions ultimately rested, and that all of us should rally around him; and that, the question having been lost by a small majority only, it was probable that an appeal from me to the judgment and discretion of some of my friends might effect a change in the vote, and the machine of Government, now suspended, might be again set into motion. I told him that I was really a stranger to the whole subject; not having yet informed myself of the system of finances adopted, I knew not how far this was a necessary sequence; that undoubtedly, if its rejection endangered a dissolution of our Union at this incipient stage, I should deem that the most unfortunate of all consequences, to avert which all partial and temporary evils should be yielded. I proposed to him, however, to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two; bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail, by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which was to save the Union.
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> The discussion took place. I could take no part in it but an exhortatory one, because I was a stranger to the circumstances which should govern it. But it was finally agreed that, whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the Union and of concord among the States was more important, and that therefore it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded, to effect which some members should change their votes. But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been propositions to fix the seat of government either at Philadelphia or at Georgetown, on the Potomac, and it was thought that by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently afterwards, this might, as an anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure also. So two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but White with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes, and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point. In doing this, the influence he had established over the Eastern members, with the agency of Robert Morris with those of the Middle States, effected his side of the engagement, and so the assumption was passed,

and twenty millions of stock divided among favored States and thrown in as pabulum to the stock-jobbing herd.

Hamilton performed his part of the bargain first. On July 9, 1790, by a vote of 32 yeas to 29 nays, the House passed the bill locating the capital on the banks of the Potomac River, between the Eastern Branch and Conococheague Creek. It went through the Senate in due course, and was signed by the President a few days later.

The final outcome did not give general satisfaction. The East and the South were generally in opposition on most subjects, and this was no exception to the rule, and the Middle States were only partially placated by the fact that Congress would sit at Philadelphia for ten years after leaving New York. Moreover, it was known that there had been a bargain, and this fact was freely condemned. Whether or not it was an immoral bargain is hard for us to decide. Hamilton's fears of disruption of the Union, unless the deadlock in the House was broken, were real, and had foundation in a dangerous situation, for the opening stage in the experiment of the new Government was not the time for straining its strength. White, and Carroll and Lee, who changed their votes against the assumption bill, did so probably with the honest desire of lessening the tension, but they received a *quid pro quo* for doing it.

The dissatisfaction with the location found expression in much jeering, and a great deal of cheap humor was expended over the strange name Conococheague. Thus, a servant girl in New York is supposed to be writing to a friend, and says of her master:

> In fact, he would rather saw timber or dig,
> Than see them remove to Conococheague,
> Where the houses and kitchens are yet to be framed,
> The trees to be felled, and the streets to be named.

Another, and even worse doggerel, represents Virginia as saying to Massachusetts:

> Ye grave, learned asses, so fond of molasses,
> You're fairly outwitted, you're fairly outwitted;
> With this Georgetown notion—oh, dear, what a potion!
> In the teeth you'll be twitted, in the teeth you'll be twitted.

To which Massachusetts replies:

> The Union you'd sever for sake of your river,
> And give up assumption, and give up assumption;
> There's White, and there's Lee, and there's Maryland G.,
> Wise men all of gumption, wise men all of gumption;
> Then there's Daniel Carroll, who looks like a barrel,
> Of Catholic faith, sir! of Catholic faith, sir!
> He swore he was true; but the bung, sir, it flew,
> And went off in a breath, sir! went off in a breath, sir!

The Conococheague is a little creek draining Franklin County, Pa., and running through Washington County, Md. It reaches the Potomac at the village of Williamsport, fully 80 miles distant from the mouth of the Eastern Branch. Under the law, the President was free to make choice of any ten miles square between the two points, so that it is a fact beyond

dispute that the responsibility, or credit, for the location of the city that bears his name rests wholly upon Washington. He seems never to have contemplated planting it near the Conococheague, but started his surveys at the extreme eastern boundary permitted by the law. In locating the city itself he hesitated between lands adjacent to Georgetown and those at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, but finally decided in favor of the former after a series of aggravating negotiations with the landowners. They held their property at exorbitant prices, and were finally brought to terms only after Washington had himself come upon the scene and opened negotiations with them personally.

For the boundaries of the District the proclamation of January 24, 1791, prescribed "four lines of experiment," beginning at Hunting Creek, on the Virginia shore, just below Alexandria, and embracing a portion of territory beyond the Eastern Branch, and consequently not included in the law. An additional act, remedying this difficulty, was passed March 3, 1791. The later proclamation, defining the boundaries of the new District, was drafted by Jefferson, in his own hand, when he was in Georgetown. It was dated March 20, was read by Washington at Mount Vernon, all that had been inserted in it about the erection of public buildings was stricken out, and it was returned to be engrossed for the President's signature. It bore final date March 30, the great seal being affixed at Georgetown.

The capital having been finally hatched out, the story of its growth is like nothing so much as the story of The Ugly Duckling. When it first peeped forth among the the family of cities, the whole flock cried out in disapproval. "What sort of a duck are you?" they said; "you are exceedingly ugly!" And they all flew out and "bit him in the neck." The new city was absolutely without friends. John Melish, an Englishman, who visited it early in the century, declared that he had traveled a good way into it before he saw it; that it had "more the appearance of a thickly-settled country than a city." The poet Moore called it:

> This famed metropolis, where fancy sees
> Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees.

And John Randolph of Roanoke dubbed Pennsylvania avenue "The great Serbonian bog."

As the city grew apace it grew uglier. "The ducks pecked him, the chickens beat him, and the girl who fed the poultry kicked him with her feet." A Bostonian, in the elegant Atlantic Monthly, pronounced it, in 1861, a "paradise of paradoxes, a great, little, splendid, mean, extravagant, poverty-stricken barrack for soldiers of fortune and votaries of folly;" and Émile Molezieux, in 1874, said it was a strange scattering of pompous monuments and very simple houses. An American woman said it was "the most disappointing, disheartening conglomerate that ever shocked the pride or patriotism of order-loving, beauty-worshiping woman."

Exactly when this hard winter of abuse terminated is not of consequence, but it was not more than fifteen years ago. The change was sudden and its coming was foreseen by few, but it was unmistakable when it came. The "'ugly duckling' felt the warm sun shining and heard the lark singing, and saw that all around was beautiful spring." He was recognized for the first time as a swan among cities, and now the cry has gone up that "the new one is the most beautiful of all."

[Authorities: Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia, Vols. XII and XIII; Annals of Congress, Vols. I and II; Writings of Thomas Jefferson (Ford), Vols. I and V; McMaster's History of the People of the United States; Travels in the United States, 1806–1811, by John Melish; The Atlantic Monthly; Souvenirs d'une Mission aux États-Unis d'Amérique, by Émile Molezieux; Laws of Maryland; The Washington Sketch Book, by "Viator" (J. B. Varnum, jr.); Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Third Series, XI–XII; The Magazine of American History; MS. proclamation and drafts, Department of State.]

SKETCH OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: WITH LIST OF WASHINGTON CITY OFFICIALS.[1]

By W. B. Bryan.

A complete list of the members of the city councils and of the other principal officers of the local government of Washington City from its organization down to the present time does not exist. In the manuscript records of the city and in the printed collections of the laws of the corporation and the proceedings of the legislative assembly may be found the names of those who have served the city either in legislative or executive capacities, but such records are not only deficient but they are not easily accessible, and complete collections of the acts of the city councils are few in number. Through the efforts of Mr. William Tindall, who has been the secretary of the Board of District Commissioners since the organization of that form of government, the entire number (1802–1871) of the acts of the city councils may be found at the District office, and there is also another collection in the Library of Congress. I know of no other full sets in this city, and it is growing more difficult to get together these yearly annals of our city fathers during the period when Washington had a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council.

They were published annually in pamphlet form, and it appears that some years small editions were issued, and in consequence the acts of the councils for those years have now become very scarce. In addition to the laws, lists of the names of the officers of the corporation were frequently printed, and during the later years it was the custom to add as an appendix the annual reports or statements of some of the city officers. From the manuscript records of the city government, as well as from the pamphlet editions of the ordinances, Mr. Andrew Rothwell, the compiler of one of the digests of the local laws which was published in 1833, gathered the names of the principal officers of the corporation, including those of the members of the city councils, and placed them in an appendix to the digest.

[1] Read before the Columbia Historical Society April 4, 1898. Printed as Senate Doc. 238, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. Revised to date.

The list contains the names of the first officers of the city and the members of the first council, who were appointed and chosen in the year 1802, and also of each successive year down to 1833. This feature of the Rothwell Digest is rather conspicuous, for the reason that it was never attempted before and has not since been repeated. Although more than sixty-seven years have elapsed since the book came from the press, and mayors and councils succeeded each other under the old corporate form of government for forty years, and two forms of government have followed, yet it is impossible to learn the names of those who were actively identified with the municipal life of the city during that long period except by patient search through scattered records and books.

It is true that a few years ago Mr. William Tindall prepared a useful handbook, giving information about the government of the District, including a list of the mayors and members of the legislative assembly under the Territorial form of government and the names of those who have served as District Commissioners.[1] Information of similar scope is printed in the almanac annually issued by the Evening Star, but in neither case are the names of the members of the city councils included. I have thought, therefore, it would not only be of interest but of value to compile from the numerous sources a complete roster of the principal officers of the local government from its organization down to the present day, and of those who have served the city in the local legislative bodies. The list is appended.

In this connection it seems appropriate to give a sketch, which will be in outline only, of the various forms of government Congress has bestowed upon the District. I do not propose at this time to discuss the larger phase of the subject, namely, the adaptability of these governmental agencies to the needs of the community and the success of each in attaining the objects sought for in establishing a government for a city. These forms of local government have neither been numerous nor complicated. For the first sixty-nine years of the city's life a mayoralty government existed here, of a type that in a general way was not dissimilar to those which were established in other cities at that time. Succeeding this was a system which was based on that provided for the Territories of the United States, but which was modified to meet local requirements, and this in turn gave place to the present form of government by commissioners.

As is well known to all who have even a slight knowledge of the history of the District, the Constitution of the United States gave to Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation over such a district, not exceeding 10 miles square, that might by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of

[1] The District of Columbia, William Tindall, 36 pp., Washington, D. C., 1889.

government for the United States. The States of Virginia and Maryland passed acts ceding to the General Government such land within their respective borders as might be chosen for such a purpose. By a bill which became a law January 16, 1790, and an amendatory act at a later date, this District was selected as a seat of government, then including, however, the town and county of Alexandria, which were ceded back to Virginia by Congress in 1846.

It was further provided that the public offices should not be removed to the new location, nor Congress begin its sessions there, until the year 1800, and that on the first Monday of September of that year the seat of government should, by a virtue of the act, be transferred to this District. Another section of the law provided that "the operations of the laws of the States within such District shall not be affected by this acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

The act of cession adopted by the Virginia legislature stipulated that the jurisdiction of the laws of the State should not cease until Congress, having accepted the cession, should by law provide for the government. A similar provision was incorporated by the Maryland legislature in the law which was enacted December 19, 1791, ratifying the cession. The absolute jurisdiction over the land included within the bounds of the new territory was, therefore, ceded by the two States, and such jurisdiction was accepted by the United States. Not only were existing laws of both States continued in operation within the new District, but the respective States enacted new laws with special reference to this locality and for the benefit of its citizens, "for," as it was expressed in the Maryland law, "many temporary provisions will be necessary till Congress exercise the jurisdiction and government over the said territory." After the passage by Congress of the law of July 16, 1790, which accepted the cession of land, there was no other legislative action taken by that body relating to the District until some months after November 22, 1800, when the new locality was occupied as the capital city of the United States.

It will probably not be considered that the real force of this statement is diminished by the fact that Congress in 1796, and again in 1798, passed laws authorizing a loan for the purpose of completing the buildings begun in the new city for the use of Congress and the Executive Departments, and again, in the spring of 1800, a law was passed while Congress was still in Philadelphia in regard to the removal of the public offices to the new city, and which, among other provisions, directed that footways be made in the city for the greater facility of communication between the various Departments and offices of the Government. In neither case, it must be admitted, was the local legislation either elaborate or important.

In addition to endowing the new District with a body of laws which the inhabitants were living under as citizens of Maryland and Virginia,

Congress in accepting the territory authorized the President to appoint three commissioners to survey and define the bounds of the District. Authority was given to the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the river for the use of the United States and to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, the President, and for the public offices. No appropriation of money was made to enable the commissioners to carry out these instructions, but in lieu thereof, in the language of the act, "for the purpose of defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money."

This was apparently looked upon as ample authority for the commissioners to prosecute the great work of founding in the wilderness, as it was termed, a city for the nation's capital. At any rate, there was no further legislation on the part of Congress in relation to the District for more than ten years ensuing. The legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, however, as stated, did not neglect the District, and from each legislative body during that period emanated a number of laws enacted with special reference to the needs of the District. These bodies were, so to speak, the first legislature of the District, and as in the days of the humble beginnings of the nation's capital, such a plenitude of legislative wisdom was furnished as might be found not merely in the legislature of one State, but of two, it ought not, perhaps, be regarded as surprising that now in these later days of the prosperity and power of the capital city Congress should seem to look upon all other lawmaking agencies as incompetent for the task of managing the affairs of this city and to have taken upon itself the government.

When Maryland ratified the cession of the land to the United States by an act which was passed a few months after its acceptance by the General Government, sections were inserted for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of land in the new city, so as, for example, to permit the transfer of the property of minors and others under the agreement made between certain property holders of the land included within the bounds of the city and the commissioners of the city; also to permit foreigners to own real estate in the District. The law also established what was practically the forerunner of the office of the recorder of deeds of the District, by authorizing the city commissioners to appoint a clerk for recording deeds of lands, and this clerk was required to deliver to the commissioners, or their successors, or such person or persons as Congress shall appoint, all books in his possession.

He was allowed the same fee for recording land transfers as those allowed clerks of county courts. The same Maryland law also provided a lien law for the District, and its intent, as is that of the existing law, was to secure builders against loss for labor and material.

The law also conferred upon the commissioners of the city certain powers, which they were to exercise until Congress should assume the

jurisdiction and government in the District. They were given the right, for example, to license the building of wharves; to make building regulations, with proper penalties for violations, to be recovered by action before a justice of the peace and disposed of as a donation for the benefit of the city. The commissioners were also authorized to "grant licenses for retailing distilled spirits" within the limits of the city, but not "in less quantity than 10 gallons to the same person."

By other laws, which the Maryland legislature continued to enact until after the year 1798, authority was given to individuals named to erect a bridge over the Potomac, and one over the Eastern Branch, to establish a bank and an insurance company, and to give authority for making an addition to Georgetown.

The legislature of Virginia was not quite so prolific in District legislation during this period as her sister State, but this is readily explained by the fact that the conditions in the new city, which was located in the Maryland portion of the District, called for most of the new legislation. Among these, as illustrating the extent to which minor details of District needs were considered by the Virginia legislators, and the same is shown by the enactments of the Maryland legislature, bills were passed for regulating streets in Alexandria and for extending the limits of that town; for increasing the capital stock of the bank of Alexandria, and for the purpose of incorporating a marine insurance company and a library company, both for Alexandria.

In addition to the legislative interest manifested in the District during this period of ten years by both the Virginia and Maryland legislatures, the territory included within the bounds of the ten-mile square was not without local government. Georgetown had a corporate government, and so had Alexandria. The governing body in the territory lying east of the river and outside of the limits of Georgetown, including the site of the city, was what was known as the levy court. As the existence of this agency for the management of local public affairs, at least in the county of Washington, continued down to the period of the establishment of the Territorial form of government in the District, and is, therefore, within the recollection of a large proportion of the citizens, a brief sketch of this court, as it existed from the foundation of the District, will not be out of place.

As constituted by the Maryland laws the levy court was composed of seven members, selected by the governor of the State, with the advice of the council, from those annually commissioned as justices of the peace. The function of the court was to assess property, collect the taxes, look after repairs to roads and the construction and repair of county public buildings, take care of bridges, make allowances for the support of the poor, appoint constables, overseers, etc. The appointment of the members of the court was vested by the law of February 27, 1801, in the President of the United States, and, by what was called

the charter of the city of 1848, the President was authorized by Congress to increase the membership of the court from seven to eleven, by the appointment of four members to represent the city of Washington.

An elaborate act of Congress became a law March 3, 1863, defining the powers and duties of the levy court. This law provided that the court should consist of nine members, appointed for a term of three years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five were to be residents of the county, three of Washington, and one of Georgetown, and the court was thus constituted when its career was closed as above stated.

In the territory west of the Potomac and lying outside the corporate limits of Alexandria a governmental agency existed that was somewhat similar to the levy court in the county of Washington, but the Virginia institution was more than a mere board of assessors.

It was known as the county court and, like the levy court of Maryland, was composed of the justices of the peace of the county. These officials were appointed by the governor of Virginia, with the advice of the privy council. The county court had judicial functions, and instead of making the assessment of property and superintending the use of public money thus raised, as was done by the levy court of Maryland, the county court of Alexandria County appointed commissioners to perform those duties. The sheriff and coroner were also appointed by the court, and it heard all legal presentments, criminal prosecutions, suits in common law and in chancery when the amount involved was not more than $20.

The States of Virginia and Maryland continued to exercise legislative jurisdiction in the District until more direct Federal control was assumed, than was provided by the act of January 16, 1790. The public offices were opened in the new city June 15, 1800, and Congress, in accordance with a resolution passed at the former session, convened there the 22d of November in the year 1800. A few months later the National Legislature enacted a law in regard to the District, which was practically the first since 1790, and that was one providing a judicial system for the District. The law was approved the 27th of February, 1801, and it is held that from that time the National Government began the exercise of the power granted by the Constitution of exclusive legislation in the District occupied as the seat of government.[1] From that time down to the present all laws relating to the District have come from Congress and from no other source.

By the provisions of the act of February 27, 1801, above referred to, the District was divided into two counties, one comprising all the part lying on the east side of the Potomac, to be known as Washington County, and the other to include all the portion on the west side of the river, to be known as Alexandria County. A circuit court was estab-

[1] Van Ness *v.* Bank of United States, 13 Peters' Rep., 19.

lished and authority was given for the appointment of a United States marshal, a district attorney, a register of wills, a judge of the orphans' court; and, in addition, justices of the peace, to be appointed by the President.

The law further provided that all indictments should be in the name of the United States. The clause in the law of 1790 continuing in force the laws of Maryland and Virginia was again repeated, and throughout the act constant reference is made of existing laws of these States, and it is stipulated that such laws are to remain in force.

With this provision for the new territory Congress rested content for more than a year. The affairs of the new city, then chiefly relating to the management of the public property, were still under control of a board of commissioners consisting of three members, but by an act approved May 1, 1802, the board of commissioners was abolished and its duties transferred to a superintendent. Following closely upon this legislation came a measure which gave corporate existence to the community, termed in the act "the inhabitants of the city of Washington," and who, according to the census of 1800, numbered 3,210 souls.

Adopting the division of the city into three wards made by the levy court, the act of May 3, 1802, further provided that the officers of the corporation should consist of a mayor, appointed annually by the President of the United States, and a council of twelve members, elected annually by ballot. There was no limitation placed upon the President's choice of a person to fill the principal office in the corporation other than that he must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city prior to his appointment. The length of time of residence was not specified, but this provision might be looked upon as a very slight recognition of the principle of home rule.

In the same indefinite manner it was stipulated that the members of the council must be residents of the city, but this uncertainty came to an end when the qualifications of those entitled to vote were enumerated. It was provided that the members of the city council should be elected by ballot on a general ticket by the male white inhabitants of full age who had resided twelve months in the city, and in addition there was inserted a property qualification which limited the right of suffrage to those who had paid taxes the year preceding the elections being held.

A curious feature of the new city government was the requirement that the second chamber of five members should be chosen from "the whole number of councilors, elected by their joint ballot." The powers of the corporation were specified in detail, and ranged from the imposition and collection of taxes to the regulating of chimney sweeps. The mayor had the veto power, but his adverse action could be overridden by three-fourths vote of both chambers of the city council. He had, perhaps, the more important power of appointing all officers under the corporation.

This first city charter, as it has been frequently called, was to remain in force for two years from "the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next Congress thereafter," but "no longer," as it was expressed in the act somewhat curtly. The two years had not expired when Congress, by an act which was approved February 24, 1804, extended the charter for fifteen years, with certain modifications. In the first place, the system of choosing the entire body of the city council on one ticket and subsequently making a division into two chambers by the action of the members was changed, and it was provided that the city council should consist of two chambers, each of which to be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots.

Some additions were made to the powers conferred upon the corporation by the first charter, and among these were the right to license ordinaries or taverns, to restrain or prohibit tippling houses, and to provide for the establishment and superintendence of public schools. The dignity of the corporation was asserted by a clause to the effect that the levy court should no longer have the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington. The corporation, however, as already shown, had been given the power to levy taxes when it was established.

No other change or addition was made in the form of government or in the rights and powers of the corporation. It may not be uninteresting to note in this connection that about this period Congress passed laws amending the charters of both Alexandria and Georgetown. By these instruments the right to vote was restricted to citizens who owned property. The charter of Alexandria limited the franchise to those who had freehold estates, while that of Georgetown, like the charter of Washington, provided that citizens who paid taxes had the right to vote. In both cases the mayor was elected by the common council, and all corporation officers were appointed by the latter bodies. It will be seen that the elective franchise in Alexandria was strictly limited to the holders of real estate, while in Georgetown and Washington the privilege was broadened somewhat, so as to admit those who paid taxes on real or personal property, or on both.

Eight years passed before Congress made any change in the corporate powers of the city, and then by an act approved May 4, 1812, the two bodies composing the city councils were designated for the first time as a board of aldermen and common council, instead of the first and second chambers. The membership was increased from nine in each to a body of twenty, chosen according to wards. The board of aldermen consisted of eight members, two from each ward and elected for two years, while the members of the common council were elected annually, three from each ward. In the case of the aldermen it was directed that they should be divided into classes, so that one-half could be elected each year.

The elective franchise by this act was still confined to citizens who

paid taxes. The eligibility of members of the city councils was further limited by new qualifications, so that it was necessary not merely to be a resident of the city, but a resident for a year, and, further, to be possessed of a freehold estate. In the case of one ambitious to hold the office of mayor the law required that he should have been a resident of the city for two years immediately prior to the election, and be a bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the city. No one but an owner of real estate could aspire to the office of mayor or to a seat in either branch of the city council, but the right to vote for the members of the city council was still open to citizens who paid taxes, which meant, as stated, either taxes on real or personal property, or both.

Perhaps the most important provision of the new law was the clause which gave to the city council the right to elect the mayor by joint ballot. Up to this time that official had been appointed by the President of the United States. As under the first charter, the mayor was given the power by the new law to appoint all the city officers. According to the census of 1810 the population of the city was 8,210. Up to the time of the passage of the act of 1812 the mayor had received no compensation for his services. The first mayor, Robert Brent, was continued in the office by annual appointment of the President of the United States until June, 1812, a period of ten years.

Then the mayor was elected by the city fathers, and shortly afterwards an ordinance was passed appropriating $400 to be paid as a salary to the man they had just elevated to the highest office in the city government. The next council increased the mayor's salary to $500, and two years later an ordinance was enacted providing that each member of the board of aldermen and each member of the common council should receive $2 per day when attending the sessions of the council. Prior to this time the members of the city councils were not paid. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that $1,460 was the entire appropriation made for one year—1806—for the compensation of officers of the corporation, who were as follows: Treasurer, register, secretaries of the council, and clerks of the market.

When the term of the act of incorporation of 1804, which was fifteen years, had expired, Congress passed another act, approved May 15, 1820. This was an elaborate measure, but, stripped of its details, what seems to be now, and no doubt was then, the most important feature was the clause which provided that the mayor should be elected by the persons qualified to vote for members of the city council instead of, as under the former law, being chosen by the councils. The qualifications of those entitled to vote for members of the council and, consequently, under this act, for the mayor, were in part the same as specified in former laws, namely, free white male citizens "who shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation," for in the new act this requirement was repeated and in the same language, and, in addition thereto, was the

clause, "and who shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property when legally required to pay the same."

These additional words were apparently inserted as a device for assisting the corporation to collect the personal tax by imposing a penalty of withholding the franchise in the event the tax was not paid. The right to vote was still limited strictly to those owning property, either real or personal, or both, as each class of property was assessed by the corporation for taxable purposes. In this connection a pertinent inquiry arises as to what, if any, amount was fixed for the value of the personal property to be possessed by a citizen which would render him eligible as a voter.

October 6, 1802, a few months after the city was incorporated, the councils passed an act providing for the levying and collection of taxes on real and personal property. Certain exemptions were made in personal property, such as "the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person who produced the same, provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong and his family for the year, and plantation utensils." It was further stipulated that "the tax on the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers employed in their respective occupations, wearing apparel, goods, and merchandise, and all homemade manufactures in the hands of the manufacturers, all stills, all grain and tobacco be only laid in cases where the owners thereof are not otherwise assessed, and provided that the assessment in such cases shall not exceed the sum of $80."

A law enacted by the city councils July 2, 1824, throws additional light on the question raised. It provided "that when the personal property of any person shall not be valued to the sum of $100 or upward the name of such person shall not be returned on the said assessment list." Unless the name did appear on the list furnished the election commissioners by the city officials, then the person was not allowed to cast a vote in the municipal election. To what extent these requirements were restrictions on the franchise it is not in the province of this paper to inquire. It may, however, be stated that the rate of tax on real and personal property for the years from 1802 to 1807 was 25 cents per $100 of assessed value, while for the period from 1808 to 1824 it was 50 cents, from 1825 to 1830 it was 56 cents, and in 1831 the rate had risen to 75 cents.[1] In 1863 the rate was 75 cents, but from that time there was a gradual advance, and when the mayoralty form of government was abolished it had risen to $1.80.

The wealth of the community may perhaps be indicated by the statement that as late as the year 1824, when the population of the city was about 15,000, the total annual amount due from the real and personal tax was less than $25,000.[2]

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[1] Laws of the Corporation of the City of Washington, Andrew Rothwell, 492 pp., Washington, D. C., 1833.

[2] Report of the register of the city. Laws of the corporation passed by the twenty-third council, 1825.

Under the charter of 1820 all the officers of the corporation not elective were appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the council. It was provided that any free white male person who had resided in the city for two years and who was a bona-fide owner of a freehold estate was eligible to be elected mayor, while the same qualification was required of members of the city councils, with the exception that a residence in the city of only one year prior to the election was required.

Additions were made to the powers granted to the corporation, as no doubt Congress found that greater latitude was needed by a city government expected to manage the affairs of 13,247 people, as the census of 1820 shows the city of Washington contained. This act, like all previous acts granting corporate powers to the city, imposed limitations, not only on the powers to be exercised by the corporation, but also fixed the time when the rights and privileges conferred should end. In the case of the charter of 1820 it was provided that it should continue in force for a term of twenty years and "until Congress shall by law determine otherwise."

Twenty-eight years passed before Congress determined otherwise, and during that period no marked changes were made in the organic act of the city, although the population had increased to upward of 35,000.[1] It was the longest period which Congress has ever allowed to elapse without making important modifications of the powers previously possessed by the corporation of the city of Washington.

Congress, however, by an act approved August 23, 1842, provided for the city what was known as the Auxiliary Guard, a police force which did duty at night and supplemented the work of the police officers employed by the city, who served during the day. There was a captain, appointed by the mayor, and fifteen men, appointed by the captain. The entire expense for the first year was met by an appropriation from the United States Treasury. Subsequently, the salaries of the members of the force came from the same source.

By the act approved May 17, 1848, the chartered rights of the city were essentially modified, and again the provision was repeated fixing a time when the charter should expire, which was also in this case twenty years, or until Congress should otherwise determine. This act remained in force, with some changes made by special laws from time to time, for a period of twenty-three years, when all municipal corporations within the District were abolished and a Territorial form of government was established.

The act of 1848, as its title declared, was to continue, alter, and amend the charter of Washington, and the act of 1820 and subsequent laws, supplemental or additional, which were in force up to May 14, 1840, were declared to be continued. The distinctive feature of this

[1] Memorial of a committee of the corporation of Washington, Thirtieth Congress, first session, H. R. No. 73, April 26, 1848.

new charter was the extension given to the right of suffrage. The color line was maintained, but the property qualification was greatly modified. Every white male citizen of the United States, a resident of the city for one year preceding the election, and who should have paid the school tax, which was $1 per year, was entitled to vote.

Adopting the feature of the charter of 1820, it was provided that taxes due on personal property must be paid before a person otherwise qualified was entitled to vote. It was not necessary for a citizen to be either an owner of real or personal property in order to vote at municipal elections, but those owning personal property and assessed for it on the books of the corporation and failing to pay the tax were prohibited from exercising the right to vote. In addition to the mayor and the members of the council, the board of assessors, consisting of one member from each ward, the register, collector, and surveyor, were made for the first time elective officers. The powers of the corporation were enlarged, especially in relation to the levying and collection of taxes on personal and real property. No change was made in the qualifications of the members of the city council.

An important alteration in the charter of the city was effected by the law of January 8, 1867, which not only wiped out the distinction of color and all property qualifications of voters, but declared that every male person shall be entitled to the elective franchise in the District, whether he shall have paid a school tax or any other tax, the only exceptions being those convicted of a crime or offense, or where one had voluntarily given, in the words of the act, "aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion." There was, however, a provision that a person to be a voter must be a born or naturalized citizen of the United States and must have resided in the District for a period of three years, and three months in the ward or election precinct in which he shall offer to vote, the latter provision being modified by the law of May 16, 1868, to a residence of fifteen days prior to the day of election, instead of three months.

When the change in the form of government was made, in 1871, the right to the unqualified exercise of the elective franchise, as generally understood, had been available in the city of Washington for four years. Even under the law of 1867, however, only white male citizens, bona fide owners of freehold estates in the city, were eligible to the office of mayor, to seats in the city council, and to membership of the board of assessors. But by the law of May 16, 1868, the property qualifications for city officers was abolished, and by the act of March 18, 1869, the word "white," in its use in existing law as a limitation of the right of electors to hold any office in the city, was eliminated.

The right of the mayor to appoint various city officers, with the consent of the council, was transferred by the law of May 16, 1868, to a joint convention of the city council, but this law was repealed the following year.

In the early sixties Congress enacted two laws which curtailed the

powers of the corporation. By the act of August 6, 1861, all police authority vested in the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and over the entire District was transferred and granted to a board of five members, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate. An appropriation was made by Congress to meet the expense not only of the board, but of the entire force. Annual reports were required to be made by the board to the Secretary of the Interior.

By an act approved July 11, 1862, Congress authorized the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a board of three trustees for the schools for colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. All the powers that the trustees of the public schools in the cities named enjoyed were conferred on the board, and it was given charge of the proper proportion of the fund raised for school purposes.

In leaving this period of the history of the city it will not be out of place to give some facts relative to the compensation paid the principal city officers at various times. For some ten or thirteen years after the city was incorporated, as already stated, neither the mayor nor the members of the city council received compensation, but, curiously enough, one of the first ordinances passed provided that when any member of either chamber was absent from any meeting he should pay for every day for such neglect a sum not exceeding $5; so that it appears that while the public paid nothing to the members for attending the meetings, the latter were obliged to pay something to the public when they did not attend.

However, in the year 1815 the compensation of the members of the city council was fixed at $2 per day, but in case of failure to attend, except, as it is quaintly worded in the old city ordinance, "through sickness or being 5 miles from the city," they were to pay as a penalty $2 each day. Five years later the compensation was reduced to $1 per day, but the penalty for absence remained unchanged. In the year 1829, while the rate of compensation was $1 per day, it was stipulated that the entire amount paid to members of the board should not exceed $40 a year.

The rate was increased in 1853 to $2 per day, but the entire compensation for each member was not to exceed $100 per year, and there was a forfeit for nonattendance of $2 for each meeting. In the year 1864 members of the city council received $5 per day, and no more than $250 per year was to be paid to each member. By an act passed in 1869, which was apparently the last on the subject, the pay was fixed at $600 per year.

As to the salary of the mayor, that started at $400 per year in 1812, and by 1820 it had been increased to $1,000 per year, in addition to fees which the mayor was entitled to receive as justice of the peace, and thirty years later the salary was $1,600. In the year 1863 the sum of

$3,600 was paid annually to the mayor, and that was the salary received when the mayoralty form of the government was abolished.

An act approved February 21, 1871, established what is known as the Territorial form of government of the District of Columbia, this name being given because it resembled in its general features that provided for the Territories of the United States. The act repealed the charters of Washington and Georgetown and abolished the levy court, thus extinguishing all existing legislative authority in the District. A government in place of these various governmental agencies known as the District of Columbia was established, under which name it was constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and was given authority to exercise all powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of the act.

All property of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington was vested in the government of the District of Columbia as their successor. The executive power was vested in a governor appointed for four years by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President was also empowered to appoint the members of one branch of the legislative assembly, a secretary of the District, a board of public works, and a board of health, while the members of the other branch of the legislative assembly were to be elected by the people. The compensation of officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was to be provided by the United States, and that of all other officers by the District.

It was required that the governor be a citizen of and have residence in the District one year before his appointment, and that he should have the qualifications of those entitled to vote in the District. All male citizens of the United States residents of the District for twelve months prior to the election, except persons convicted of crimes or mentally unsound, were entitled to vote.

The legislative power was vested in the legislative assembly, consisting of a council and house of delegates. The former was composed of eleven members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two of whom were residents of Georgetown and two of the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. They were to have the qualifications of voters, and their appointments were to be for two years. The house of delegates, which was elected by the people, numbered twenty-two members, who had the same qualifications as members of the council, and they served one year. The District was divided into eleven districts for the appointment of members of the council, and twenty-two districts for the election of delegates, so as to give, as the act stated, each section of the District representation according to population. The members of the two bodies were to reside in the districts from which they were elected or appointed, respectively. To the legis-

lative assembly was given the power to provide for the election or appointment of all necessary officers.

Provision was made for the creation by the legislative assembly of townships in the portions of the District outside of the corporate limits of Washington and Georgetown, but the township officers were to be elected by the people of the townships, respectively.

The concurrence of a majority of members of both houses was necessary in the passage of a bill. The governor had the veto power, but it could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of all the members of both houses. Various limitations in the powers of the legislative assembly were specified, and it was provided that the aggregate debt of the District should not be increased to exceed 5 per cent of the assessed property of the District unless a law authorizing the same be approved by the people at a general election. All acts of the legislative assembly were subject to a repeal or modification by Congress, and this clause was added:

"Nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over the same District in as ample a manner as if the law had not been enacted."

The legislative assembly was given authority to appoint justices of the peace and to pass laws modifying the practice of the judicial courts of the District, which were to remain as organized prior to the law, and to pass laws conferring upon the courts such additional jurisdiction as may be required in the enforcement of the law. The salary of the governor was fixed by the act at $3,000, and that of the secretary of the District at $2,000 per annum; the compensation of the members of the legislative assembly at $4 per day, when in attendance at the sessions, and the salaries of the members of the board of public works, to consist of four persons, with the governor ex officio, was fixed at $2,500 each, annually.

The members of the board who were appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, were residents of the District, with the qualifications of voters, one appointed from Georgetown and one from the county. Their terms of office were four years, and to this board was given control of the improvements of the streets and other work intrusted to it by the legislative assembly, and under the supervision of the assembly it was empowered to make building regulations. A board of health was provided for, to consist of five members, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The delegate to Congress, himself a qualified voter, was elected by voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, and enjoyed the same rights and privileges as delegates from the Territories.

The Territorial form of government was abolished by the act approved June 20, 1874, and the President was given authority, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission, composed of three persons selected from civil life. This was what was known as the

temporary form of government by commissioners. All laws providing for an executive, secretary of the District of Columbia, legislative assembly, board of public works, and delegate in Congress were repealed, and the power and authority vested in the governor and board of public works was transferred to the commissioners. The compensation of each commissioner was fixed at $5,000 a year, and a bond of $50,000 was required of each.

The President was authorized to detail an officer of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, who, subject to the general supervision and direction of the commissioners, was to perform the duties formerly performed by the chief engineer of the board of public works, and have charge of the repairs and improvements of the streets. The engineer officer was authorized to appoint three assistants from civil life.

The act provided that for the support of the government a tax be levied on all real estate except that owned by the United States, the rates to be $3 on every $100 of assessed value in the city of Washington, $2.50 in Georgetown, and outside of the two cities $2. Of the money thus collected one-fourth was to be paid to the United States on account of the advances paid by the General Government on the funded debt of the District, Washington, and Georgetown, the remainder for the deficiencies of the year ending June 30, 1874, and the balance to be distributed according to the appropriation of the District legislature approved June 28, 1873. The law further provided for a joint select committee to prepare a suitable frame of government for the District, and also a statement as to the proper proportion of expenses of the District government, including interest on the funded debt which should be borne by the United States and the District, respectively.

The faith of the United States was pledged to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds by proper proportional appropriations and causing to be levied upon property such taxes as would provide for the interest and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. By this act Congress abolished all elective offices in the District, and with it necessarily the exercise of the elective franchise, and assumed the government of the District, with the Commissioners acting in an executive capacity, to carry out the laws enacted by the National Legislature for the District.

Four years later, by act of June 11, 1878, what was known as the permanent form of government by the Commissioners for the District was established, and is, with some changes, the government that is in existence to-day. The Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons, was continued, with the same powers, rights, duties, and privileges of the board under the temporary form of government. Two of the members of the board are appointed by the President from civil life, and it is required that they shall be citizens of the United States and at the time of their appointment shall have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment and during that period having claimed residence nowhere else.

The third Commissioner is an officer detailed by the President from among the captains or officers of higher grade, having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Authority is also given for the detail of three army engineer officers of junior rank to the Engineer Commissioner as his assistants. All the Commissioners receive a salary of $5,000 per year and the civil Commissioners each give a bond of $50,000 and are appointed for three years.

The law provides that the Commissioners in the exercise of their powers and duties shall make no contract or incur any other obligation other than such contracts and obligations as are provided and approved by Congress. They are given power to appoint the officers of the District government, and are required annually to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an itemized statement of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to approve or disapprove or make changes in the estimates and then submit the statement of the amount approved by him to Congress.

"To the extent," the law stipulates, "to which Congress shall approve of such estimate, Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof." The rate of taxation is not to exceed $1.50 on every $100 of assessed value of real property and $1.50 on personal property, and on agricultural land the rate is not to exceed $1. All taxes are paid into the United States Treasury, and the accounts of the Commissioners, the tax collector, and all other officers required to account are settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury pays the interest on the 3.65 bonds, which is credited as part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District. The Commissioners are required to report annually to Congress, and it is forbidden to increase the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District of Columbia.

It seems appropriate to close this sketch of the several forms of government provided for the District of Columbia with the comments of the United States Supreme Court on the law of 1878 in a decision [1] rendered some eight years ago. They are as follows:

> The court below placed its decision on what we conceive to be the true significance of the act of 1878. As said by that court, it is to be regarded as an organic act, intended to dispose of the whole question of a government for this District. It is, as it were, a constitution of the District It is declared by its title to be an act to provide a permanent form of government for the District. The word permanent is suggestive. It implies that prior systems had been temporary and provisional. As permanent it is complete in itself. It is the system of government. The powers which are conferred are organic powers. We look to the act itself for their extent and limitations. It is not one act in a series of legislation and to be made to fit into the provisions of the prior legislation, but is a single complete act, the outcome of previous experiments, and the final judgment of Congress as to the system of a government which should obtain.

[1] Eckloff *v.* The District of Columbia, United States Supreme Court, April 28, 1890.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON FROM THE YEAR 1802 TO THE YEAR 1898.[1]

FIRST COUNCIL.—ELECTED 1802.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—James Barry, president; George Blagden, Nicholas King, William Brent, A. B. Woodward, Samuel H. Smith, Thomas Peter; Thomas Herty, secretary.

Second chamber.—Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, president; Benjamin Moore, William Prout, James Hoban, John Hewitt; James Hewitt, secretary.

SECOND COUNCIL.—1803.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—John P. Van Ness, president; William Brent, John Hewitt, Samuel H. Smith, Charles Minifie, Daniel Rapine, Joseph Hodgson; Thomas Herty, secretary.

Second chamber.—Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, president; Nicholas King, Benjamin Moore, Joel Brown, George Hadfield; John Gardiner, secretary.

THIRD COUNCIL.—1804.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—Samuel H. Smith, president; George Blagden, Samuel N. Smallwood, Joseph Bromley, Henry Herford, Daniel Rapine, Robert Alexander, Thomas Carpenter, Peter Lenox; John Gardiner, secretary.

Second chamber.—Nicholas King, president; William Brent, William Woodward, Alexander McCormick, Charles Jones, James C. King, Joseph Hodgson, John Sinclair, George Andrews; Thomas Herty, secretary.

FOURTH COUNCIL.—1805.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—John Dempsie, president; Charles Minifie, George Collard, William Prout, Joseph Bromley, Alexander McCormick, William Emack, John McGowan; John Gardiner, secretary.

Second chamber.—Samuel Hamilton, president; John Beckley, Griffith Coombe, Robert Cherry, Peter Miller, Azariah Gatton, Nicholas Voss, Phineas Bradley, Michael Nourse; N. B. Van Zandt, secretary.

FIFTH COUNCIL.—1806.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—John Dempsie, president; Samuel N. Smallwood, Samuel H. Smith, Frederick May, Thomas H. Gilliss, James Hoban, Robert Alexander, Jeremiah Booth, William Prout; John Gardiner, secretary.

Second chamber.—Nicholas King, president; Alexander McCormick, Peter Lenox, Henry Ingle, Matthew Wright, Phineas Bradley, Joseph Bromley, John St. Clair, Henry Herford; Henry Johnson, secretary.

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[1] The author states that the names in this list of officers have been correctly transcribed from the records, although apparently the same names are spelled differently in different places, while others are perhaps incorrectly spelled.—EDITOR.

SIXTH COUNCIL.—1807.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—WASHINGTON BOYD.

First chamber.—Frederick May, president; Jeremiah Booth, John Dempsie, Gustavus Higdon, E. B. Caldwell, James S. Stevenson, John McGowan, Phineas Bradley, Charles W. Goldsborough; John Gardiner, secretary.

Second chamber.—Charles Minifie, president; Samuel Eliott, Alexander McWilliams, Henry Ingle, Alexander McCormick, Matthew Wright, Joseph Bromley, Peter Lenox, Richard Forrest; Henry Johnson, secretary.

SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1808.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

First chamber.—George Andrews, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, Charles Jones, John McGowan, James Young, ——— Patterson, Stephen Pleasanton, Peter Lenox, ——— Thorpe; John Gardiner, secretary.

Second chamber.—E. B. Caldwell, president; Buller Cocke, John Dempsie, Richard Forrest, James Hoban, Philip Mauro, Daniel Rapine, Joseph Stretch, ——— Clarke; Henry Johnson, secretary.

EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1809.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

First chamber.—Samuel N. Smallwood, president; William Prout, Adam Lindsay, Joseph Parsons, John Law, Alexander McCormick, Joseph Cassin, John McClelland, James Hoban; William Hewitt, secretary.

Second chamber.—Daniel Rapine, president; John Dobbin, Nicholas L. Queen, Elexius Middleton, A. Kerr, James S. Stevenson, Gustavus Higdon, Tunis Craven, Phineas Bradley; Henry Johnson, secretary.

NINTH COUNCIL.—1810.

Mayor.—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

First chamber.—Phineas Bradley, president; Charles Jones, James Hoban, John Davidson, John Graham, Walter Hellen, James H. Blake, Samuel N. Smallwood; William Hewitt, secretary.

Second chamber.—Nicholas King, president; Henry Herford, Peter Lenox, George Andrews, Toppan Webster, John McGowan, James Birth, Peter Hagner, William James; Christopher Andrews, secretary.

1811.

By reason of informality in the election no council was recognized. The officers of the preceding year continued to act.

TENTH COUNCIL.—1812.

Mayor.—DANIEL RAPINE. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

Aldermen.—Alexander McCormick, president; John Davidson, James Hoban, Peter Lenox, Andrew Way, jr., Nicholas L. Queen, Joseph Cassin, John Davis, of Abel; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—George Blagden, president; William Worthington, Toppan Webster, William P. Gardiner, James Hewitt, Roger C. Weightman, Thomas H. Gilliss, Edmund Law, Elexius Middleton, Matthew Wright, John Dobbyn, John W. Brashears; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

ELEVENTH COUNCIL.—1813.

Mayor.—JAMES H. BLAKE. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

Aldermen.—Alexander McCormick, president; James Hoban, William Waters, Peter Lenox, James Hewitt, William Emack, Joseph Cassin, John Davis, of Abel; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, Richard S. Briscoe, John Graham, Charles Glover, Thomas H. Gilliss, Edmund Law, Elexius Middleton, Thomas Howard, Shadrach Davis, Thomas Haliday, George McCauley; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

TWELFTH COUNCIL.—1814.

Mayor.—JAMES H. BLAKE. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Treasurer.—HENRY WHETCROFT.

Aldermen.—Alexander McCormick, president; William Waters, Toppan Webster, George Way, Joseph Gales, jr., William Emack, Joseph Cassin, Matthew Wright; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, Richard S. Briscoe, William Knowles, Charles Glover, James M. Varnum, Edmund Law, Thomas Howard, William H. Lyles, Shadrach Davis, George McCauley, Buller Cocke; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

THIRTEENTH COUNCIL.—1815.

Mayor.—JAMES H. BLAKE. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—BENJ. H. LATROBE.

Aldermen.—Joseph Gales, jr., president; Toppan Webster, Richard S. Briscoe, George Way, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Matthew Wright, Joseph Cassin; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, James Thompson, Joseph Mecklin, Charles Glover, Christopher Andrews, Samuel Burch, James Young, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Haliday, Shadrach Davis, Israel Little; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

FOURTEENTH COUNCIL.—1816.

Mayor.—JAMES H. BLAKE. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

Aldermen.—Toppan Webster, president; Richard S. Briscoe, George Way, John A. Wilson, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Matthew Wright, Joseph Cassin; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Burch, president; William Worthington, John D. Barclay, William O'Neale, Charles Glover, Christopher Andrews, James M. Varnum, James Young, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Haliday, Israel Little, Daniel Kealy; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

FIFTEENTH COUNCIL.—1817.

Mayor.—BENJAMIN G. ORR. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

Aldermen.—Toppan Webster, president; Joseph Forrest, Christopher Andrews, Thomas H. Gilliss, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Joseph Cassin, Matthew Wright; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Burch, president; John N. Moulder, William O'Neale, Thomas Sandiford, jr., Charles Glover, James M. Varnum, George Sweeney, James Young, George Watterston, Israel Little, John Crabb, Thomas Haliday; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

SIXTEENTH COUNCIL.—1818.

Mayor.—BENJAMIN G. ORR. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

Aldermen.—Alexander McCormick, president; James H. Handy, Joseph Forrest, Christopher Andrews, Thomas H. Gilliss, John G. McDonald, Joseph Cassin, Samuel Miller; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—George Sweeney, president; John N. Moulder, George McDaniel, William O'Neale, James M. Varnum, Enoch Reynolds, James Young, John Chalmers, Henry Tims, Israel Little, John B. Forrest, Thomas Reynolds; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL.—1819.

Mayor.—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—JOSEPH ELGAR.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; John N. Moulder, James H. Handy, Christopher Andrews, Nicholas L. Queen, Alexander McCormick, Israel Little, Samuel Miller; William Hewitt, secretary.

Common council.—George Sweeney, president; Saterlee Clark, Thomas Carbery, William O'Neale, Enoch Reynolds, John McClelland, Henry Tims, James D. Barry, John Chalmers, Edward W. Clarke, Adam Lindsay, Gustavus Higdon; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

EIGHTEENTH COUNCIL.—1820.

Mayor.—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—JOSEPH ELGAR.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; James H. Handy, Charles W. Goldsborough, James Hoban, Thomas H. Gilliss, Roger C. Weightman, Nicholas L. Queen, Henry Tims, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Thomas Dougherty, Israel Little, William Prout; George Gilliss, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Burch, president; Saterlee Clarke, Thomas Carbery, Josias Taylor, John McClelland, Henry Smith, John Strother, Hanson Gassaway, George Sweeney, Andrew Hunter, John P. Ingle, Benjamin Burch, Richmond Johnston, James Middleton, Barton Milstead, Adam Lindsay, Gustavus Higgdon, Solomon Groves; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

NINETEENTH COUNCIL.—1821.

Mayor.—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James H. Handy, James Hoban, Thomas H. Gilliss, Roger C. Weightman, Henry Tims, Benjamin Burch, George Blagden, James Middleton, Israel Little, William Prout; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—George Watterston, president; James Thompson, Henry M. Steiner, William P. Gardner, John McClelland, Hesekiah Langley, David M. Forrest, Timothy P. Andrews, George Sweeney, Benjamin M. Belt, Andrew Hunter, John Pic, William R. Maddox, Edward Mattingly, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, Solomon Groves, John Nowland; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

TWENTIETH COUNCIL.—1822.

Mayor.—THOMAS CARBERY. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; Henry M. Steiner, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Roger C. Weightman, William A. Bradley, Benjamin Burch, George Blagden, James Middleton, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—George Watterston, president; Alexander McIntyre, William P. Gardner, James Gaither, Henry Ashton, Henry Smith, Francis Coyle, Peter Force, Walter Clarke, Nathan Smith, John Pic, Elias B. Caldwell, Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, Philemon Moss, John Nowland; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1823.

Mayor.—THOMAS CARBERRY. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, Henry M. Steiner, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Roger C. Weightman, James Young, Benjamin Sprigg, James Middleton, George Blagden, Israel Little, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Peter Force, president; Alexander McIntyre, James Gaither, William P. Gardner, Henry Ashton, Henry Smith, Henry M. Morfit, William Hunt, Charles Glover, John Pic, William J. McCormick, William Ingle, Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, James Friend, Solomon Groves; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1824.

Mayor.—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN. *Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; Henry M. Steiner, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Charles Glover, George Watterston, James Young, George Blagden, James Middleton, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Peter Force, president; Alexander McIntyre, Richard S. Briscoe, Benjamin Harrison, Henry Smith, Henry M. Morfit, Cornelius McLean, William Hunt, Edward de Krafft, John Pic, William J. McCormick, William Ingle, Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, George W. Dawson, Adam Lindsay, James Friend, Gustavus Higdon; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1825.

Mayor.—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN. *Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—William W. Seaton, president; Thomas Wilson, John N. Moulder, James Hoban, John A. Wilson, Charles Glover, James Young, George Watterston, Griffith Coombe, George Blagden, Israel Little, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; Richard S. Briscoe, Matthew Hines, Henry Smith, William Jones, Cornelius McLean, William Gunton, William Hunt, Samuel Burch, William J. McCormick, B. O. Tyler, Edmund Law, Clement Boswell, Edward S. Lewis, George W. Dawson, John Pic, James Friend, Edward Simms; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1826.

Mayor.—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—W. W. Seaton, president; Thomas Wilson, John N. Moulder, Peter Lenox, James Hoban, Peter Force, George Watterston, James Young, Edward S. Lewis, Griffith Coombe, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Christopher Andrews, president; Alexander McIntyre, Richard S. Briscoe, Matthew Hines, James Larned, William Duncan, William Gunton, William Hunt, Samuel Burch, William J. McCormick, John Coyle, jr., William H. Gunnell, Clement Boswell, Clement T. Coote, James Carbery, James Friend, Jonathan Prout, Adam Lindsay; John D. Emack, secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1827.

Mayor.—JOHN GALES, Jr.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—W. W. Seaton, president; Richard S. Briscoe, Thomas Wilson, Christopher Andrews, Peter Lenox, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, Edward S. Lewis, Andrew Forrest, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—A. McIntyre, president; John Wells, jr., James H. Handy, William Duncan, James Larned, Henry Smith, William Hunt, Andrew Coyle, William Gunton, John Coyle, jr., B. O. Tyler, William J. McCormick, Peter G. Washington, James Carbery, Nathaniel Brady, James Friend, Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay; Richard Barry, secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1828.

Mayor.—JOSEPH GALES, Jr.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—W. W. Seaton, president; John Wells, jr., Richard S. Briscoe, Peter Lenox, Christopher Andrews, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Edward S. Lewis, Clement T. Coote, Edward W. Clarke, Andrew Forrest; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; Robert Leckie, James H. Handy, William Duncan, Lewis H. Machen, George Crandell, William Gunton, Andrew Coyle, Phillip Mauro, William Brent, Frederick May, John Coyle, jr., Clement Boswell, Edmund Law, David Butler, jr., Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay, Samuel Hilton; Richard Barry, secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1829.

Mayor.—JOSEPH GALES, Jr.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD WALLACH.

Aldermen.—W. W. Seaton, president; John P. Van Ness, John Wells, jr., John A. Wilson, Peter Lenox, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, John Rodgers, Andrew Forrest, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; Thomas Sim, Nathaniel Frye, jr., George Crandell, William Duncan, Lewis H. Machen, George Sweeney, Phillip Mauro, William Gunton, William Brent, Frederick May, John Coyle, jr., Peter G. Washington, John Carothers, James Carbery, Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay, James Marshall; Richard Barry, secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1830.

Mayor.—JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD S. COXE.

Aldermen.—W. W. Seaton, president; John Wells, jr., James Thompson, Peter Lenox, John A. Wilson, Peter Force, George Watterston, James Young, Griffith Coombe, Clement T. Coote, Edward W. Clarke, Andrew Forrest; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; John Barcroft, Nathaniel Frye, jr., Johnson Hellen, Frederick Keller, William J. Stone, Jacob Gideon, jr., Joseph Harbaugh, Aaron Van Coble, William Brent, William J. McCormick, John Coyle, jr., John Carothers, Nathaniel Brady, James Adams, Adam Lindsay, James Marshall, Charles F. Ellis; Richard Barry, secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1831.

Mayor.—JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—F. C. DE KRAFFT.
Attorney.—RICHARD S. COXE.

Aldermen.—Peter Force, president; James Thompson, John Wells, jr., John A. Wilson, Peter Lenox, Jesse Brown, William Brent, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, Griffith Coombe, John Nowland, Edward Simms; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Nathaniel Frye, jr., president; John Barcroft, John H. Houston, Johnson Hellen, George Crandell, Frederick Keller, Joseph H. Bradley, Jacob Gideon, jr., Joseph Harbaugh, George Phillips, William Ingle, Charles K. Gardner, James Carbery, John Carothers, Nathaniel Brady, Adam Lindsay, Charles F. Ellis, William D. Acken; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTIETH COUNCIL.—1832.

Mayor.—JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—RICHARD S. COXE.

Aldermen.—Peter Force, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James Thompson, John McClelland, John A. Wilson, William Gunton, Charles K. Gardner, William Brent, Nathaniel Brady, Clement T. Coote, Edward Simms, John Nowland; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; John Barcroft, Edmund Hanly, Frederick Keller, George Crandell, Johnson Hellen, Joseph Harbaugh, David A. Hall, Jacob Gideon, jr., William Ingle, Moses Tabbs, George Phillips, Benjamin Bean, Peter Griffin, John Carothers, James Marshall, Charles F. Ellis, Samuel Phillips; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1833.

Mayor.—JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT.
Surveyor.—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Attorney—RICHARD S. COXE.

Aldermen.—Peter Force, president; James Thompson, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, John McClelland, William Gunton, William Brent, Charles K. Gardner, Clement T. Coote, Nathaniel Brady, John Nowland, Edward Simms; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntyre, president; Edmund Hanley, John Barcroft, George Crandell, Ignatius Mudd, C. L. Coltman, David Saunders, Reuben Burdine, James Hoban, Moses Tabbs, Robert Beale, William Ingle, Peter Griffin, Robert Hewitt, Thomas Blagden, William Speiden, James Marshall, Joshua L. Henshaw; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1834.

Mayor.—WILLIAM A. BRADLEY. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Clement T. Coote, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James Thompson, Frederick Keller, John A. Wilson, George Sweeny, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, William R. Maddox, James Marshall, John Nowland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntire, president; Edmund Hanley, John Adams, George Crandell, Ignatius Mudd, Charles L. Coltman, Matthew St. C. Clarke, Joseph Harbaugh, David Saunders, James Carbery, Robert Brown, Moses Tabbs, Thomas Blagden, Peter Griffin, John Carothers, William Speiden, Charles F. Ellis, Joshua L. Henshaw; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1835.

Mayor.—WILLIAM BRADLEY. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; Nathan Towson, Frederick Keller, Edward Dyer, George Sweeney, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, William R. Maddox, Clement T. Coote, James Marshall, John Noland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McIntire, president; John D. Barclay, John Adams, Ignatius Mudd, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, Joseph Harbaugh, John W. Maury, Peter Force, James Young, Moses Tabbs, James Carbery, John Carothers, William Speiden, Peter Griffin, Joshua L. Henshaw, Marmaduke Dove, Charles F. Ellis; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1836.

Mayor.—PETER FORCE. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Edward Dyer, Charles L. Coltman, Joseph Harbaugh, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Nathaniel Brady, C. T. Coote, Jas. Marshall, John Noland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Easby, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, George Crandell, John W. Maury, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, Jas. Adams, John Lynch, William Speiden, John Carothers, Thomas Blagden, John Costigan, P. M. Pearson, Marmaduke Dove; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1837.

Mayor.—PETER FORCE. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president, John D. Barclay, William B. Randolph, Charles L. Coltman, William Gunton, Joseph Harbaugh, William Brent,

George Watterston, Griffith Coombe, Nathaniel Brady, Marmaduke Dove, James Marshall; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, Thomas Munroe, William Easby, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, George Crandell, John W. Maury, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, James Adams, Joseph Follansbee, Alexander Shepherd, William E. Howard, Isaac Clarke, James Crandell, Jarret Taylor, Benedict Milburn; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1838.

Mayor.—PETER FORCE. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Register.—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Edward Dyer, William B. Randolph, John W. Maury, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Griffith Coombe, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Wilson, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, William W. Billing, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, John C. Harkness, James Adams, John S. Devlin, William E. Howard, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Crandell, Robert M. Coombe, Benedict Milburn; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1839.

Mayor.—PETER FORCE. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Wallace Kirkwood, William B. Randolph, John W. Maury, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Wilson, John Wilson, Lewis Johnson, John A. M. Duncanson, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, G. C. Grammer, George C. Thompson, John Kedglie, Samuel Byington, Edward Mattingly, George W. Thompson, James Crandell, George Adams, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1840.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Wallace Kirkwood, William B. Randolph, John H. Goddard, William Gunton, James Carbery, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Edmund Hanly, president; William Easby, William Wilson, William Orme, Lewis Johnson, W. W. Stewart, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, Joseph Bryan, John H. Houston, Simon Bassett, William J. McDonald, Samuel Byington, John L. Maddox, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1841.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, James Carbery, James Adams, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Edmund Hanly, president; William Easby, William Wilson, Lewis Johnson, James F. Haliday, William Radcliff, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, Joseph Bryan, Simon Bassett, Joseph Beck, B. B. French, J. S. Miller, William P. Ferguson, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTIETH COUNCIL.—1842.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, James Carbery, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—B. B. French, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, A. McIntire, Lewis Johnson, James F. Haliday, Ignatius Mudd, Walter Lenox, Samuel Bacon, J. T. Towers, John A. Lynch, Joseph W. Beck, J. E. Neale, William P. Ferguson, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1843.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Edward W. Clarke; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—B. B. French, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, Richard M. Harrison, Nicholas Callan, jr., James F. Haliday, Ignatius Mudd, Walter Lenox, Samuel Bacon, J. T. Towers, John Lynch, William Hicks, J. E. Neale, William Dixon, John McCauley, James Crandell, James Cull, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1844.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—James Adams, president; John D. Barclay, W. B. Magruder, John Wilson, William Orme, John W. Maury, Walter Lenox, Joseph W. Beck, Nathaniel Brady, Samuel Byington, Marmaduke Dove, Thomas Thornly; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Bacon, president; William Wilson, Chas. A. Davis, R. M. Harrison, Jas. F. Haliday, Saml. D. King, Lewis Johnson, John T. Towers, Saml. Burche, Jas. B. Phillips, John Kedglie, John Johnson, John Van Riswick, J. W. Jones, John McCauley, G. H. Fulmer, James Cull, John R. Queen; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1845.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, Walter Lenox, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Samuel Byington, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Thornly, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Bacon, president; Chas. A. Davis, Saml. T. Stott, G. C. Harkness, Jas. F. Haliday, Saml. D. King, Lewis Johnson, John T. Sowers, Samuel Burche, John Kedglie, B. B. French, Peter Brady, J. W. Jones, John Van Riswick, John L. Maddox, G. H. Fulmer, Alex. H. Lawrence, James Cull; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1846.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—RANDOLPH COYLE.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—John D. Barclay, president; W. B. Magruder, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Walter Lenox, J. C. Fitzpatrick, B. B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Bacon, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, William Easby, James F. Haliday, Samuel D. King, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Burrows, Silas H. Hill, James W. Moorhead, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, A. W. Miller, Richard Dement, Peter Brady, G. H. Fulmer, James Cull, John R. Queen, J. W. Jones, William Lloyd, J. T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1847.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—RANDOLPH COYLE.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Walter Lenox, president; John D. Barclay, William B. Scott, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, James Adams, B. B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Bacon, president; George J. Abbott, Samuel Stott, William Easby, James F. Haliday, Jesse E. Dow, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Burrows, Silas Hill, Joseph Bryan, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, John Johnson, Cornelius Tims, E. W. Smallwood, G. H. Fulmer, John R. Queen, James Cull, William Ashdown, William Lloyd, John T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1848.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—W. J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Walter Lenox, president; William B. Scott, Samuel Drury, William Orme, John Wilson, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, James Adams,

Benjamin B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, Samuel Stott, William T. Dove, Lewis Johnson, Nicholas Callan, Jesse E. Dow, Joseph Burrows, Joseph Bryan, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, William H. Winter, John Johnson, George M. Dove, Francis Y. Naylor, James Cull, John Queen, Jonas B. Ellis, J. W. Jones, William Lloyd, John T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1849.

Mayor.—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—W. J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.
Attorney.—J. H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Walter Lenox, president; William B. Magruder, Samuel Drury, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Benjamin B. French, James A. Gordon, Thomas Thornly, P. M. Pearson, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, James L. Cathcart, William T. Dove, William F. Bayly, Nicholas Callan, Jesse E. Dow, Joseph Bryan, J. A. M. Duncanson, Hugh B. Sweeny, William H. Winter, George S. Gideon, John Johnson, George M. Dove, John L. Wirt, A. W. Miller, John Queen, Jonas B. Ellis, J. W. Jones, D. B. Johnson, Ephraim Wheeler; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1850.

Mayor.—WALTER LENOX. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.
Register.—W. J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—Benjamin B. French, president; William B. Magruder, Samuel Drury, John Wilson, William F. Bayly, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Hugh B. Sweeny, Joseph W. Beck, James A. Gordon, Thomas Thornly, Peter M. Pearson, James E. Morgan; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, William T. Dove, T. P. Morgan, N. Callan, Joel Downer, J. R. Barr, Joseph Bryan, E. M. Chapin, M. P. Mohun, T. H. Havenner, W. H. Winter, John C. Brent, Thomas Hutchingson, John L. Wirt, A. W. Miller, John W. McKim, William Morgan, E. Wheeler, D. B. Johnson, J. Van Reswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1851.

Mayor.—WALTER LENOX. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.
Register.—W. J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—Benjamin B. French, president; William T. Dove, William B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, John Wilson, John T. Towers, Joseph Burrows, Hugh B. Sweeny, John W. Maury, John L. Wirt, Thomas Thornly, James A. Gordon, James E. Morgan, George Page; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, N. Callan, Joel Downer, John F. Ennis, Joseph Bryan, C. P. Wannell, M. P. Mohun, T. H. Havenner, John P. Pepper, John C. Brent, Thomas Hutchingson, John J. Mulloy, A. W. Miller, James Cull, William Morgan, E. Wheeler, D. B. Johnson, J. Van Reswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

FIFTIETH COUNCIL.—1852.

Mayor.—J. W. MAURY. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.
Register.—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—Benjamin B. French, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas P. Morgan, John Wilson, William F. Bayly, John T. Towers, Joseph Burrows, Alexander McD. Davis, Silas H. Hill, John L. Wirt, Thomas Thornly, James A. Gordon, George Page, Ephraim Wheeler; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Nicholas Callan, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, J. R. Barr, J. W. Downer, Joseph Bryan, Edward F. Queen, Joseph W. Davis, John P. Pepper, Henry Hay, George Burns, Samuel Hanson, jr., Thomas Hutchingson (to September 6), John W. Meade (from September 20), John J. Mulloy, William Morgan, A. W. Miller, James Cull, Samuel Pumphrey, William R. Riley, John Van Reswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST COUNCIL—1853.

Mayor.—J. W. MAURY. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.
Register.—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—John T. Towers, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas P. Morgan, B. W. Reed, William F. Bayly, Joseph Burrows, Alexander McD. Davis, Silas H. Hill, John C. Fitzpatrick, John J. Mulloy, Robert Clarke, William Morgan, Dearborn Johnson, Ephraim Wheeler; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Nicholas Callan, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, J. R. Barr, George W. Stewart, Charles P. Wannell, Edward F. Queen, Joseph W. Davis, John P. Pepper, R. H. Clark, George Burns, Samuel Hanson, jr., S. C. Busey, John W. Meade, L. Gaddis, A. W. Miller, James Cull, Samuel Pumphrey, William R. Riley, William C. Bamberger; Richard Barry, secretary.

FIFTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1854.

Mayor.—JOHN T. TOWERS. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.
Register.—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Silas H. Hill, president; W. T. Dove, W. B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, B. W. Reed, French S. Evans, Joseph Burrows, John P. Pepper, John H. Houston, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Robert Clarke, S. A. H. Marks, P. M. Pearson, D. B. Johnson; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Alexander McD. Davis, president; James Kelly, W. G. H. Newman, Luther R. Smoot, J. Russell Barr, G. H. Plant, John M. Donn, Joseph W. Davis, J. A. M. Duncanson, J. T. Walker, John T. Clements, John Ball, John T. Killmon, John McCauley, Samuel C. Busey, George R. Ruff, J. Cross, Henry Stewart, John Smith, W. C. Bamberger, John F. Gill; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1855.

Mayor.—JOHN T. TOWERS. *Collector.*—JOHN M. MCCALLA.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—R. FINLEY HUNT.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Robert Clarke, president; William B. Magruder, William T. Dove, William F. Bayly, Thomas Miller, French S. Evans, John Tretler, John P. Pepper, Matthew G. Emery, Samuel C. Busey, John H. Houston, S. A. H. Marks, John L. Smith, Peter M. Pearson; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—J. T. Clements, president; Charles Abert, John B. Turton, Edward H. Fuller, Ferdinand Jefferson, Thomas J. Fisher, William Orme, Jonathan T. Walker, James Towles, J. H. G. McCutchen, John Ball, James P. McKean, Almon Baldwin, J. H. Peters, John Bohlayer, John Bayne, Josiah Venable, George R. Ruff, Samuel Y. Atlee, Thomas E. Lloyd, Jackson Pumphrey; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

FIFTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1856.

Mayor.—WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. *Collector.*—JOHN M. MCCALLA.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—R. FINLEY HUNT.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—Robert Clarke, president; William T. Dove, George W. Riggs, William F. Bayly, Thomas Miller, French S. Evans, John Tretler, Matthew G. Emery, William W. Moore, John H. Houston, S. C. Busey, Robert Clarke, George R. Ruff, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Samuel Y. Atlee, president; Charles Abert, John B. Turton, D. C. Lee, Thomas J. Fisher, Ferdinand Jefferson, William Orme, James Towles, Jonathan T. Walker, J. H. G. McCutcheon, James A. Kennedy, Richard H. Clarke, Elijah Edmonston, John Bohlayer, Almon Baldwin, D. A. Watterson, John Bayne, James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson, Thomas E. Lloyd, Robert T. Knight; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1857.

Mayor.—WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.
Register.—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—William F. Bayly, president; William T. Dove, George W. Riggs, Thomas Miller, Thomas Donoho, F. S. Evans, William W. Moore, John H. Goddard, John H. Houston, Edmund Barry, Robert Clarke, George R. Ruff, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Robert A. Waters, Thomas J. Fisher, Ferdinand Jefferson, William Orme, Lambert Tree, Joseph F. Brown, C. S. O'Hare, James A. Kennedy, Richard H. Clarke, Elijah Edmonston, William A. Mulloy, E. F. French, W. F. Wallace, James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson, James Crandall; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1858.

Mayor.—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.
Register.—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—William T. Dove, president; George W. Riggs, Thomas J. Fisher, Thos. Miller, Thos. Donoho, Jos. F. Brown, William W. Moore, Francis Mohun, Edmund Barry, C. W. C. Dunnington, Aaron W. Miller, Robert Clarke, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

Common council.—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Southey S. Parker, Charles S. Jones, William Orme, Grafton Powell, Lambert Tree, W. Gray Palmer, C. S. O'Hare, Elijah Edmonston, Wm. P. Mohun, S. D. Castleman, Wm. A. Mulloy, J. T. Van Reswick, W. F. Wallace, George A. Bohrer, F. S. Ober, Jno. H. Russell, Thos. E. Lloyd, Chas. Wilson, Thos. Millstead; Wm. A. Kennedy, secretary.

FIFTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1859.

Mayor.—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.
Register.—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—William T. Dove, president; Wm. B. Magruder, Thos. J. Fisher, Wm. F. Bayly, Thos. Donoho, Jos. F. Brown, Wm. W. Moore, Wm. H. Ward, C. W. C. Dunnington, Wm. F. Price, Aaron W. Miller, Francis McNerhany, Peter M. Pearson, E. M. Clark; R. H. Laskey, secretary.

Common council.—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Thos. P. Morgan, Chas. Jones, Wm. Orme, Grafton Powell, Lambert Tree, Theodore Sheckells, P. M. Martin, Elijah Edmonston, Wm. P. Mohun, W. J. C. Duhamel, J. T. Van Reswick, Jno. W. Mead, E. F. French, J. M. Boiseau, F. S. Ober, Jno. H. Russell, J. T. Cassell, J. T. Given, D. B. Clark; Wm. A. Kennedy, secretary.

FIFTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1860.

Mayor.—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.
Register.—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JAMES G. CARLISLE.

Aldermen.—William T. Dove, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas J. Fisher, William F. Bayly, Thomas Donoho, Joseph F. Brown, William W. Moore, William H. Ward, William F. Price (vacancy), George A. Bohrer (vacancy), John H. Semmes, E. M. Clark; R. H. Laskey, secretary.

Common council.—Grafton Powell, president; George W. Emerson, Thomas P. Morgan, Peter Lamond, Charles S. Jones, L. F. Clark, Joseph Borrows, Horatio N. Easby, Joseph B. Bryan, Elijah Edmonston, William P. Mohun, E. M. Chapin, J. T. Van Reswick, John W. Mead, W. A. Mulloy, F. S. Ober, John H. Russell (vacancy), Edward Thomas, J. T. Given, Charles Wilson; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1861.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—William T. Dove, president; William B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, Thomas J. Fisher, Joseph F. Brown, A. C. Richards, William W. Moore, Cornelius Wendell, John M. Brodhead, Nathan Sargent, George A. Bohrer, T. Edward Clark, Thomas E. Lloyd, John H. Semmes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—Z. Richards, president; Thomas P. Morgan, George W. Emerson, John B. Turton, Nicholas Callan, George T. Raub, A. R. Shepherd, Thomas A. Stephens, Thomas Lewis, Elijah Edmonston, Samuel Byington, William P. Mohun, William A. Mulloy, George Hitz, John Grinder, William Talbert, John H. Peake (vacancy), Charles Wilson, J. T. Given, William J. Murtagh; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

SIXTIETH COUNCIL.—1862.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Joseph F. Brown, president; William B. Magruder, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, Lewis Clephane, A. C. Richards, Cornelius Wendell, John P. Pepper, John M. Brodhead, Nathan Sargent, T. Edward Clark, James A. Gordon, Thomas E. Lloyd, John H. Semmes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—A. R. Shepherd, president; Thomas Donoho, Charles Gordon, William Rapley, J. Russell Barr, George T. Raub, J. W. Thompson, Thomas A. Stephens, Thomas Lewis, Asbury Lloyd, Charles H. Utermehle, Joseph Follansbee, Robert T. Knight, Charles I. Canfield, George F. Gulick, John H. Peake, William Talbert, Richard Morgan, Charles Wilson, William J. Murtagh, Charles W. Mitchell; Frederick L. Harvey, secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1863.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—John H. Semmes, president; W. W. Rapley, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, Lewis Clephane, Joseph F. Brown, Thomas Lewis, John P. Pepper, Charles H. Utermehle, George F. Gulick, Nathan Sargent, Richard Morgan, James A. Gordon, Thomas E. Lloyd; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—Asbury Lloyd, president; James Kelly, H. C. Wilson, Thomas Donoho, George T. Raub, J. Russell Barr, William P. Shedd, A. R. Shepherd, N. D. Larner, T. A. Stephens, Joseph Follansbee, Michael Larner, William P. Ferguson, Robert Knight, Charles I. Canfield, George R. Ruff, John H. Peake, Donald McCathran, Charles Wilson, C. S. Noyes, J. B. Ellis; Frederick L. Harvey, secretary.

SIXTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1864.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Joseph F. Brown, president; William W. Rapley, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, J. Russell Barr, Thomas Lewis, Thomas E. Lloyd, Charles H. Utermehle, John P. Pepper, George F. Gulick, Charles I. Canfield, Richard Morgan, Donald McCathran, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—Asbury Lloyd, president; James Kelly, H. C. Wilson, J. A. Rheem, Samuel W. Owen, William Pettibone, Samuel A. Peugh, N. D. Larner, Thomas A. Stephens, John W. Simms, William W. Moore, Elijah Edmonston, William P. Ferguson, James B. Davis, J. B. Ward, George R. Ruff, William Talbert, Bennett Swain, W. T. Walker, John G. Dudley, George Wright; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1865.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Thomas E. Lloyd, president; John B. Turton, William B. Magruder, J. Russell Barr, Samuel W. Owen, Joseph F. Brown, Thomas Lewis, John P. Pepper, Asbury Lloyd, Charles I. Canfield, George F. Gulick, Donald McCathran, Samuel Cross, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—William W. Moore, president; John A. Rheem, John Tynan, James H. Hazel, Samuel A. Peugh, H. Clay Stewart, Andrew J. Joyce, John W. Simms, Washington B. Williams, A. G. Hall, Elijah Edmonston, Charles H. Anderson, W. P. Ferguson, W. H. Hamilton, John W. Mead, William Talbert, John E. Herrell, C. W. White, John G. Dudley, George Wright, W. T. Walker; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1866.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.
Register.—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Aldermen.—Thomas E. Lloyd, president; William B. Magruder, John B. Turton, Samuel W. Owen, J. Russell Barr, Thomas Lewis, John T. Given, Asbury Lloyd, (vacancy), James A. Tait, George F. Gulick, Samuel Cross, Donald McCathran, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—William W. Moore, president; Samuel T. Drury, Andrew Carroll, Clarence B. Baker, Andrew J. Joyce, H. Clay Stewart, Samuel A. Peugh, George W. Calvert, John W. Simms, B. F. Morsell, William H. Nally, Charles H. Anderson, John V. Bryan, William A. Mulloy, John W. Mead, Thomas B. Marche, William Talbert, John H. Peake, John G. Dudley, George Wright, W. T. Walker; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1867.

Mayor.—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—A. G. HALL.
Register.—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL. *Surveyor.*—C. H. BLISS.
Attorney.—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Jr.

Aldermen.—J. Russell Barr, president; J. Q. Larman, John B. Turton, Z. Richards, J. R. Elvans, John T. Given, Asbury Lloyd, W. W. Moore, John Grinder, James A. Tait, W. Talbert, Donald McCathran, E. Wheeler, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

Common council.—J. C. Dulin, president; W. M. Slowen, O. S. Baker, H. H. Tilley, J. S. Pfau, J. S. Crocker, William Rutherford, N. B. Clark, T. C. Connolly, R. J. Beall, Robert Ball, W. H. Nalley, J. F. Moore, L. B. S. Miller, J. R. Arrison, A. P. Clark, J. M. Dalton, G. W. Miller, H. M. Knight, S. S. Baker, M. T. Parker; H. A. Hall, secretary.

SIXTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1868.

Mayor.—SAYLES J. BOWEN. *Collector.*—A. G. HALL.
Register.—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL. *Surveyor.*—C. H. BLISS.
Attorney.—WILLIAM A. COOK.

Aldermen.—John Grinder, president; J. Q. Larman, John F. Cook, Z. Richards, John S. Crocker, Benjamin F. Morsell, Robert W. Fenwick, William W. Moore, Asbury Lloyd, Appleton P. Clark, William Talbert, Donald McCathran, Henry M. Knight, S. S. Baker; H. A. Hall, secretary.

Common council.—T. T. Fowler, president; A. S. Taylor, D. M. Davis, C. A. Stewart, D. M. Kelsey (resigned November 9), William Rutherford, William H. Chase, Wilson E. Brown, F. J. Bartlett, Nathaniel Sardo, William H. Nalley, Robert Ball, George Jueneman, John R. Arrison, L. B. S. Miller, Turner Torrey, George W. Miller, James M. Dalton, John H. Russell, Charles S. Bates, L. G. Hine; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1869.

Mayor.—SAYLES J. BOWEN. *Collector.*—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.
Register.—JOHN F. COOK. *Surveyor.*—PATRICK H. DONEGAN.
Attorney.—WILLIAM A. COOK.

Aldermen.—John S. Crocker, president; D. M. Davis, Carter A. Stewart, William H. Slater, W. H. Chase, B. F. Morsell, T. C. Connolly, William W. Moore, M. G. Emery, Appleton P. Clark, Donald McCathran, Charles Champion, H. M. Knight, Sidney S. Baker; Charles L. Hulse, secretary.

Common council.—Joseph Williams, president; A. S. Taylor, Robert Thompson, A. P. Fardon, H. A. Hall, H. H. Piper, George Burgess, R. J. Beall, John T. Johnson, R. B. Detrick, A. K. Browne, George W. Hatton, J. H. Holmes, J. W. McKnight, A. B. Tinney, Charles H. Holden, Josiah H. Venable, Frank D. Gaines, R. A. Simms, Sampson Netter, William Boyd; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1870.

Mayor.—MATTHEW G. EMERY.
Collector.—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.
Register.—JOHN F. COOK.
Surveyor.—PATRICK H. DONEGAN.
Attorney.—ENOCH TOTTEN.

Aldermen.—John S. Crocker, president; D. M. Davis, Carter A. Stewart, W. H. Chase, A. R. Shepherd, T. C. Connolly, W. W. Moore, Jacob H. Crossman, George F. Gulick, William H. Slater, Donald McCathran, Charles Champion, vice-president; L. G. Hine, Sidney S. Baker; Charles L. Hulse, secretary,

Common council.—Charles H. Holden, president; E. E. Brooke, J. F. Murray, W. A. Freeman, A. F. Moulden, H. H. Piper, George Burgess, W. H. Pope, R. C. Lewis, George Willner, S. P. Robertson, John O'Donoughue, Benjamin M. McCoy, G. T. Bassett, Thomas A. Gant, Clarence M. Barton, B. F. Palmer, F. D. Gaines, William R. Hunt, Anthony Bowen, Thomas Carraher; Arthur Shepherd, secretary.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT.

HENRY D. COOKE, of Georgetown, from February 28, 1871, to September 13, 1873.

ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD, of Washington, from September 13, 1873, to June 20, 1874.

Secretary to the governor.—William Tindall, May, 1871.

Surveyor.—William Forsyth, September 23, 1871.

Attorney.—William A. Cook, 1871 to 1874.

Collector.—W. H. Slater, September 23, 1871, to December 1, 1873; Lewis Clephane, December 1, 1873, to July 20, 1874.

Secretary of the District.—Norton P. Chipman, from March 2, 1871, to April 21, 1871; Edward L. Stanton, from May 19, 1871, to September, 1873; Richard Harrington, from September 22, 1873, to June 20, 1874.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[Appointed March 16, 1871.]

The governor of the District ex officio; S. P. Brown, Washington; A. B. Mullett, Georgetown; A. R. Shepherd. Washington; James A. Magruder, Georgetown.

Adolph Cluss, appointed January 2, 1873, vice A. B. Mullett; Henry A. Willard, appointed May 22, 1873, vice S. P. Brown; John B. Blake, appointed September 13, 1873, vice Adolph Cluss.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Appointed March 15, 1871.]

N. S. Lincoln, M. D.; T. S. Verdi, M. D.; H. A. Willard; John M. Langston, Washington; John Marbury, jr., Georgetown.

C. C. Cox, M. D., appointed April 3, 1871, vice H. A. Willard; D. W. Bliss, M. D., appointed May 23, 1872, vice N. S. Lincoln, M. D.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Norton P. Chipman, elected April 21, 1871; reelected October 14, 1873, and served out his term, ending March 4, 1875.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened May 15, 1871.]

Council.—William Stickney, president; A. K. Browne, Samuel Cross, Frederick Douglass, Daniel L. Eaton, John A. Gray, George F. Gulick, Adolphus Hall, Charles F. Peck, Daniel Smith, and John W. Thompson. Francis H. Smith, chief clerk. Lewis H. Douglass appointed, vice Frederick Douglass, resigned.

House of delegates.—Charles L. Hulse, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, Joseph T. H. Hall, William D. Cassin, John E. Cox, John F. Murray, James A. Handy, George Burgess, Adolphus S. Solomons, John F. Ennis, Thomas E. Lloyd, William Dickson, John C. Harkness, Peter Campbell, William W. Moore, John W. McKnight, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, John Hogan, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Madison Davis. P. H. Reinhard, chief clerk.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 22, 1872.]

Council.—No change.

House of delegates.—Charles L. Hulse, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, O. S. B. Wall, William R. Collins, John E. Cox, John F. Murray, James A. Handy, Samuel R. Bond, Henry Piper, John W. Le Barnes, Charles J. Brewer, William Dickson, Arthur Shepherd, Peter Campbell, Warren Choate, John W. McKnight, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, John Hogan, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Madison Davis. M. Pechin, chief clerk.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 28, 1873.]

Council.—William Stickney, president; Daniel Smith, John H. Brooks, John W. Baker, S. M. Golden, Adolphus Hall, John W. Thompson, A. K. Browne, Samuel Cross, Joshua Riley, and George F. Gulick. Ernest F. M. Faehtz, chief clerk. Samuel Gedney was appointed, vice Daniel Smith, resigned.

House of delegates.—Peter Campbell, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, O. S. B. Wall, E. P. Berry, John E. Cox, Charles L. Hulse, John F. Murray, George W. Dyer, Thomas W. Chase, S. S. Smoot, Matthew Trimble, C. J. Brewer, James G. Long, Arthur Shepherd, William H. Claggett, J. W. McKnight, J. W. Taliaferro, W. R. Hunt, M. E. Urell, Joseph G. Carroll, Sidney W. Herbert, and W. E. Vermillion. William J. Donohue, chief clerk.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 27, 1874.]

Council.—No change.

House of delegates.—Arthur Shepherd, speaker; Joseph Brooks, Clement A. Peck, Edgar P. Berry, John E. Cox, George B. Wilson, Albert H. Underwood, George W. Dyer, Elphonzo Youngs, Robert I. Fleming, William Dickson, Matthew Trimble, Leonard Gordon, Charles J. Brewer, John A. Perkins, Samuel P. Robertson, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, M. E. Urell, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Josiah L. Venable. H. A. Hall, chief clerk.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (TEMPORARY).

William Dennison, July 1, 1874.

Henry T. Blow, July 1, 1874.

John H. Ketcham, July 3, 1874.

Seth Ledyard Phelps, appointed January 18, 1875, vice Henry T. Blow, resigned December 31, 1874.

Thomas B. Bryan, appointed December 3, 1877, vice John H. Ketcham, resigned June 30, 1877.

Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., detailed as engineer of the board July 2, 1874.

BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS (PERMANENT).

First.—Seth Ledyard Phelps, president; Josiah Dent, Maj. William Johnson Twining, July 1, 1878, to November 29, 1879.

Second.—Josiah Dent, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. William Johnson Twining, November 29, 1879, to May 13, 1882. Major Twining died May 5, 1882.

Third.—Josiah Dent, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, May 13, 1882, to July 17, 1882.

Fourth.—Joseph Rodman West, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, July 17, 1882, to March 8, 1883.

Fifth.—Joseph Rodman West, president to March 27, 1883; James Barker Edmonds, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker. James Barker Edmonds, president from March 27, 1883; Joseph R. West, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, March 8, 1883, to July 22, 1885.

Sixth.—James Barker Edmonds, president; William Benning Webb, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, July 22, 1885, to April 1, 1886.

Seventh.—William Benning Webb, president; Samuel Edwin Wheatley, Col. William Ludlow, April 1, 1886, to January 27, 1888.

Eighth.—William Benning Webb, president; Samuel Edwin Wheatley, Maj. Charles Walker Raymond, January 27, 1888, to May 21, 1889.

Ninth.—John Watkinson Douglass, president; Lemon Galpin Hine, Maj. Charles Walker Raymond, May 21, 1889, to February 14, 1890.

Tenth.—John Watkinson Douglass, president; Lemon Galpin Hine, Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, February 14, 1890, to October 1, 1890.

Eleventh.—John Watkinson Douglass, president; John Wesley Ross, Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, October 1, 1890, to October 15, 1891.

Twelfth.—John Watkinson Douglass, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. William Trent Russell, October 15, 1891, to March 1, 1893.

Thirteenth.—John Wesley Ross, president; Myron Melville Parker, Capt. William Trent Russell, March 1, 1893, to May 8, 1893.

Fourteenth.—John Wesley Ross, president; Myron Melville Parker, Capt. Charles Francis Powell, May 8, 1893, to March 9, 1894.

Fifteenth.—John Wesley Ross, president; George Truesdell, Capt. Charles Francis Powell, March 9, 1894, to March 2, 1897.

Sixteenth.—John Wesley Ross, president; George Truesdell, Capt. William Murray Black, March 2, 1897, to May 8, 1897.

Seventeenth.—John Wesley Ross, president; John Brewer Wight, Capt. William Murray Black, May 8, 1897, to June 1, 1898.

Eighteenth.—John Brewer Wight, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. Lansing Hoskins Beach, June 1, 1898, to May 9, 1900.

Nineteenth.—Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. Lansing Hoskins Beach, May 9, 1900, to ——.

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

William Tindall, July 3, 1874, to ——.

SURVEYOR.

William Forsyth, July 1, 1871, to August 21, 1877.
J. A. Partridge, August 21, 1877, to March 2, 1881.
William Forsyth, April 4, 1881, to August 17, 1897.
Henry B. Looker, August 18, 1897, to ——.

ATTORNEY.

Edwin L. Stanton, July 3, 1874, to October 30, 1876.
William Birney, November 1, 1876, to October 31, 1877.
A. G. Riddle, November 1, 1877, to December 1, 1889.
George C. Hazelton, December 1, 1889, to May 31, 1893.
Sidney T. Thomas, June 1, 1893, to June 30, 1899.
Andrew B. Duvall, July 1, 1899, to ——.

COLLECTOR.

John F. Cook, July 20, 1874, to April 30, 1888.
E. G. Davis, May 1, 1888, to ——.

PLANS FOR TREATMENT OF THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOUTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND NORTH OF B STREET S. W., AND FOR A CONNECTION BETWEEN POTOMAC AND ZOOLOGICAL PARKS.[1]

In this paper are presented the plans for the treatment of that part of the Capital City lying south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street, SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological Parks, which were prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, and transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives through the Secretary of War, together with a special report by Mr. Samuel Parsons, jr., the landscape architect.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 5, 1900.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public, No. 163), I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 30, ultimo, together with copy of report from Col. Theo. A. Bingham, submitting plans, estimate of cost, etc., for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological parks.

I beg to call special attention to these plans and urgently recommend favorable consideration and action.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[1] House Document No. 135, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, November 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith in duplicate a report submitting plans for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological parks.

This examination was made in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public, No. 163), which provides as follows:

> The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized to make an examination and to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred, plans for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street southwest, and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological parks, and in making such examinations and plans he is authorized to employ a landscape architect of conspicuous ability in his profession; for services and expenses incident to said examination and report the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

The immediate supervision of this work was assigned to Col. T. A. Bingham, United States Army, major, Corps of Engineers, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia; and after careful inquiry, Mr. Samuel Parsons, jr., of New York, a landscape architect of conspicuous ability, was invited to make a study of the section of the District of Columbia under consideration and to prepare a plan and report, outlining a scheme for a park and boulevard connecting the United States Capitol, the Washington Monument, the Potomac and Zoological parks.

Mr. Parsons accepted the invitation and brought to the work that genius, energy, ability, and devotion to his profession worthy of a landscape architect of conspicuous ability.

His report is clear and concise, and his suggestions meet with my cordial approval.

When the subject comes up for action before the proper Congressional committee, I trust that Mr. Parsons may have an opportunity to personally explain more in detail the broad and comprehensive plan he now submits.

The act of Congress made no provision for an estimate, but an approximate statement of the probable cost of a portion of this great work is submitted by Colonel Bingham. This, however, does not include the value of the area required between Pennsylvania avenue and B street north, nor of the area included in Mr. Parson's plan south of B street SW., with the improvements thereon, nor of the area with improvements thereon between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets deemed necessary for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological parks.

In my judgment the plans suggested by Mr. Parsons, if fully carried out, will give to the capital of the nation a park system second to that of no city on the globe.

Commending the plans and report to the favorable consideration of Congress, I suggest that early action shall be taken toward initiating this great enterprise by securing for the Government the title to the land required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, November 15, 1900.

GENERAL: In the sundry civil act approved June 6, 1900—

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized to make an examination and to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred, plans for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street southwest, and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and Zoological parks, and in making such examinations and plans he is authorized to employ a landscape architect of conspicuous ability in his profession.

The duty of carrying out this provision of the law was assigned to me by letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 20, 1900, and its execution at once undertaken. The advice of competent professioual advisers was sought in order to ascertain what gentlemen were, without any doubt, regarded by the profession as landscape architects of "conspicuous ability." By the 20th of July, 1900, a preliminary agreement had been reached with the firm of which Mr. Samuel Parsons, jr., of New York City, is the senior partner, the firm name being Parsons & Pentecost. Mr. Parsons was at the time in Europe, but the preliminary work of discussion was completed by the time he returned, early in August, and by August 22 the work had been definitely assigned to Mr. Parsons. Since that date this work has been vigorously pressed, and I now have the honor to transmit herewith Mr. Parsons's report, dated November 14, 1900, together with accompanying map. Several detail drawings and perspectives and also a model are still to arrive, which Mr. Parsons has been unable to get completed at this date.

It is a pleasure to bear testimony to the interest and enthusiasm with which Mr. Parsons and his partner have approached the problem presented to them, and I think it will be evident that the results of their work are worthy of the capital city of this great nation, and reflect great credit on both gentlemen.

The plan forwarded herewith has been prepared under pressure for

time, when the problems involved are considered. For this reason there are some minor points which it is not intended should be carried out exactly as they appear on the drawings. I refer to cases where it would seem as if existing buildings were to be removed for roadways. These minor departures from accuracy are due to the fact that the draftsmen were not personally familiar with the ground they were delineating.

Mr. Parsons has also insisted from the beginning that he was presenting a scheme only in general outline, and that while his drawings illustrate the main points of his scheme, it was impossible, from lack of time, to make it illustrate such final solution as might be found necessary in minor details. He refers to this matter in his report.

The variations of terrain involved in Mr. Parsons's plan are intended to be produced by earth filling, but he presents no estimate as to the quantity of filling required. To obtain this information would require accurate surveys of the whole area involved.

The subject has been gone over in a general way, however, with Mr. Parsons, and an approximate estimate is hereto appended.

The value of the triangle bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, Fifteenth street north, and B street north, may be estimated at $7,500,000. This does not include the other triangular spaces included in Mr. Parsons's plan, and these values must be added to the estimated cost of making the park.

While this is a large amount of money to spend to produce no financial return, its expenditure would, without any doubt, make Washington City far and away the most beautiful capital of the civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. BINGHAM,
Colonel, United States Army,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

Approximate estimate of the cost of building park on the Mall, Washington, D. C., as designed by Parsons & Pentecost, landscape architects, New York City.

Grading:		
From Capitol to fourth transverse road, 2,253,622 cubic yards, at 20 cents per yard		$450,724.40
Masonry, retaining walls:		
First transverse road, 12,316 cubic yards; second tranverse road, 14,221 cubic yards; third tranverse road, 32,146 cubic yards; fourth transverse road, 34,366 cubic yards—93,049 cubic yards, at $8		744,392.00
Roads:		
Drives, 38,340 linear feet, at $4	$153,360.00	
Gutters, 38,340 linear feet, at $3	115,020.00	
		268,380.00

Paths:		
Surfacing 41,400 linear feet, at $1 per foot		$41, 400. 00
Bridle paths:		
Surfacing 15,000 linear feet, at $1.50 per foot		22, 500. 00
Drainage:		
Lateral system, 38,340 feet of 8-inch pipe, at 30 cents.	$11, 502. 00	
Catch-basins—		
10 land basins, at $10	$100. 00	
384 catch-basins for drives, at $10 each.	3, 840. 00	
414 catch-basins for paths, at $6	2, 484. 00	
150 catch-basins for paths (bridle), at $10 each	1, 500. 00	
Total cost of catch-basins	7, 924. 00	
Total cost of drainage		19, 426. 00
Water system:		
6,000 feet of 4-inch pipe, at 50 cents per foot	$3, 000. 00	
10,300 feet of 2-inch pipe, at 25 cents per foot	2, 575. 00	
12 hose bibs, at $10 each	120. 00	
50 hose bibs, at $3 each	150. 00	
		5, 845. 00
Planting, seeding, finishing, hauling good soil, etc., from Capitol to fourth transverse road, 352 acres, at $2,000		704, 000. 00
Bridges (masonry):		
First transverse road, 5,110 cubic yards, at $20 per yard	$102, 200. 00	
Second transverse road, 6,000 cubic yards, at $20 per yard	120, 000. 00	
Third transverse road, 6,000 cubic yards, at $20 per yard	120, 000. 00	
Fourth transverse road, 6,000 cubic yards, at $20 per yard	120, 000. 00	
		462, 200. 00
Total		2, 718, 867. 40
Contingencies, 15 per cent		407, 830. 11
Grand total		3, 126, 697. 51

Asphalting and curbing (if desired):	
Transverse roads—	
First transverse road, 1,000 × 100, 11,111 square yards, at $2 per yard	22, 222. 00
Curbing, 2,000 feet, at $2	4, 000. 00
Second transverse road, 320,000 square feet, 35,555 square yards, at $2 per yard	71, 110. 00
Curbing, 4,000 feet, at $2	8, 000. 00
Third transverse road, 3,700 × 160, 592,000 square feet, 65,777 square yards, at $2	131, 554. 00
Curbing, 7,400 feet, at $2	14, 800. 00
Fourth transverse road, 4,000 × 160 + 19,652 square feet, 659,652 square feet, 73,295 square yards, at $2	146, 590. 00
Curbing, 10,000 feet, at $2	20, 000. 00
Total	418, 276. 00

REPORT OF MR. SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

NEW YORK, *November 14, 1900.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made July 16, 1900, wherein, under the sundry civil act approved June 6, 1900, "the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is authorized to make an examination and report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1900, plans for the treatment of that section of the District of Columbia situated south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of B street SW., and for a suitable connection between the Potomac and the Zoological Parks," and wherein it is also agreed that your landscape architect will prepare plans and reports which "will be purely practical suggestions as to the proper landscape architectural treatment of the ground above mentioned, and will not include working plans or details, but will describe as approximately as possible the lines upon which the work should actually be laid out on the ground."

In seeking to solve the problem of designing a park in the heart of Washington, a park which will be worthy not only of a great city but of a great National Capital, it is highly important at the very outset to discover and define the natural limitations that grow out of the original structural lines of the landscape and out of the demands both of the residential and of the business interests of the city.

I think that these propositions will not be denied by persons who have really considered the subject: (1) A park, as a pleasure ground, should be set apart and isolated as completely as art can contrive it from sound and sight of the surrounding city; and (2) on the same line of endeavor the interior of the pleasure ground should be made to suggest woodland and meadow scenery, so laid out as to afford convenient and agreeable access, by means of carriage and bridle roads and footpaths, to all points of interest and landscape charm.

Such a treatment would also assume that while every condition necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of the public should be kept clearly in view, the landscape should be made to take coherent and artistic shape from the original peculiar genius or idiosyncracy of the place.

Under these terms public buildings could not be generally included as part and parcel of the essential scheme of the park, but they would properly find special territories of their own on the borders of the main pleasure ground, where they could be screened with thickly planted trees and given a landscape treatment suitable to their character.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the controlling lines of the design I feel that it would be proper to explain that, in undertaking this work of advice and suggestion, I have endeavored to assume the liberal attitude of the citizen of the United States who, in his earnest desire to secure for his country a noble and perfect park, contributes his keenest

endeavors to secure not only the most charming lawns and vistas, but also the best adjustment of steam, electric, and other roads for pleasure and traffic conveyance.

These are days of gigantic national and financial development. I do not think it is asking too much of the general public that it shall assume a sufficiently disinterested attitude to secure for the national capital such an ornament and delight as a great park designed in a noble manner.

In order to explain what I consider an ideal plan, I beg leave to call attention to the peculiarly fortunate outline and configuration of the proposed park. At present it is intended to cover approximately 350 acres, which lie in a space bounded by Pennsylvania avenue and B street SW., with the Capitol looming up at the east and Washington Monument at the west. An oblong territory, occupied mainly by the Botanical Garden, the Mall, the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural grounds, and the territory around the Washington Monument, already belongs to the nation, and it is proposed to condemn by law and secure a triangle of land running from Pennsylvania avenue on the north, B street north on the south, and Fifteenth street on the west. I would suggest that in addition to this land, in order to secure the ideal park, another parcel be acquired, bounded by Maryland avenue on the south, B street on the north, and Fifteenth street on the west, a range which would be wonderfully effective as seen from the base of the Capitol. There the view would widen over a great perspective that would include in its very heart the celebrated vista over almost level ground through grand old trees to the Washington Monument, which would be the very kernal and innermost jewel or shrine of the landscape.

No arrangement could be more fortunate than this. Its steadily widening reach and its unsurpassed vista would make, as it were, a foreground and park for the Capitol, emphasizing the fact that, owing to the special growth of the city to the west, this side has gained paramount importance.

But the difficulties we shall meet in undertaking to devise such an ideal park will not be overcome by securing sufficient land. There are existing streets, railroads, buildings, and trees to be considered and suitably treated before the task of designing the park will be complete.

The management of the streets is a difficult problem, if we adhere to the vital principle of isolating the park from the city and recognize the fact that the grades of the streets can not be materially changed, owing to the proximity of the subjacent water. But the difficulty may be overcome, as shown on the plan, by retaining only cross streets for traffic, and turning them into transverse roads of ample width, screened by embankments of earth surmounted by trees on either side, and connected at the center of the park and in the exact line of the vista by bridges arching 20 feet above the present roadbed.

In this scheme most of the pleasure movement would cross the park

by slightly curved but tolerably direct drives located close to the transverse roads and nearly parallel with them, thus carrying out more completely the generally elliptical scheme of the park. This plan, whenever it can be used conveniently, has special artistic value, particularly when, as in this case, a blending veil of shade trees can be made to diversify the slightly formal appearance of the oft-repeated ovals.

This arrangement of drives and masked transverse roads and bridges kept in close relation with the vistas, it will be readily seen, will naturally force the main scheme of park development into a series of ovals, commencing at the Capitol and extending to the White House, where the same idea is repeated in the already constructed ellipses of the White Lot and the adjacent public territory. It is a fortunate circumstance that the positions of the transverse roads cause the ovals to steadily diminish in size, dropping progressively to lower and lower grades as they approach the Washington Monument. Thus in the widening spread of territory they impart to the landscape a finished and consistent perspective, a harmonious cadence and rhythm of effect, and a finely lengthened appearance of distance.

Raising the bridges and foliage of the hidden transverse roads will likewise tend to give an agreeable undulation to the naturally flat surface of the park, while the changing contours and blending foliage will increase the length of the vista. An adjustment of the roads in this way will tend to give a desirable concavity and breadth to the interior lawns, which are everywhere kept more or less below the levels of the roads, and allowed to wind away from the eye in the long graceful curves of the ellipse; in this point resembling the country roads that bend and vanish in charming mystery, for it is proposed to screen all these driveways with umbrageous trees.

Outside of the ovals, the simplicity and effectiveness of the symmetry of which constitutes the keynote of the park, we find the drives seeking the points of interest and convenience by long curving lines, which are so arranged as to mass together as much as possible wide stretches of lawn, and in that way increase the large and dignified quality of the design.

Owing to the concentration of the most distinguished park effects about the main vista and ovals, and owing to the proper demand that walks, bridle-paths, and drives shall be close to each other so as to afford easy human intercourse, and to avoid the great inconvenience of losing one's way—a risk that accompanies a more wandering, loosely constructed system—I have placed the roads near the lines of the ellipses. I am convinced a greater variety of effective views can be secured in this way than in any other.

Nor must the need of solitary places be overlooked. For those who wish to wander in seclusion, many walks will be found extending far away from the ovals on other and more remote territory.

The treatment of lawns is simple. It is planned to leave hollows, meadows, and wide expanses of greensward, excepting on either side of the pathways and roads; there the shade of trees is encouraged, and, fortunately, easily attained. Extended masses of foliage already exist, portions of which when displaced by the construction of the transverse roads, can be transplanted, after proper root pruning, to assist in emphasizing and extending the effects of the main vista to the Monument.

One of the most important features of the plan will be found in the new site assigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, now a serious obstruction to the development of the new park. Its present location, if retained, would utterly destroy the harmonious arrangement of the ovals and sunken transverse roads, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the present design. The passage of trains through a park, whether over or under or on the level, is always to be deprecated. It destroys the restfulness and isolation of the place, and it should be prevented by any arrangement that is not absolutely inimical to the comfort and business necessities of the public. A lightning express is quite incompatible with a green garden and singing birds.

The proposed site for the station, it will be seen, is large and commodious, and situated directly in front of the transverse road at Seventh street, which is made as wide as Pennsylvania avenue, and only 1,600 feet from its nearest borders. The station as now situated, in the heart of the proposed park, would completely destroy the unity of the park design, for it stands at the very point where the loss would be the greatest. Under the new arrangement proposed, every advantage in the way of electric cars and convenient and commodious foot and carriage ways could be secured, as they could all be brought directly under the roof of the station.

I dwell thus strongly on the importance of a new location for the railroad station because I believe that if all parties genuinely and patriotically interested in securing a really great park were thoroughly alive to the real merits of the question, it would be readily conceded that the railroad should be banished to parts where it would be invisible if not wholly inaudible from the main drives of the park, and especially from the bridges over the transverse roads. Its removal is a serious necessity.

Concerning the parkway from Washington Monument to the Potomac and the Zoological parks, it should be said that, as far as the beginning of the precipitous portion of the banks of Rock Creek, a formal arrangement of footpaths, drives, and bridle-roads is secured, whereby the house lots are reached by two roads, one on each side of the parkway. The space of 800 feet in the middle is occupied by a park drive, by footpaths and a bridle-road, each of which takes a direct course parallel with the adjacent houses, as shown in the accompanying detail plan.

When the park way reaches the steep hillsides of Rock Creek, it is allowed to seek the easiest grades. It occupies a large portion of the picturesque slopes with the winding curves of its drives and bridle-paths, ending at the boundaries of the Zoological Park at the junction of Cathedral avenue and Connecticut avenue, where it completes its course in an entrance so enlarged as to include all three avenues.

There are some things that can be done with the design of a park and some things that can not, if an unified and consistent scheme of treatment is to be evolved; and the more thoroughly and intelligently these possibilities and limitations are studied, the more certain the final successful development of an artistic and enjoyable pleasure ground will become.

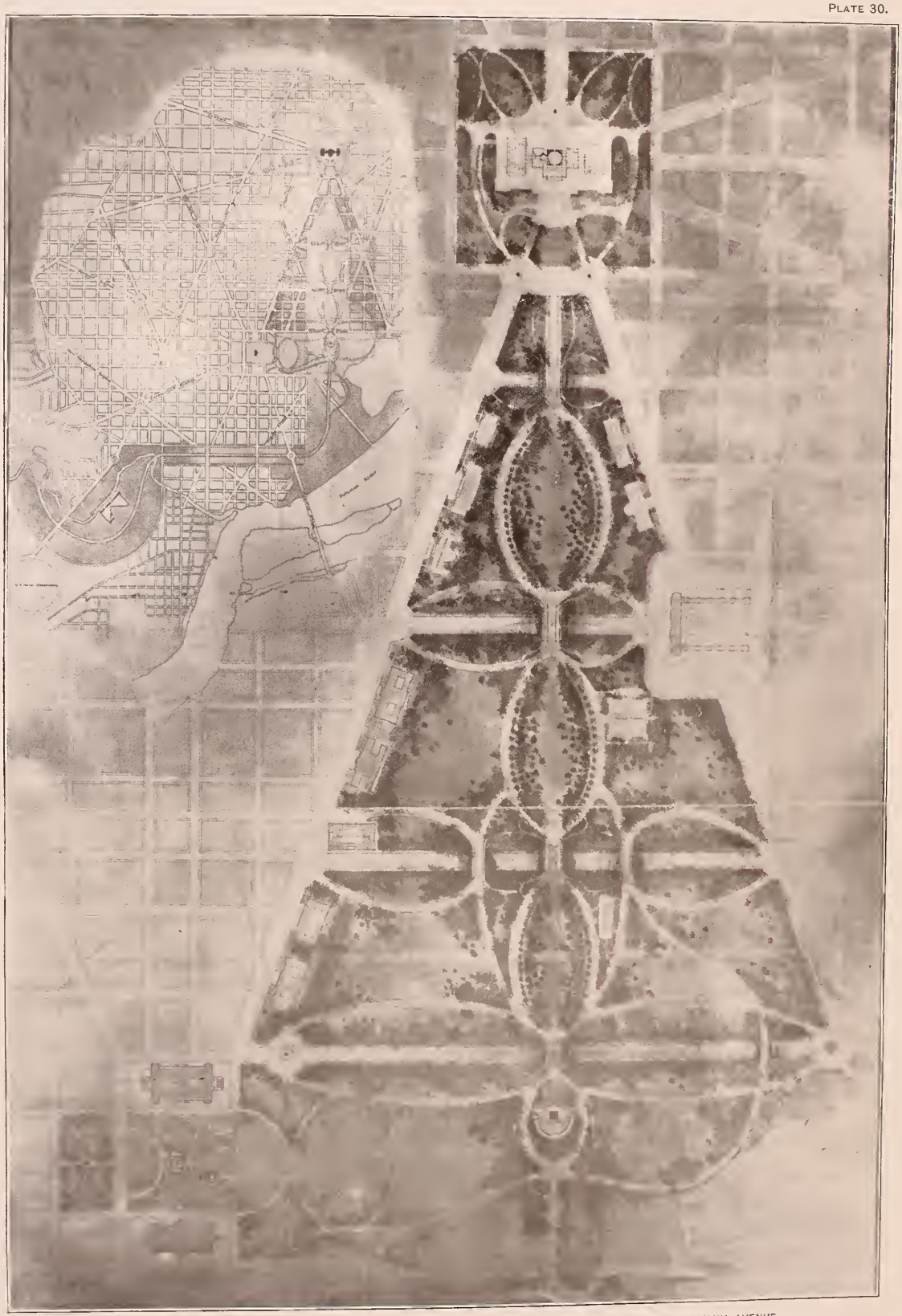
In my endeavor to make this report concise, I have necessarily been obliged to omit any enlargement on many points of interest and importance, my object being chiefly to outline the general principles of the scheme, relying on securing at a future time an opportunity to explain the full details of the proposed arrangement.

In conclusion I feel constrained to reaffirm and reemphasize the idea to which in this report I have continually endeavored to give expression, namely, that a park is both a work of art and a living phase of nature. The beauties and advantages of each are to be carefully fostered. A fine park is no mechanical or scientific automaton; it is an evolution, an ever-growing, ever-changing, organized creation, from which no single feature can be taken away with impunity. A true park has living functions and peculiarities of construction that the most beautiful picture does not possess, and these should be molded in accordance with its inherent limitations and potentialities for beauty. Let us hope that such a park may yet be one of the chief adornments of our National Capitol.

Respectfully,

SAML. PARSONS, JR.,
Landscape Architect.

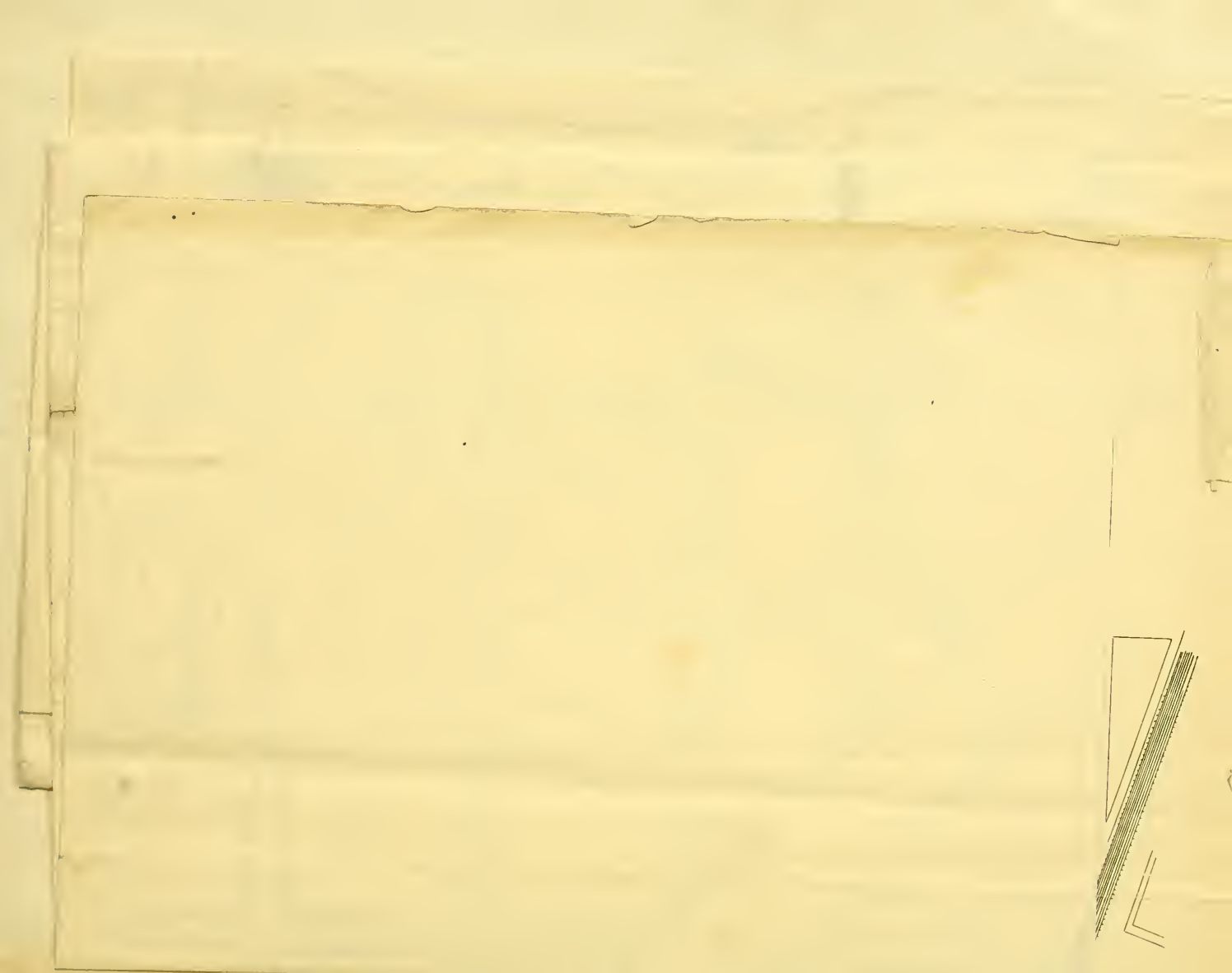
Col. THEODORE A. BINGHAM, U. S. A.,
In Charge Public Buildings and Grounds.

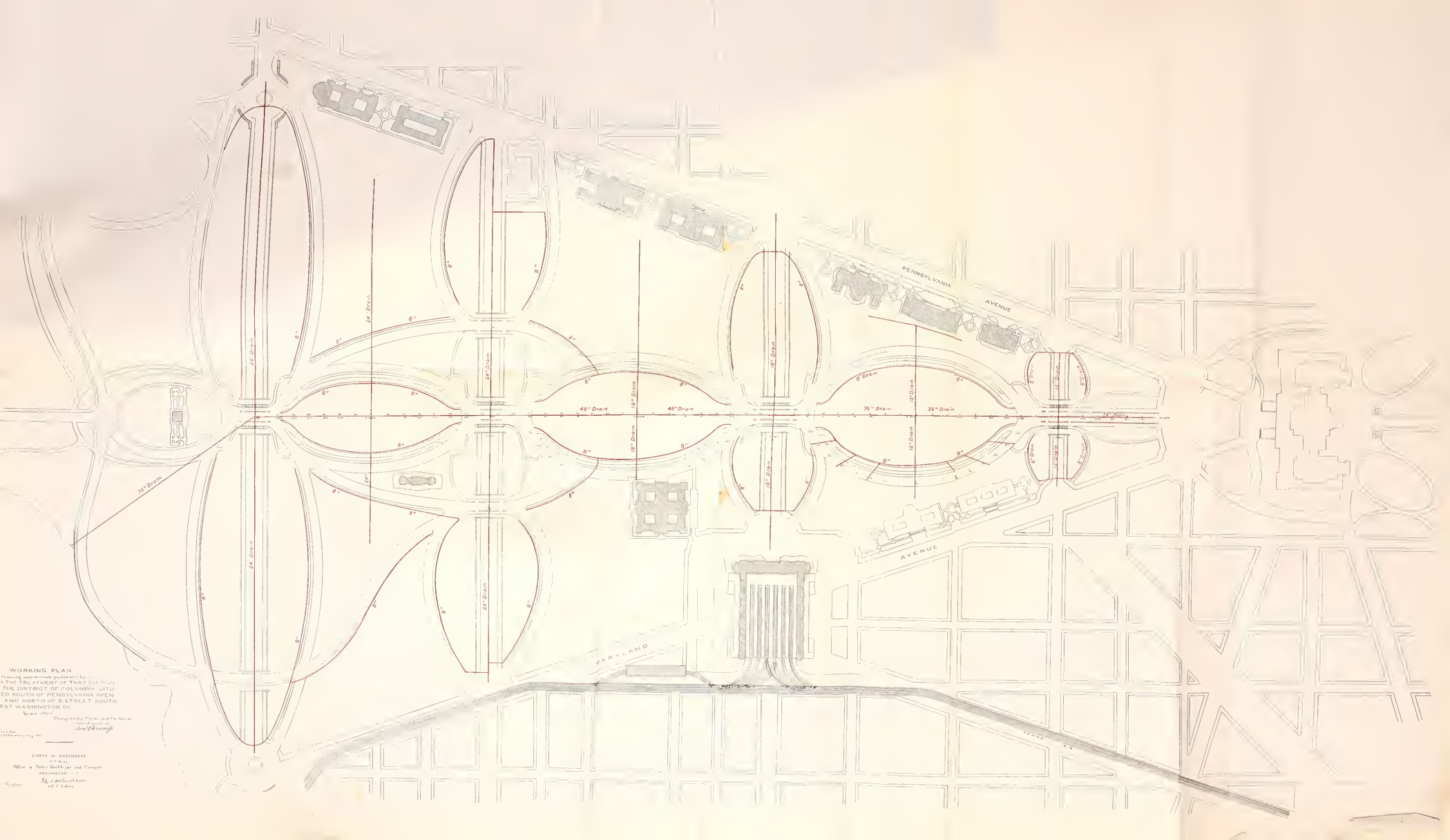


PLAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF THAT SECTION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON SITUATED SOUTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

TRANSVERSE ROAD CROSSING FOR THE MALL.

PERSPECTIVE TOWARD SOUTH FROM CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FIFTEENTH STREET NW.





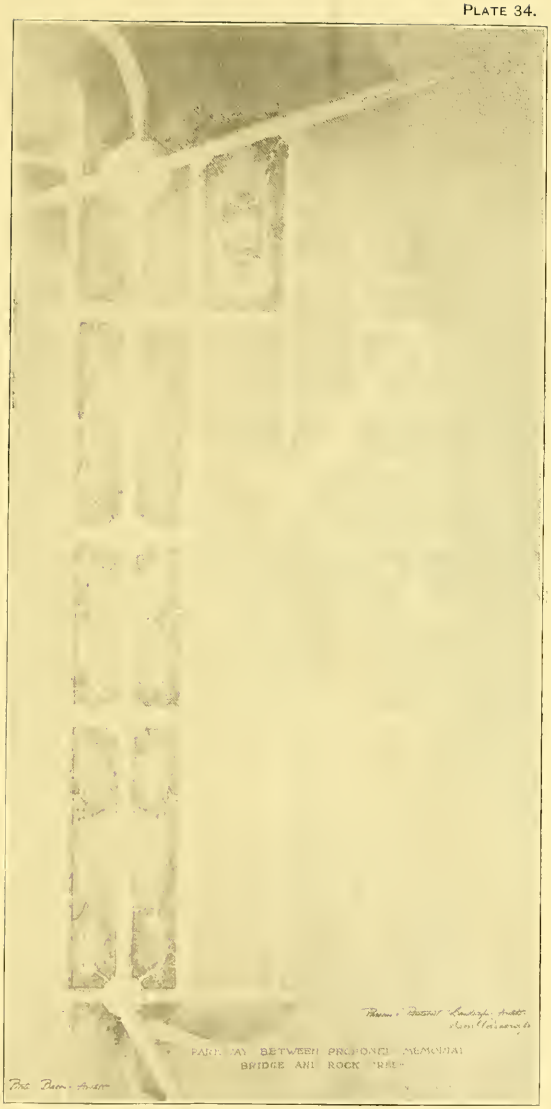
WORKING PLAN

showing approximate position of the ...
... THE TREATMENT OF THAT SECTION
... THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SITU
... ED SOUTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AVEN
... AND NORTH OF B STREET SOUTH
... EST WASHINGTON DC
Scale 100 ft

Designed by Charles M. Robinson
Consulting Engineer
Jan 1902

Submitted
Commissioners, D.C.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
U.S. Army
Office of Public Buildings and Grounds
Washington, D.C.
Approved
Col. U.S. Army
Feb 1902



PARKWAY BETWEEN PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE AND ROCK CREEK.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS, MAPS, AND ORIGINAL PLANS OF THE "CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION" IN THE DIVISION OF PRINTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON.[1]

Compiled by Mr. ARTHUR J. PARSONS, Chief of the Division of Prints, Library of Congress.

[The following is an inventory of articles exhibited. The items appear in the order in which they were arranged in the exhibition.

The titles of the early Washington imprints here briefly entered may be found in bibliographical form in A. P. C. Griffin's "Issues of the District of Columbia Press in 1800–1802," published in "Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 4."]

A. PERIODICALS.

1. Early imprints.
2. Early government.
3. Early Washington.
4. Historical.
5. Library of Congress.
6. Washington Monument.

B. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND MAGAZINES.

1. Capitol and White House.
2. Early governmental publications.
3. Early imprints.
4. Early Washington.
5. Historical.
6. Library of Congress.
7. Maps and views of Washington.
8. Washington Directory and Guide.

C. MAPS AND ORIGINAL PLANS.

1. Washington and District of Columbia.
2. Capitol.
3. White House.

[1] See also "List of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia," by P. L. Phillips, Senate Document 154, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.—EDITOR.

A. Periodicals.

"WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION:

Early imprints.

Notice.—All persons having any accounts open with Mr. Anthony Whiting, deceased, my late manager, etc. (Signed) G. Washington.

In "The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette." Alexandria, July 6, 1793.

[Notice of sale of land in town of Alexandria by George Washington.]

In "Alexandria Advertiser." August 2, 1797.

Alexandria Advertiser. Alexandria, Va., July 9, 1798.

[First magazine published in Washington.]

i. e. "*The National Magazine, or a political, historical, biographical, and literary repository. Number VII, vol. ii. District of Columbia. Printed by the editor, [Dec. ?] 1800.*

Note.—The earlier numbers were published in Richmond.

Advertisement "A new work, The Private Life of Washington, with a great number of original anecdotes, by M. L. Weems,"

In "Georgetown Museum [and] Advertiser." Wednesday March 15, 1809.

Daily Federal Republican. Georgetown, November 26, 1814.

Early government.

Proposals for carrying the mail of the United States.

In "The Universal Gazette." Washington, January 20, 1803.

Early Washington.

Scheme of a lottery for the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the District of Columbia.

In "The George-Town Weekly Messenger." March 31, 1792.

[Advertisement for bids for building a bridge over Eastern Branch.]

In "Alexandria Advertiser and Commercial Intelligencer." April 7, 1801.

[Sale of lots by the Commissioners.]

In "The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser." Washington, November 25, 1801.

Bill to reduce the height of the houses of Washington.

In "National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser." Washington, January 17, 1802.

Removal of the seat of government.

In "Colvin's Weekly Register." Washington City, February 13, 1808.

Observations on the District of Columbia. No. VI.

In "Washington Expositor." Saturday, March 26, 1808.

Public buildings.

In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, April 17, 1816.

An abstract [from the returns made by the principal assessor of the District of Columbia to the Treasury Department.]

In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, October 5, 1816.

Historical.

An act making an appropriation in the aid of the city of Washington.
In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, May 25, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in Baltimore, to a friend in this city.
In "The Aurora." Philadelphia, August 29, 1814.

Battle at Bladensburg; Entry of the enemy into Washington; Navy Yard and public buildings destroyed.
In "The New York Gazette and General Advertiser." New York, August 29, 1814.

Loss of the Capital, and alarm in Baltimore.
In "New England Palladium." Boston, August 30, 1814.

Capture of Washington.
In "Essex Register." Salem, Mass., August 31, 1814.

Washington City taken.
In "Columbian Centinel." Boston, August 31, 1814.

City of Washington destroyed.
In "Boston Gazette." Boston, September 1, 1814.

The British in Washington.
In "Boston Gazette." Boston, September 1, 1814.

Washington City taken.
In "The Independent Chronicle." Boston, September 1, 1814.

Authentic account of the capture of Washington.
In "The Weekly Messenger." Boston, September 2, 1814.

Almost incredible victory.
In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, February 6, 1815.

Library of Congress.

Purchase of Mr. Thomas Jefferson's library for the Library of Congress.
In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, October 18, 1814.

Congressional Library.
In "The Daily National Intelligencer." Washington, July 31, 1815.

Washington Monument.

[Debate in House of Representatives on the erection of a monument to George Washington in Washington.]
In "The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser." Washington City, December 8, 1800.

B. Books, Pamphlets, and Magazines.

"WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION."

VIEWS OF THE CAPITOL AND WHITE HOUSE.

Capitol.

The Capitol, Washington. Drawn and engraved by Detournelle.
In D. B. Warden's "Chorographical and statistical description of the District of Columbia." p. 34. Paris, 1816.

Capitol—Continued.

View of the Capitol of the United States after the conflagration in 1814. Engraved by Alexander Lawson.
In Jesse Torrey's "A portraiture of domestic slavery in the United States" [frontispiece]. Philadelphia, 1817.

Description of the Capitol.
In Wm. Elliot's "The Washington Guide." p. 14. Published by S. A. Elliot. City of Washington, 1826.

Oestliche fronte des Capitols von Washington.
In Carl Bernhard's "Reise durch Nord Amerika in 1825 und 1826." p. 270. Weimer, 1828.

Front view of the Capitol, Washington.
In "The American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge" for August, 1835. p. 519. Boston, 1835.

View of the Capitol of Washington.
In "American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge" for October, 1836. p. 26. Boston, 1836.

East front of Capitol at Washington City. Engraved by Graham after a drawing by Burton.
In "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1839. Vol. V, p. 231. Philadelphia, 1839.

View of the Capitol at Washington. Engraved by C. J. Bentley from a drawing by W. H. Bartlett.
In N. P. Willis's "American Scenery." Vol. I, p. 36. London, 1840.

The Capitol of the United States. Engraved by E. Grünewald after a drawing by H. Brown.
In "Our Globe," a universal picturesque album. p. 81. Philadelphia [1840?].

Interior of the House of Representatives, Washington. Engraved from a drawing by W. Goodacre.
In J. H. Hinton's "History and topography of the United States." Vol. 2, p. 527. London, 1842.

The Capitol at Washington.
In "The Western Miscellany." p. 96. Dayton, Ohio, 1848.

[Capitol, west front. Dr. Thornton, architect.]
In J. Calvin Smith's "The illustrated hand-book, a new guide for travelers through the United States of America." p. 101. New York, 1849.

Senate Chamber.
In Wm. Q. Force's "Picture of Washington and its vicinity, for 1850." p. 64. Washington, 1850.

White House.

The President's House, from Washington. Engraved by W. Radclyffe from a drawing by W. H. Bartlett.
In N. P. Willis's "American Scenery." Vol. II, p. 32. London, 1840.

Front View of the President's House in the City of Washington.
In C. W. Janson's "The Stranger in America" London, 1807.

White House—Continued.

[View of the President's House.]
In J. S. Buckingham's "America, historical, statistic, and descriptive." Vol. I, p. 310. London [1841].

President's House, Washington.
In A. W. Franklin's "American Cottage Library." p. 58. New York, 1848.

The President's House at Washington.
In R. C. Smith's "An introductory geography, designed for children." p. 53. New York, 1851.

Early governmental publications.

[First Census.] Return of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States according to "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," passed March the first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one [ninety].
Printed by Childs & Swaine. Philadelphia, 1791.

Letter and report of the Secretary of the Treasnry, accompanied with sundry statements relative to the Military and Naval establishments, and to the fortification of the ports and harbours of the United States.
Published by order of the House of Representatives, February 7, 1798. Printed by W. Ross.

Goldsborough, Charles W. An original and correct list of the United States Navy, containing a list of the ships in commission, and their respective force. A list of officers and their rank as well as those belonging to the Navy as the Marine Corps, and a digest of the principal laws relating to the Navy, etc.
City of Washington. November, 1800.

[First United States Army Register.]
Military Establishment. 1802.

[Smith, Samuel Harrison.] History of the last session of Congress, which commenced on the seventh of December, 1801.
Taken from the "Daily National Intelligencer." Printed by S. H. Smith. City of Washington, 1802.

[First Blue Book.] Message from the President of the United States transmitting a roll of the persons having office or employment under the United States. Published by order of the Senate, February 16, 1802.
Printed by William Duane. Washington City, 1802.

[Congressional Directory.] Places of abode of the members of both Houses of Congress, first session of Eleventh Congress. [1809.]

Register of the Army of the United States.
(Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.) Washington, August 16, 1813.

Early governmental publications—Continued.

[First Naval Register.] Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of all the commissioned officers in the Navy of the United States, showing their respective rank, and dates of the commissions; also, a list of all the midshipmen, with the dates of their warrants.

Printed by R. C. Weightman, Washington City, 1814.

[First Biennial Blue Book.] A register of officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, on the thirtieth day of September, 1816; together with the names, force, and condition of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built.

Prepared at the Department of State, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 27th of April, 1816. Printed by Jonathan Elliot. City of Washington, 1816.

Congressional Directory, for the second session of the Fourteenth Congress of the United States.

Printed by Daniel Rapine, Washington City, 1816.

[First Patent Report.] A list of patents granted by the United States, for the encouragement of arts and sciences, alphabetically arranged, from 1790 to 1820; containing the names of the patentees, their places of residence, and the dates of the patents * * *; also, all the acts passed by Congress on the subject of patents.

Printed and sold by Alfred Elliot. Washington, D. C., July 20, 1820.

Congressional Directory, for the first session of the Seventeenth Congress of the United States.

Printed by Daniel Rapine. Washington City, 1821.

Table of post-offices in the United States, with the names of the postmasters, the counties and States in which they are situated; and the distances from the city of Washington, and the capitals of the respective States.

By direction of the Postmaster-General. Printed by Way & Gideon. Washington City, 1825.

Gordon, Wm. A. A compilation of the registers of the Army of the United States from 1815 to 1837 (inclusive). * * *

Printed by James C. Dunn. Washington, 1837.

Early imprint.

The Potomak Almanac, or the Washington Ephemeris for the year of our Lord, 1793.

Printed and sold by James Doyle. George-Town (Potomak).

[Woodward, A. B.] Considerations on the government of the Territory of Columbia. * * *

Printed for the author by S. H. Smith. Washington, Metropolis of the United States, 1801.

NOTE.—Constitutes No. 1–4 of a series of articles. Nos. 5, 7 are entered below.

Early imprint—Continued.

Woodward, A. B. Considerations on the substance of the sun.
Printed by Way and Groff. Washington, Metropolis of the United States of America, September, 1801.

Jefferson, Thomas. A manual of parliamentary practice for the use of the Senate of the United States.
Printed by S. H. Smith. Washington City, 1801.

The clerical candidates, a poem.
Washington City, November 14, 1801.

Workman, James. Political essays relative to the war of the French Revolution—viz: An argument against continuing the war for the subversion of the republican government of France.
Printed by Colton & Stewart, Royal street, Alexandria, 1801.
In "Political Pamphlets," Vol. 101.

[Blodget, S.] Thoughts on the increasing wealth and national economy of the United States.
Printed by Way and Groff. North E street, City of Washington, 1801.
In "Miscellaneous Pamphlets," Vol. 933.

[Woodward, A. B.] Epaminondas on the government of the Territory of Columbia. No. V. * * *
Printed by Green and English. George-Town, Territory of Columbia, 1801.

Woodward, A. B. Considerations on the government of the Territory of Columbia. No. VII.
Printed by S. Snowden & Co. Alexandria, Territory of Columbia, January, 1802.

The Gambler, or memoirs of a British officer, distinguished in the War of the Revolution.
Printed by W. Duane & Son. Washington City, 1802.

Dinmore, Richard. Select and fugitive poetry; a compilation: with notes biographical and historical.
Printed at the Franklin Press. Washington City, 1802.

Ogilvie, James [instructor of youth in the Stevensburg Academy]. Cursory reflections on government, philosophy, and education.
Printed by J. & J. D. Westcott. Alexandria, 1802.
In "Political Pamphlets," Vol. 98.

Paine (Thomas), Letters from, to the citizens of the United States on his arrival from France.
Printed at the Apollo Press, W. Duane & Son. Washington City, 1802.
In "Political Pamphlets," Vol. 17.

Austin, David. The national "Barley Cake," or, the "Rock of Offence" into a "glorious Holy Mountain," in discourses and letters.
Washington, District of Columbia, 1802.
In "Theological Pamphlets," Vol. 6.

Early imprint—Continued.

Sidney, Algernon. A vindication of the measures of the present administration.
Printed by Samuel H. Smith, City of Washington, 1803.
In "Political Pumphlets," Vol. 104.

Observations on the intended canal in Washington City.
City of Washington, 1804.
In "Duane Pamphlets," Vol. 128.

[Blodget, S.] Economica; a statistical manual for the United States of America.
Printed for the author. City of Washington, 1806.

The Alexandria Almanack for the year of our Lord 1807. * * *
Printed by Cottom & Stewart. Alexandria [1807].

Edgeworth, Miss [Maria]. The modern Griselda, a tale.
Published by Joseph Miltigan. George Town, 1810. [First American edition.]

The Alexandria Almanack for the year of our Lord 1812. * * *
Printed by Cottom & Stewart. Alexandria [1812].

The Bladensburg races, written shortly after the capture of Washington City, August 24, 1814.
Printed for the purchaser. 1816.

Early Washington.

[Lear, Tobias.] Observations on the River Potomack, the country adjacent, and the City of Washington.
Printed by Loudon & Brower. New York, 1794.

Look before you leap; or, a few hints to such artizans, mechanics, labourers, farmers, and husbandmen as are desirous of emigrating to America * * * applying particularly to the Federal City of Washington.
London, 1796.

La Rochefoucault Liancourt, F. A. F. *duc* de. Travels through the United States of North America, the country of the Iroquois, and Upper Canada. * * *
Vol. 2, p. 312. London, 1799.

Front view of the President's House in the City of Washington.
In C. W. Janson's "The Stranger in America." Albion Press. London, 1807.

Historical.

[Parker, Brig. Gen. Thomas.] A narrative of the Battle of Bladensburg in a letter to Henry Banning, esq., by an officer of General Smith's staff.
[1814.] 16 pp. Plate.

An enquiry respecting the capture of Washington by the British, on the 24th August, 1814: With an examination of the report of the committee of investigation appointed by Congress. By Spectator.
Washington City. Printed 1816.

EXHIBIT OF EARLY LITERATURE RELATING TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1900.

Historical—Continued.

Sketch of the engagement on the 24th of August between the British and American forces.

In E. D. Ingraham's "Sketch of the events which preceded the capture of Washington by the British on the 24th of August, 1814." [Opp. title page.] Philadelphia, 1849.

View of the President's House after the conflagration, August 24, 1814.

Colored aqualint by W. Strickland, after a drawing by G. Munger.

Capitol after the conflagration, 1814.

Colored aquatint by W. Strickland, after a drawing by G. Munger.

Library of Congress.

Report of the joint committee appointed to take into consideration the arrangement of books and maps belonging to Congress.

December 18, 1801. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States. [Washington, 1801.]

Catalogue of books, maps, and charts belonging to the Library of the two Houses of Congress, April, 1802.

Printed by William Duane, Washington City [1802]. [First catalogue of the Library.

Catalogue of the Library of the United States, to which is annexed a copious index alphabetically arranged.

Printed by Jonathan Elliot. Washington, 1815. [First catalogue after the partial destruction of the Library by the burning of the Capitol. Comprises exclusively titles of books purchased from Thomas Jefferson.]

Maps and Views of Washington.

Plan of the City of Washington.

In "The Massachusetts Magazine" for May, 1792, p. 283. Boston, 1792.

Plan of the City of Washington; now building for the metropolis of America, and established as the permanent residence of Congress after the year 1800.

Engraved by B. Baker, and published by W. Bent, 1793. In "The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure" for July, 1793, p. 41. London, 1793.

Plan of the City of Washington [Ellicott survey].

In "The Literary Magazine," p. 49. Published by J. Good, London, [1793].

Washington City.

In S. S. Moore's and T. W. Jones's "Traveller's Directory, or a pocket companion from Philadelphia to New York and from Philadelphia to Washington." Plate 23. Philadelphia, 1802.

George-Town and City of Washington. Engraved by George Cooke.

In John Pinkerton's "General collection of the best and most interesting voyages and travels." Vol. 12, p. 343. London, 1812.

Maps and Views of Washington—Continued.

A correct map of the City of Washington, capital of the United States of America. Engraved by W. I. Stone.

In Peter Force's "National Calendar for 1820." [Appendix.] Washington, 1820.

Map of Washington.

In J. M. Duncan's "Travels through part of the United States and Canada in 1818 and 1819." Vol. I, p. 251. Glasgow, 1823.

Plan of the City of Washington, seat of government of the United States.

In "The Washington Directory." [Opposite title page.] Printed and published by S. A. Elliot. City of Washington, 1827.

Washington. Engraved by J. E. Neagle, from a drawing by J. R. Smith.

In Malte Brun's "System of Geography." Vol. II, p. 222. Boston, 1834.

Sketch of the City of Washington, made about 1852, by either Luetz or Frank Mahon, from the Coast Survey window.

Washington Directory and Guide.

[First Directory.] The Washington Directory, showing the name, occupation, and residence of each head of a family and person in business; the names of the Members of Congress and where they board, together with other useful information.

By John Delano. Washington, 1822.

[First Washington Guide Book.] The Washington Guide, containing an account of the District of Columbia, the City of Washington, etc.

Printed and published by S. A. Elliot. Washington, November, 1822.

C. Maps and Original Plans.

"WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION."

Washington, and District of Columbia.

Columbia, or Federal City. Middle States of North America, showing the position of the Geneseo country comprehending the counties of Ontario and Steuben as laid off in townships of six miles square each.

New York, 1791. Engraved by Maverick.

Columbia, or Washington, the Capital of America. Map of the Middle States of North America with part of Canada, showing the situation of the principal towns, viz: Columbia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal; also their several communications with respect to Lake Ontario.

1791.

Washington, and District of Columbia—Continued.

Columbia, new seat of government of the United States. A map of the Genesee tract, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, also its distance from the new City of Columbia, or the proposed seat of government of the United States.

1791.

Plan of the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America and by them established as the seat of government, after the year 1800.

Engraved by Thackara & Vallance. Philadelphia, 1792.

Map of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Showing the lines of the various properties at the division with the original properties in 1792.

Published and copyrighted by James M. Stewart. Washington, 1884.

Territory of Columbia. First topographical survey of the District of Columbia, 1793.

Drawn by Andrew Ellicott.

Plan of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

By Dennis Griffith. Published in Philadelphia, June 6, 1795. Engravers, J. Thackara & J. Vallance.

Plan of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, 1798.

Published by J. V. Thomas, Alexandria. Engraved by T. Clark. N. Y.

Plan of the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America, and by them established as the seat of government, after the year, 1800.

Boston. Engraved by Samuel Hill.

A map of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Taken from actual survey, as laid out on the grounds by R. King, Surveyor of the City of Washington.

Washington, 1803. Engraved by C. Schwarz. [*At the lower left-hand corner, Elevation of S. Front of President's House, by James Hoban. Lower right-hand corner, Elevation of east front of Capitol, by Dr. Thornton.*]

Plan de la Ville de Washington située sur le Territoire de Columbia cedé par les Etats de Virginie et Maryland aux Etats Unis d'Amérique et établi par eux comme le Siege de leur Gouvernement depuis l'Année 1800.

Par Pière Francois Tardieu, Graveur, Editeur-propriétaire, Place de l'Estrapade No. 18, à Paris, 1808.

Plan of the City of Washington, seat of Congress of the United States.

Printed and published by S. A. Elliot. City of Washington, 1827.

Washington, and District of Columbia—Continued.

Map of the City of Washington.

Published by John Brannan, 1828. Drawn by F. C. De Kraffl, City Surveyor. Engraved by Mrs. W. I. Stone.

District of Columbia, a map of Georgetown.

By William Bussard, 1830. Engraved by William Harrison, Washington, D. C.

District of Columbia. Topographical map of the original District of Columbia and environs, showing the fortifications around the City of Washington.

By E. G. Arnold, C. E. Published by G. Woolworth Collon. New York, 1862.

Capitol.

Stephen Hallet, Architect.

Plan A1.—Plan of the ground and principal floors of a project for the Federal Capitol, sent from Philadelphia to the Board in July, 1793.
Plan C1.—The ground floor of a plan laid before the Board in October, 1793.
Plan D1.—The ground floor of a plan presented to the Board in January, 1794.
Principal floor. (Competitive plan.)
Plan C3.—Elevation of the principal floor.
Plan D2.—Elevation of the principal floor of Plan D1.
Plan B2.—Elevation of Plan B1.
Plan C2.—Second floor.
Plan E5.—Second section of Plan E1.
Fragment of an analysis used for laying the lines and fixing the parts 7.
West elevation. (Competitive plan.)

Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820), Architect.

Plan of principal floor for one of the Houses of Congress.
Plan of the principal story of the Capitol, 1806.
Arcade and colonnade.
President's chair, Senate Chamber.
North Wing—Offices of the Judiciary.
Cross section of the House of Representatives.
South Wing—Sketch of a section in the Doric, Roman style, for the consideration of the President, as to the propriety of a Doric colonnade.
South Wing—Radius of the colonnade of the House of Representatives to the center of the column.
Study for a West Front.

Dr. William Thornton (1761–1827), Architect.

Plan for principal floor.
[Presented to Mr. Latrobe by George Blagden, as the only existing drawing of the Capitol, May 4, 1803.]
East elevation. (Competitive plan.)
Principal floor.

White House.

Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820), Architect.

East Front, with addition of North Wing.
Plan of the principal floor, South Front.

BEAUTIFYING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

By William V. Cox.

The following remarks of the secretary of the Joint Committee, which were published in the Evening Star of December 5, 1900, are pertinent to the subject of the Centennial Celebration and its purpose:

If the embellishment of the capital city is ever to be accomplished, now is the time when it should be begun. The national legislative body, which must be looked to for carrying out such plans, has authorized the preparation of designs and data for a comprehensive park system. The heads of the different Executive Departments have renewed their recommendations for the construction of a hall of records and the District Commissioners for a municipal building. In other words, the requirements alone now call for these structures. Therefore, it would seem that every organization, every individual having at heart the making of the capital city of the great American nation one of noble, lasting structures, grouped appropriately and of imposing design, a seat of government of such systematic layout and impressive grandeur as would be expected of and would befit such a progressive country, every individual in every part of our great Republic who looks to a future Washington as the father of our country planned it, should join in an appeal that this work be begun now, at the capital's centennial and the twentieth century's dawn.

The approaching centennial celebration of the removal of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington can not but inspire reflections on the present condition of the city of Washington. A hundred years ago the building of the Capitol had been only partially completed. The noble building that now stands overlooking the city, and which is the admiration of the world, had not yet been conceived in its entirety by its architect. The Executive Mansion was just ready for occupancy. Subsequently the splendid group of buildings, such as the Treasury, with its imposing façade facing the Potomac, unfortunately later extended into the line of Pennsylvania avenue, was erected. The magnificent War, State, and Navy building is of a more recent date, and if architecturally not as attractive as some of the other buildings, still it must be conceded that it serves its purpose in a most admirable manner. Of recent buildings, the most striking is the superb Library of Congress, which forms a valuable adjunct to the Capitol.

A hundred years ago there were a few scattered houses on almost impassable roads. Now palatial residences abound on magnificent avenues paved with asphalt. Primitive pathways have given way to granolithic pavements. In those days the cumbersome stage coach brought the weary traveler to the new capital. Now steam or electric railways, with all the luxuries of modern civilization, bring the visitor to our gates and transport him in horseless carriages to palatial hotels.

In the original plans of the capital it is clearly shown that it was the intention of our forefathers to reserve the territory on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue in which to erect public buildings. The demands for business purposes led to the temporary abandonment of this policy, but more than ten years ago Seth Milligan, then chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, revived the plan of preserving the south side of the avenue for administration buildings, and, indeed, it may be said in consequence of his efforts the project has since been kept alive. The members of the centennial committee were in thorough sympathy with this proposition, and consequently they recommended to Congress in a comprehensive plan, which should include the connecting of the Mall and the Potomac Park with the National Rock Creek Park, the improvement of that portion of Washington. Mr. Samuel Parsons, jr., who was for many years connected with Central Park in New York City, has presented an elaborate plan for the artistic treatment of these parks, which was submitted to Congress on December 5, 1900, by the Secretary of War, and, together with the letters of transmittal through the proper official channels, is printed in the appendix.

To the centennial committee is also due much of the credit for the interest in a memorial bridge which should connect Potomac Park with Arlington, the home of the nation's dead, and later by a broad boulevard with Mount Vernon, where the dust of the immortal Washington is preserved.

The persistent agitation of this comprehensive scheme for the beautifying of the nation's capital has unquestionably been stimulated by the active measures that have been so effective in beautifying the city of Chicago, with its splendid parks, driving roads, and connecting boulevards, and of New York, with its elaborate series of parks in the city above the Harlem River. The plan of the city of Washington is admirably adapted for such a scheme, and the centennial committee, having in mind the opportuneness of the occasion, is exceedingly anxious that the new century should be inaugurated by some active steps being taken toward the culmination of such a project. The American Institute of Architects has shown very great interest in the matter, and will soon hold a meeting in this city, when several of its most eminent members will present papers on the future grouping of Government buildings, landscapes, and statuary in this city.[1] The encroachments on the Executive Mansion for business offices demand that a suitable residence should be provided for the President. Whether this proposition will best be accomplished by the building of a new home for the Chief Executive or by the enlargement of the present edifice is a matter that will come up for consideration.

The line of old forts and earthworks from Fort Reno to Fort Totten should for history's sake be preserved as a battlefield park. It was at Fort Stevens, midway in this line, where President Lincoln stood exposed to the Confederate fire, and it was this fort that saved the capture of the capital of the nation by Gen. Jubal A. Early during the engagements of July 11 and 12, 1864. The site where Commodore Joshua Barney planted his guns in 1814, to stop the advance of the British to Bladensburg, should also be marked as one of the few creditable incidents of the campaign of General Ross and Admiral Cockburn that resulted in the capture of Washington.

The history of a nation's capital is the history of a nation, and the time is now ripe for us to take advantage of the ability and talent possessed by our American architects, sculptors, and artists to evolve something that should be in the highest degree representative of the genius of the nation. More and more is Washington becoming the center for that which is representative in the highest degree of the

[1] See "Papers relating to the improvement of the city of Washington," by Glenn Brown, with introduction by Charles Moore. Government Printing Office, 1901.

culture of the American people. It is already recognized as the greatest scientific center in the United States, and institutions of learning are rapidly increasing. A great national university is destined to spring from the nuclei that have already obtained a foothold. Cathedrals, art galleries, and special museums will follow in time. Steps have already been taken toward the erection of a building for the National Geographic Society, and the Washington Academy of Sciences has purchased a site on which it is proposed to erect a temple to science. It was to Washington that the famous message, "What hath God wrought?" first flashed over the wires from Baltimore. It was the home of Henry, from whose researches the electric telegraph became a possibility, and it is now the home of Bell, to whom we owe the telephone. The time is now opportune and should not be neglected.

H. Doc. 552——23

O

PLAN

of the City intended for the Permanent SEAT of the Government of the UNITED STATES. Projected agreeable to the direction of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in pursuance of an Act of CONGRESS, passed the Tenth day of July, MDCCXC, establishing the Permanent Seat on the bank of the Potowmac.

OBSERVATIONS explanatory of the PLAN.

I. The positions for the different Lots or Edifices, and for the two Grand Squares, Lines of different [illegible] being carefully taken due west from Observation on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects and the better empowering of such improvements as the various wants of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis may require.

II. Lines or Avenues of direct communication, have been devised, to connect the separate and most distant Objects, with the principal; and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight at the same time. Those lines are hampered to the passing of the two leading streams over the most favorable ground, for prospect and convenience.

III. North and South lines, intersected by others running due East and West, make the distribution of the City into Streets: Squares: and those lines have been so combined, as to meet at certain open points with three convenient Avenues, to accommodate the first observations, the different Squares or Areas, which are all proportioned in Magnitude to the number of the most leading to them.

Breadths of the Streets.

Being 90 and 120 miles wide Avenues, and every principal Street not less, such as the communication from the Presidents House to the Congress House, &c. are 160 feet in breadth and thus divided

30 feet of pavement on each side	60
30 feet of ground wide, planted with trees on each side	60
80 feet in the middle for Carriageway	80
	160 Feet.

The other Streets are of the following dimensions, viz.

Those leading to public buildings or markets,	130
Others,	110
	90

In order to execute the above plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true Meridional line by celestial observation which passes through the Area intended for the Congress house, this line he verified by another due East and West, which passes through the same Area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the bases on which the whole plan is so connected. He run all the lines, by a Transit Instrument, and determined the true Angles by actual measurement, and left nothing to the conjecture of the Designer.

REFERENCES.

A. THE equestrian figure of GEORGE WASHINGTON, is illuminated intended by the late Continental Congress.

B. An historic Column. The intended figure thereon, is that of Liberty, holding in the right hand a Pole, and Cap, the usual Ensigns of Freedom, and in the left hand a Scroll, on which is inscribed the Constitution of the United States, with the Laws of Congress, made conformable thereto, and the Treaties entered into by the United States, with all Nations, since the Revolution. The Pedestal is intended for Military Trophies, and other Ornaments, emblematical of the Revolution. From the Pedestal there will be a communication with the Interior of the Column, by a Door, and Winding Stairs, sufficiently large to admit two persons abreast, which will lead to a Gallery near the Top of the Column, sufficiently capacious to contain fifty persons, from which there will be an Ascent to the Figure on the Top, sufficiently large to contain two persons, with a small Door to go out upon the Head of the Figure, for the purpose of reconnoitering the Country round.

C. A third Monetary Column, proposed to be erected to celebrate the first Coinage of Money, and to stand as a lasting Monument to transmit to Posterity the Progress and Extent of this Improvement.

D. This Church is intended for National purposes, such as public prayers and Thanksgivings, upon Anniversary Occasions to be ordained by the Supreme Head of the United States, or Congress assembled, and to which all Religious Societies are to be invited, to implore the Divine Benediction upon the Proceedings of the Federal Government, and to return Thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the Protection and Blessings vouchsafed to the People of these United States. It is also intended for the Reception of Monuments to be erected to the Memory of Illustrious Characters, who have fallen in the Service of their Country, and whose Remains may be deposited in the Vaults underneath, or whose Memory may be perpetuated by Inscriptions on the Walls of the Church. The Ground on which the Church is to be erected, is elevated upon the first Base or Step, and is bound with a Balustrade, and Iron Pallisades, and is intended to be laid out in Grass Plots, Gravel Walks, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. in the manner of the Squares, and to be kept in Order at the Expence of the United States.

E. Four Grand Fountains intended with a constant Spout of Water. N.B. There are within the limits of the City, above 15 good Springs of excellent Water, abundantly supplied in the driest Seasons of the Year.

The Squares are laid out with Lots of 200 feet in front, and 200 feet in depth, which are to be sold subject to the following Conditions, viz. That each of them be improved, inclosed in a substantial manner, and built on, with a certain number of Houses, of a Stipulated Size and Value, within a limited Time, and that the Fronts of the Houses be uniform, agreeable to the Lines of the Streets, on which they are to stand. The Houses are to be placed at a certain Distance from the Footways, and the Fronts of each Square are to be built in Uniform Lines, conformable to the Lines of the Streets, on which they are to stand. The Footways are to be paved with Brick, or Stone, at the Expence of the Proprietors of the Lots, before the Houses are inhabited. The Streets are to be made at the Expence of the Public, and the Trees for Ornament and Shade, are to be planted by the Proprietors of the Lots, in the Footways, in Front of their Lots, at Regular Distances, and of such Sizes, as shall be directed by the Commissioners. The Proprietors of the Lots, are to have the Privilege of making Vaults under the Footways, for Cellarage, but not to extend under the Streets. The Fronts of the Houses are to be of Brick, or Stone, and to be regulated as to Height, according to the Width of the Streets, on which they are to stand. The Proprietors of the Lots, are to have the Privilege of using Stone, Timber, and other Materials, from any Part of the Public Property, for Building, paying the Value of the Materials, to be ascertained by Persons appointed by the Commissioners, for that purpose. The Proprietors of the Lots, are to have the Privilege of Water, from the Springs, and Fountains, on Payment of a reasonable Rent, to be ascertained by Persons appointed by the Commissioners, for that purpose. The Proprietors of the Lots, are to have the Privilege of Water, from the Springs, and Fountains, on Payment of a reasonable Rent, to be ascertained by Persons appointed by the Commissioners, for that purpose.

These, from its advantageous situation, are intended for the use of all religious denominations, in which they are to erect places of worship, and are proposed to be allotted to them in the manner as their relative position to the different States in the Union. But no burying grounds will be admitted within the limits of the City, an appropriate one being intended for that purpose without.

N.B. There is a number of Squares or three, unappropriated, and in situations proper for Offices and Warehouses, and of which many lately taken up at a reasonable rent may be accommodated.

Every Street within the City will be 160 feet wide, and may be of any length, excepting the most southern, which on the east and west Angle will not measure less than 80 feet, and running on to the Water 140 feet.

SCALE OF POLES.

200 Poles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Inches

GEORGE TOWN.

PART OF VIRGINIA, WITHIN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

POTOWMAC RIVER.

EASTERN BRANCH.

PART OF MARYLAND, WITHIN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Lat. Congress House, 38. 55. N.
Long. 0. 0.

References.

E. Grand Avenues, formed of the 160 feet from the corners of the Public Squares.

G. Public walk, being a square of 1000 feet thereof, and 4 Avenues, running to and from the upper Square of the Federal House.

H. Grand Avenue, 1000 feet in breadth, and of 1 mile in length, inclusive of the Gardens, ending in a slope, from the Houses on each side. The Avenue leads from the Monument A, and to the Congress House on the

I. Presidents Park and the

K. Well improved Field, being a square of the width of the Avenue, and [illegible] three feet in breadth, and 1 mile in length. Five Rail Steps to admit the passage of the inhabitants on foot, at such convenient distances as the Commissioners shall direct, and which are the least obstruction to passengers, but will not be a hindrance to the Cattle, Horses, or Sheep, which are kept lightly confined on the Common, and that nothing but Fences intended to be erected from it between. Except as to such of the Lots as remain unsold, which are to be inclosed on this Reserve, it is a free copy of the said original plan as the same is now in this Office.

L. Avenue, the Square, and still along the

M. Avenue from the two bridges to the Federal House, the Parliament House, and will pass under an arched way under which runs the Tiber, [illegible] and opens by several

No. 1 [illegible]

UNITED STATES CHART AND GENERAL SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, May 20, 1881

Mr. F. M. Drake,
Superintending United States coast and geodetic Survey.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, agreeably to the directions of the Honorable Charles S. Fairchild, acting Secretary of the Treasury, contained in a letter from him to you, under date of March 28, 1881, a drawing for preservation and reproduction has been completed of the original manuscript plan of the City of Washington, which was prepared by Peter Charles L'Enfant, in the year 1791, under the authority of President Washington.

The work upon the drawing was done by Mr. William H. Boehm and Mr. Howard J. Schneider, draughtsmen, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Silvio Hopenbrouwer, Assistant United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in charge of the Drawing Division of this office. Each of the draughtsmen thoroughly revised the part of the work performed by the other, and I have also made a close examination of the work as it progressed, and have carefully compared the tracing with the original and verified it.

The manuscript, when received by me, was in a dilapidated state, it had been mounted on cotton cloth and varnished over [illegible] many years ago, for preservation, by which it had been rendered quite opaque. It was rolled in some places and otherwise defaced, and to label any difficulty required the work of many days, revision, comparison, and final verification to be done under special supervision of some of the highly educated by science and with the aid of magnifying glasses and cool attention.

In the drawing nothing has been suppressed which was on the original, and this will account for [illegible] in the [illegible] which were [illegible] of origin, such as pencil lines were shown in the original before it became affected by age. It will also account for the absence of [illegible] in the drawing which are referred to in the marginal notes on the original. As attempt was made to insert on the drawing with a most perfect sense of those glazing, but they were found to be too confusion and undesirable to extend this use of an inked line. The absence is evidently in certain spaces which are referred to in said marginal notes as being endorsed as not to be accounted for in the manner.

I take pleasure in enclosing the paper now submitted, to be as exact one, as exact as treated skill can make it and one of the best appliances can make it, of all that at the present time is well worthy distinction on the original manuscript. [illegible] to admit of reproduction.

Your commissioner, I reference to the future, and agreeably to existing regulations, I submit herewith [illegible] of the several papers now requesting the direction of the Honorable Acting Secretary of the Treasury for his proper [illegible] I will state, viz:

a. Letter of Hugh L. Taggart, [illegible] dated March 24, 1881, [illegible] to the Treasury in the matter of the act to establish the [illegible] of the United States in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, dated March 3, 1791. Stating that the original plan of the city of Washington, prepared by the French engineer, Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, under the direction of President Washington, in the year 1791, and which formed the basis of all subsequent surveys, is in the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and requesting that Colonel Casey, who is in charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds, and of the City Commissioners, appointed by the City of Washington, shall be [illegible] of the streets and avenues, and to have become so [illegible] that it cannot be accurately photographed. I think it to be such a condition as will admit of reproduction by the [illegible] process, if [illegible] above, if some [illegible] be employed by a careful draughtsman, and the work [illegible] and [illegible] by the requirements of the lithographic process.

b. Letter from Mr. Hugh L. Taggart, [illegible] dated March 24, 1881, addressed to the Honorable Acting Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] dated March 4, 1881, [illegible] to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

c. Letter from Mr. [illegible] Engr., to Hugh L. Taggart, Esq., dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

d. Letter from the Secretary of War, dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

e. Letter from Mr. [illegible] to Hugh L. Taggart, Esq., dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

f. Letter from Mr. [illegible] to Hugh L. Taggart, Esq., dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

g. Letter from Mr. [illegible] to Hugh L. Taggart, Esq., dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

h. Letter from the Secretary of War, dated March 24, 1881, transmitting a copy of the foregoing letter, and [illegible] requesting that the Secretary of War be [illegible] to [illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] to be photographed, [illegible] to the Treasury Department for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

[signature]

Assistant United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In charge of Division of Topography.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sq

line by
Capitol;
the sam
which th
ment, a
nothing

No. 3035; price 30¢

Lat. Capitol,.....38. 53. N.
Long.....0. 0.

PLAN
of the CITY of
Washington
in the Territory of Columbia,
ceded by the States of
VIRGINIA and MARYLAND
to the
United States of America,
and by them established as the
SEAT of their GOVERNMENT,
after the Year
MDCCC.

Engraved for Thackara & Vallance Philad.a 1792.

Perpendicular height of the source of Tiber Creek above the level of the tide in said Creek ..... F. I. I.m 436, 5, 1
The water of this Creek may be conveyed on the high ground where the Capitol stands & other western part of the City may be destined to other useful purposes
This branch and that of the Tiber may be conveyed to the Presidents house
Tiber Creek
The Perpendicular height of the ground where the Capitol is to stand is above the tide of Tiber Creek 78 Feet
Perpendicular height of the West branch above the tide in Tiber Creek F. I. I.m 16, 7, 8
GEORGE TOWN
Presidents House
Capitol
POTOMAK RIVER
EASTERN BRANCH
PART OF VIRGINIA WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
PART OF MARYLAND WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

OBSERVATIONS explanatory of the Plan.

I. *THE* positions for the different Edifices, and for the several Squares or Areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements, as either use or ornament may hereafter call for.

II. *LINES* or Avenues of direct communication have been devised, to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principal, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight at the same time Attention has been paid to the passing of those leading Avenues over the most favorable ground for prospect and convenience.

III. *NORTH* and South lines intersected by others running due East and West, make the distribution of the City into Streets, Squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined as to meet at certain given points with those divergent Avenues, so as to form on the Spaces first determined, the different Squares or Areas.

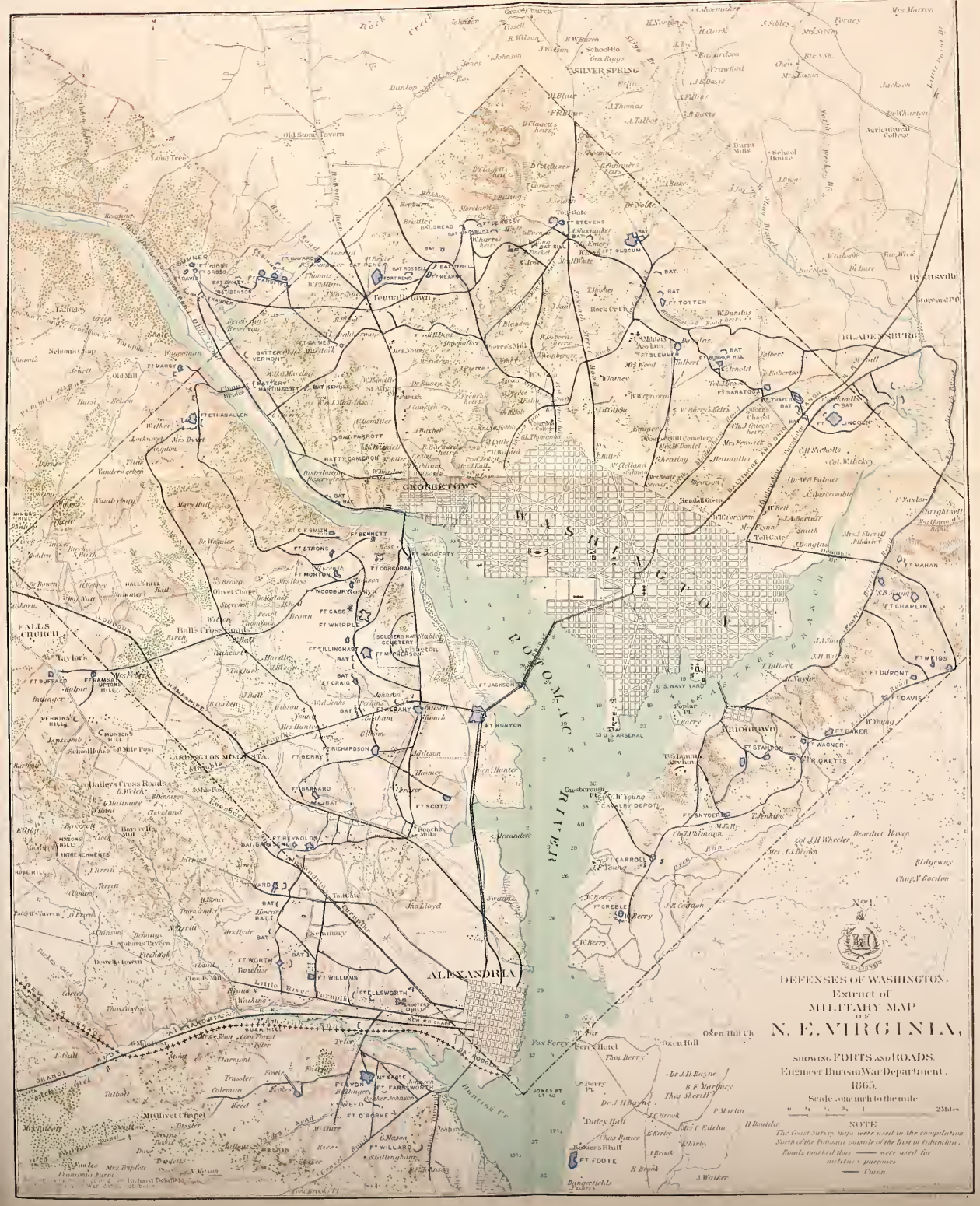
SCALE of POLES.

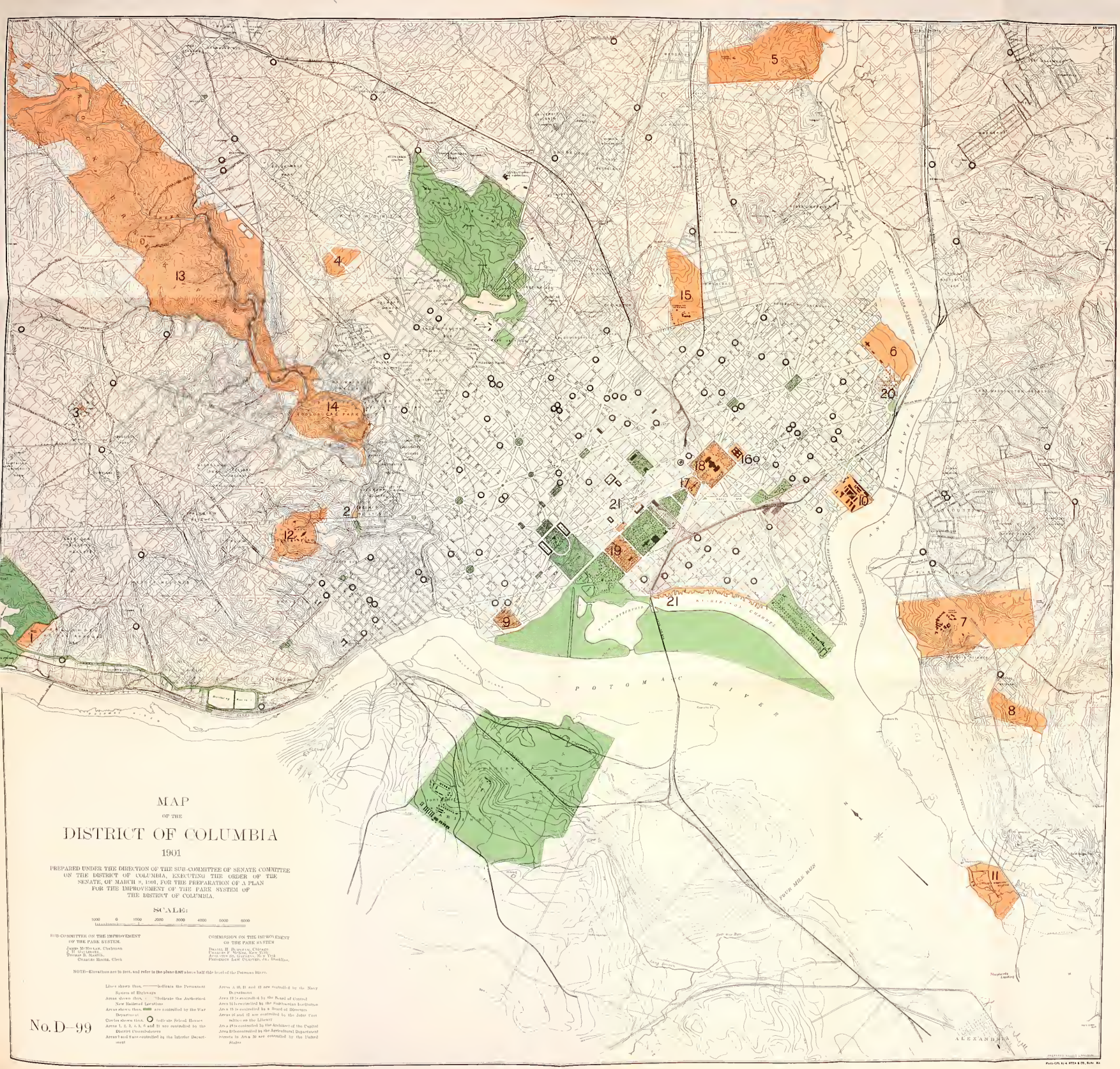
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Poles.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Inches.

Breadth of the Streets.

THE grand Avenues, and such Streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot ways, walks of trees, and a carriage way. The other Streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

IN order to execute this plan, Mr. ELLICOTT drew a true Meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the Area intended for the Capitol, this line he crossed by another due East and West, which passes through the same Area. These lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a Transit Instrument, and determined the Acute Angles by actual measurement, and left nothing to the uncertainty of the Compass.


WASHINGTON
GEORGETOWN
ALEXANDRIA
Georgetown
Washington
Rock Creek
Potomac River
Anacostia River
Eastern Branch
Alexandria Canal
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal
Aqueduct
Long Bridge
Alexandria Aqueduct Bridge
Chain Bridge
Aqueduct Bridge
Georgetown & Alexandria Road
Leesburg & Alexandria Turnpike
Little River Turnpike
Columbia Turnpike
Alexandria & Fredericksburg R.R.
Alexandria & Washington R.R.
Orange & Alexandria R.R.
Baltimore & Washington Turnpike
Bladensburg Road
Seven Mile Road
Rockville Road
Old Stone Tavern
Lone Tree
Tenallytown
Rock Creek Ch.
Fort Stevens
Fort Totten
Fort Slocum
Fort Bunker Hill
Fort Lincoln
Fort Saratoga
Fort Thayer
Fort Bayard
Fort Pennsylvania
Fort Reno
Fort Alexander
Fort Winfield Scott
Fort Gaines
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Vermont
Fort Kemble
Fort Slemmer
Fort Bunker Hill
Fort Crook
Fort Bennett
Fort Strong
Fort Morton
Fort Corcoran
Fort Cass
Fort Whipple
Fort Tillinghast
Fort McPherson
Fort Craig
Fort Albany
Fort Runyon
Fort Jackson
Fort Richardson
Fort Berry
Fort Barnard
Fort Scott
Fort Reynolds
Fort Ward
Fort Worth
Fort Williams
Fort Ellsworth
Fort Lyon
Fort Farnsworth
Fort Weed
Fort O'Rourke
Fort Willard
Fort Gillingham
Fort Foote
Fort Greble
Fort Carroll
Fort Snyder
Fort Stanton
Fort Wagner
Fort Baker
Fort Dupont
Fort Davis
Fort Meigs
Fort Mahan
Fort Chaplin
Fort Buffalo
Fort Ramsay
Fort Berry
Fort Scott
Fort Eagle
Fort Lyon
Fort Weed
Fort Ward
Fort Worth
Fort Williams
Fort Ellsworth



MAP

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1901

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTING THE ORDER OF THE SENATE, OF MARCH 8, 1901, FOR THE PREPARATION OF A PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SCALE:

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

JAMES McMILLAN, Chairman
ORVILLE H. PLATT,
THOMAS H. CARTER,
CHARLES MOORE, Clerk

COMMISSION ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK SYSTEM

DANIEL H. BURNHAM, Chicago
CHARLES F. McKIM, New York
AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, New York
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Jr., Brookline,

NOTE—Elevations are in feet, and refer to the plane 0.867 above half the level of the Potomac River.

Lines shown thus, ——— indicate the Permanent System of Highways

Areas shown thus, ▨ indicate the Authorized New Railroad Locations

Areas shown thus, ▩ are controlled by the War Department.

Circles shown thus, ○ indicate School Houses

Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 21 are controlled by the District Commissioners

Areas 7 and 8 are controlled by the Interior Department

Areas 9, 10, 11 and 12 are controlled by the Navy Department

Area 13 is controlled by the Board of Control

Area 14 is controlled by the Smithsonian Institution

Area 15 is controlled by a Board of Directors

Areas 16 and 17 are controlled by the Joint Committee on the Library

Area 18 is controlled by the Architect of the Capitol

Area 19 is controlled by the Agricultural Department

Area 20 is controlled by the United States.

No. D—99

Photo-Ctp. by A. HOEN & CO., Balto. Md.

(1)
X932 .E66X

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 368 740 5